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THE

ANNALS

OF

EUROPE

For the YEAR 1742.

BEING -

A methodical and full Account of all the remarkable Occurrences which happened within that Year, either at Home or Abroad; with Copies or Extracts of the most important Treaties, and other publick Papers, and an Abstract of the most remarkable Pamphlets published within that Period.

To be continued, and from thenceforth published Annually, as foon as possible after the Expiration of the preceding Year.



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The ANNALS of

EUROPE, &c.

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BOOK I.

Containing an Account of the British Ar-FAIRS from the 1st of January 1742, to the 1st of January 1743.

CHAP. I.

Containing an Account of the most important Affairs that happened in the first Session of the oth Parliament of Great Britain, which begun December 1, 1741, and ended July 15, 1742.

A M now come to give the Annals of a Year The new which produced a very great Change in the Face Parliament of Affairs all over Europe, and which was principally owing to a Change in the Complexion of the Parliament of Great Britain, therefore I shall be a little more particular in my Accounts of this Session than any former. The Choice of every Parliament, since the Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne, had gone greatly in favour of the Court, so that from the Beginning of each Parliament to the End, the Court Party, or the Ministers triumphed almost upon every Division; but even before this Parliament met, it began to be questioned, whether it would be of the same 1742.

Complexion with former Parliaments, for both the Court and Country Parties pretended to be fure of having a Majority of the Members chosen and returned of their Side of the Question; and with these Expectations, this new Parliament assembled at Westminster on Tuesday the 1st of December, when his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being fent for, the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Command; fignified to them his Pleasure, that they should return to their House and chuse a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty for his Approbation on the Friday following.

The Right Hon. Arther Onflow, Speaker.

As the Right Honourable Arthur Onflow, Esq. had been Speaker for the two preceding Parliaments, and Efq; chosen had behaved in that high Office so as to give Satisfaction to both Parties, they both fixed their Eyes upon him as the Gentleman most proper to be chosen their Speaker for this ensuing Parliament, and he was accordingly chosen Nemine Contradicente; and his Majesty having come again to the House of Lords on the Friday following, he was presented to his Majesty by the House of Commons as their Speaker, and was readily approved of by his Majesty; after which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majefty's Speech.

T is always a great Satisfaction to me to meet you affembled in Parliament; and especially at this Time, when the Posture of Affairs makes your Counsel and Affittance so necessary; and when, by Means of the new Elections, I may have an Opportunity of knowing the more immediate Sense and Disposition of my People in general from their Representatives, chosen during a Season which has been attended with great Variety of Incidents of the highest Consequence and Expectation; and during the Course of the War, in which we are engaged against the Crown of Spain: A War, in itself just and necessary, entered into by the repeated Advice of both Houses of Parliament; and particularly recommended to me to be carried on in America, which has been my principal Care. I can therefore make no Doubt, but that you are met together fully sensible of our present Situation; and prepared

pared to give me such Advice, as shall be most conducive to the Honour and true Interest of my Crown and

Kingdoms.

You cannot but have observed, with an Attention fuirable to the Occasion, the impending Dangers that threaten Europe, and more immediately such Parts of the Continent, as shall withstand or resist the formidable Powers, which are confederated for the Subversion or Reduction of the House of Austria. The Apprehenfion of these Things was communicated to the last Parliament: when both Houses expressed their great Concern for the Troubles, which were then broke out in the Austrian Dominions; and came to the strongest Resolutions in Favour of the Queen of Hungary; for the Maintenance of the Pragmatick Sanction, and for the Preservation of the Balance of Power, and the Peace and Liberties of Europe. And had other Powers, that were under the like Engagements with me, answered the just Expectations they had so solemnly given, the Support of the common Cause had been attended with less Difficulty.

I have, pursuant to the Advice of my Parliament, ever fince the Death of the late Emperor, exerted myfelf in the Support of the House of Austria. I have endeavoured, by the most proper and early Applications, to induce other Powers, that were equally engaged with me, and united by common Interest, to concert such Measures, as so important and critical a Conjuncture required; and where an Accommodation seemed to me to be necessary, I laboured to reconcile those Princes, whose Union would have been the most effectual Means to prevent the Mischiess that have happened; and the best Security for the Interest

and Safety of the Whole.

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Although my Endeavours have not hitherto had the defired Effect, I cannot but still hope, that a just Sense of the common and approaching Danger will produce a more favourable Turn in the Councils of other Nations. In this Situation, it is incumbent upon us to put ourselves in a Condition to improve all Opportunities that shall offer, for maintaining the Liberries of Europe; and to assist and support our Friends and Allies, at such Times, and in such Manner, as the Exi-

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gency and Circumstances of Affairs shall require; and to defeat any Attempts that shall be made against me, and my Dominions, or against those whom we are most nearly concerned for, and, in Honour and Interest, engaged to support and defend.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I HAVE ordered Estimates to be laid before you for the Service of the ensuing Year; and I must desire you to grant me such Supplies, as the Circumstances of Affairs require; which, you may depend upon it, shall be duly applied to the Purposes for which they shall be given.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVE, during the Course of my Reign, had so much Experience of the Duty and Affection of my Parliaments to my Person and Government, and of their Zeal for the Good of their Country, and the Support of the common Cause, that I do, with the greatest Reason, rely upon the Continuance of them, in the present Conjuncture. There never was a Time in which your Unanimity, Vigour, and Dispatch, were necessary to so many great Ends, as those which are now before you: I will do my Part; let it appear, by your Proceedings and Resolutions, that you have that just and hearty Concern for them, which their Importance requires.

As foon as his Majesty and the House of Commons were withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor reported the Speech to the House of Lords; and a Motion being made for an Address, it was presently agreed to, and the following Address being drawn up and approved of, it was next Day presented to his Majesty, viz.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Lords Addrefs. W E, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament affembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and, at the same Time, to present unto your Majesty our sincere and joyful Congratulations on your fase and happy Return into this Kingdom.

The

The just and necessary War, in which your Majesty is engaged against the Crown of Spain, is of such high Importance to the Trade and Navigation of your Subjects, and to the Welfare of your Kingdoms, that it is with the utmost Thankfulness we observe the great Concern, which your Majesty has been pleased to express for carrying it on; which, we hope, by the Divine Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms, will be attended with Success equal to the Justice of your Cause, and the ardent Wishes of your People.

Your Majesty has so truly represented the impending Dangers to which Europe is exposed, in the present critical Conjuncture, as must awaken, in every one, an Attention suitable to the Occasion: And we cannot but be fully sensible of the evil Consequences arising from the Designs and Enterprizes formed and carrying on for the Subversion or Reduction of the House of Austria, which threaten such apparent Mischuess to the

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In this Situation it becomes us, with Hearts full of Gratitude to your Majefty, to acknowledge your Royal Goodness in expressing so earnest a Desire to receive, and so high a Regard for the Advice of your Parliament: Your Majesty, secure of the Loyalty and Affections of your People, may rely upon that with the best grounded Confidence; and we beg Leave to affure your Majesty, that we will not fail to take the important Points, which you have been pleased to mention to us, into our most serious Consideration; and, in the most dutiful Manner, to offer to your Majesty such Advice, as shall appear to us to be most conducive to the Honour and true Interest of your Crown and Kingdoms.

We have a due Sense, how much the present Posture of Affairs calls upon us for that Unanimity, Vigour, and Dispatch, which your Majesty has so wisely recommended to us; and we do most unseignedly give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we will vigorously and heartily concur in all just and necessary Measures for the Desence and Support of your Majesty, the Maintenance of the Balance and Liberties of Eu-

rope, and the Affiftance of our Allies.

As Duty and Affection to your Majesty are, in us, fixed and unalterable Principles, so we seel the Impres-

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fions of them at this Time, fo strong and lively in our Breafts, that we cannot omit to lay hold on this Opportunity of approaching your Royal Presence, to renew the most fincere Professions of our constant and inviolable Fidelity: And we do, with a Zeal and Firmness, never to be shaken, promise your Majesty, that we will, at the Hazard of all that is dear to us, exert ourselves for the Desence and Preservation of your sacred Person and Government, and the Maintenance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, on which the Continuance of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Great Britain doth, under God, depend.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords, and the state of the house of the state of the

HEARTILY thank you for this very loyal and dutiful Address. The Zeal which you have declared for my Defence and Support, and for the Maintenance of the Liberties of Europe, and the Assistance of our Allies, gives me great Satisfaction. You may depend upon my conftant Regard to the Advice of my Parliament, and my fleady Adherence to the true Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms.

Commons an Address, ani to confider the State of the Mation.

The 4th, 5th, and 7th, Mr. Speaker and many refolve upon of the Members took the Oaths; which prevented their going upon any Bufiness till the 8th, when after agreeing to the Resolutions and Orders usual at the beginning of every Session, Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's Speech, and a Motion was made for an Address, which was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to draw it up, in Pursuance of the said Motion; after which, Mr. Pulteney stood up and moved, that the House should upon Thursday the 21st Day of January then next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the State of the Nation, which was agreed to Nemine Contradicente; for as both Parties were diffident of their Strength, neither would venture to oppose any Motion that was usual or popular.

Next Day the Committee reported the Address they had drawn up, which was approved of, and on the 10th presented to his Majesty, being as follows, viz.

Most

Most gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, Commons the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Address. affembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy return to these your Kingdoms, and to return our sincere Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and at the same

gracious Speech from the Throne; and at the same Time, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, cannot but acknowledge your Majesty's Regard and Attention

to the Honour and Interest of this Nation.

The great and impending Dangers that threaten Europs, under the present critical and perplexed Situation of Affairs, have been represented by your Majesty to your Parliament, for their Advice and Assistance, with such paternal Concern, and such Affection to your People, such Considence in your faithful Commons, and such Anxiety for the general Good of Europe, as cannot fail to excite in us a due Sense of your Majesty's Goodness and Condescension; and therefore we assure your Majesty, in the strongest Manner, that this House will, as often as these momentous Affairs shall come under our Consideration, give your Majesty such Advice, as becomes dutiful and faithful Subjects, and such Assistance and Support, as shall be most conducive to the Honour and true Interest of your Crown and Kingdoms.

And in order to answer these necessary Purposes, we will grant such effectual Supplies, as shall enable your Majesty, not only to be in a Readiness to support your Friends and Allies, at such Times, and in such Manner, as the Exigency and Circumstances of Affairs shall require, but to oppose and defeat any Attempts that shall be made against your Majesty, your Crown and Kingdoms, or against those who, being equally engaged with your Majesty by the Faith of Treaties, or united by common Interest and common Danger, shall be willing to concert such Measures, as shall be found necessary and expedient for maintaining the Balance of

Europe.

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which was I would a strategie of territoria.

Ameliand) - I I II I Adams (1729) 127

His MAJETSY's most gracious Answer.

GENTLE MEN,

I RETURN you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address, and for the Affurances you have given me at this critical and important Conjuncture. I shall always have the greatest Regard to the Advice of my Parliament; and I make no Doubt, but you will act therein in such Manner, as shall be most conducive to the Honour and Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms, and give me your Support and Assistance in carrying on such Measures, as shall be judged to be necessary and expedient.

Lift of the Members. Having thus given an Account of the beginning and Establishment of this famous Session, I shall next give a List of the Members of both Houses, as it stood the first Day of the Session, after which I shall give an Account of the most important disputed Elections, and the several Alterations that happened during the Session, with regard to the Members, before I begin to give an Account of any of their Proceedings.

The following is a List of the Members of both Houses as it stood at the beginning of the Session, viz.

A Lift of the British House of Peers 1742.

Those marked + were Roman Catholicks, or did not fit in the House, k. g. Knight of the Garter, k. t. Knight of the Thistle, k. b. Knight of the Bath, p. c. Privy Councillor, u. a. under Age. Those in Italick represent the Kingdom of Scotland.

HIS Royal Highness
Frederick Prince of
Wales, Duke of Cornwall, p. c. k. g.
His Royal Highness William
Duke of Cumberland, k. g.
Edward Howard, Duke of
Norfolk +.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerfet, p. c. k. g.

The following created by King Charles II.

William Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland.

Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond, p. c. k. g.

Charles

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Lionel Cranfield Sackville. Grafton, p. c. k. g. Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Charles Beauclerck, Duke of St. Albans, k. g.

The following were created fince the Revolution. By King William.

Charles Powlett, Duke of Bolton, p. c. k. g. Thomas Ofborne, Duke of

Leeds.

John Ruffel, Duke of Bedford.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, p. c. k. g. By Queen Ann.

Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, p. c. k. g. John Manners, Duke of

Rutland, p. c. k. g. John Montagu, Duke of

Montagu, p. c, k. g. Charles Douglas, Duke of Dover, p. c. + (Duke of Queensbury.)

James Hamilton, Duke of Brandon, +, k. t. (Duke Hamilton.)

By King George I. Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaster.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, k. g.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, p. c.

William Bentinck, Duke of Portland, k. g.

John Campbell, Duke of (Duke of Greenwich, Argyll), p. c. k. g.

Robert Montagu, Duke of Manchester.

James Bridges, Duke of Chandos, p. c.

Duke of Dorfet, p. c. k.g. Scroope Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater.

MARQUISSES 2. English 1. Scotch 1.

Created by King James II. William Herbert, Marquis of Powis +.

By King William. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian, k. t.

EARLS 86. viz. English 72. Scotch 14.

Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury +.

Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby. Theophilus Hastings, Earl

of Huntington. Henry Herbert, Earl of

Pembroke and Montgomery, p. c.

Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

By King James I. Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

James Cécil, Earl of Salisbury. Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter.

Joceline Sydney, Earl of Leicester, p. c.

James Compton, Earl of Northampton.

Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland.

William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.

John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.

By King Charles I. Henry-Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire.

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Harry

k. 6.

Warrington.

By King James I.

fon, Earl of Scarborough

Thomas Lumley - Saunder-

By King William III. George Booth, Earl of

William Henry Zulestein de

William-Anne Keppell, Earl

William Coventry, Earl of

William Villiers, Earl of

Hen. D'Auverquerque, Earl

Francis Godolphin, Earl of

George Cholmondeley, Earl

of Cholmondeley, p. c.k. b. The following Scotch Earls

take Place of those created

John Lindsay, Earl of Crau-

of Grantham. p. c.

Godolphin, p. c.

fince the Union.

of Albemarle, k. b.

Coventry, p. c.

Jersey.

k. g.

furd.

Naffau, Earl of Rochford.

ford. Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chefterfield, p. c. Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet. By King Charles II. John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. William Capel, Earl of Effex, p. c. k. g. George Brudenel Earl of Cardigan. Richard Annelley Earl of Anglesey. Henry Howard, Earl of Carlifle. Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylefbury. Richard Boyle, Karl of Burlington, p. c. k. g. Anthony Ashley Cooper,

Harry Grey, Earl of Stam-

Earl of Shaftfbury. William Sutherland, Earl of George Henry Lee, Earl of Sutherland. Litchfield. James Douglas, Earl of Mor-John Robartes, Earl of ton, k. t. Radnor. Francis Stuart, Earl of Mor-Augustus Berkley, Earl of ray, k. t. Berkley, k. r. Montague Venables-Bertie, William Home, Earl of Home. Earl of Abington, p. c. Charles Maitland, Earl of Baptist Noel, Earl of Gain-Lauderdale. sborough. John Campbell, Earl of Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Loudon, Holderness. James Ogilay, Earl of Fin-Other-Lewis Windsor Hick-John Campbell, man, Earl of Plymouth, Earl of Breadalbane. William-Stafford Howard, John Murray, Earl of Dun-Earl of Stafford +. more. Fohn ARRIGH

John Carmichael, Earl of Benjamin Mildmay, Earl Hyndford 3 8 1 1 Fitzwalter, p. c. John Ashburnham, Earl of Charles Collier, Earl of Port-Ashburnham. u. a. more, k. t. Charles Hope, Earl of Hop-Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, k. g. p. c. Francis Howard, Earl of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Effingham. Ila, p. c. Thomas Wentworth, Earl The following created by of Malton. k. b. Queen Ann. VISCOUNTS. English 14. Edward Harley, Earl of Ox-Price Devereux, Viscount ford. Hereford. William Wentworth, Earl of Anthony Browne, Viscount Strafford. Montagu +. Henry Shirley, Earl Ferrers. By King James I. William Legge, Earl of Laurence Fienes, Viscount Dartmouth. Say and Sele. By King George I. By King Charles I. Thomas Belafyfe, Vifcount Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, p. c. Fauconberg. Lewis Watson, Earl of By King Charles II. Rockingham. Charles Bennet, Earl of Charles Townshend, Vifcount Townshend Tankerville, k. t. Heneage Finch, Earl of Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth. Aylesford. William Hatton, Viscount John Hervey, Earl of Briftol. George Montagu - Dunk, Hatton. By King William. Earl of Halifax. Henry Lowther, Viscount George Yelverton, Earl of Lonsdale, p. c. Suffex, u. a. By King George I. William Cowper, Earl Cow-Henry St. John Viscount St. John. Philip Stanhope, Earl Stan-Richard Temple, Viscount Philip Sherard, Earl of Har-Cobham, p. c. Hugh Boscawen, Viscount borough. George Parker, Earl of Falmouth. John Wallop, Viscount Ly-Macclesfield. Thomas Fermor, Earl of mington. Simon Harcourt, Viscount Pomfret, A. b. William Graham, Barl Gra-Harcourt. Pattee Byng, Viscount Tor-

ham of Belford. Robert Ker, Earl Ker of

By King George II.

Wakefield.

Waldegrave.

ARCH-

rington, p. c.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Charles Tellers Tes Names. Sees. Land . Sycons Cheeles High, Dr. John Potter p. c. Lord Canterbury. Archbishop of York. Dr. Lancelot Blackbourn p. c. Lord Archbishop of Tue, Milowing Dr. Edmond Gibson, London. Durham. Dr. Edward Chandler, Dr. Benjamin Hoadley. Winchester. Dr. John Hough, Worcester: land. Bath and Wells. Dr. John Wynn, Siellson. Dr. Thomas Secker, Oxford. Dr. Robert Butts, Ely. 15 I ind . value vanel ! Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lincoln. Dr. Joseph Wilcox, Rochefter. Markensed No King Co Dr. Henry Egerton, Hereford. Lich, and Cov. Dr. Richard Smallbroke, Peterborough. Dr. Robert Clavering, Chefter. Dr. Samuel Peploe, -20119 Chichefter. Dr. Matthias Mawson, St. Afaph. Dr. Isaac Maddox, Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Salifbury. St. Davids, Dr. Nicholas Claget, A. Sosfard Dr. Thomas Gooch, Norwich. Carlifle. Sir G. Fleming, Bt. D. D. Briftol. Dr. Joseph Butler, Dr. Martin Benson, Gloucester, Dr. Thomas Herring, Dr. John Gilbert, Landaff. Street King Dr. Stephen Weston, Exeter. Scotch 1. BARONS. English 64. Thomas Stourton, Lord William Nevil, Lord Abergavenny. Stourton +. James Touchet, Lord Aud-Richard Verney, Lord Willey, (Earl of Caftleloughby of Brook. haven +.) Hugh Willoughby, Lord Algernon Seymour; Lord Willoughby of Parham. Francis North, Lord North Percey, (Earl of Hertford.) and Guilford. John West, Lord De La William-Ferdinand Carey, Lord Hunfdon. War, p. c. k. b. Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clin-John St. John Lord St. John of Bletsho. ton, k. b. Ferdinando Dudley Lea, By King James I.

Lord Dudley.

Robert Petre, Lord Petre +.

Philip

Philip Gerard, Lord Gerard of Bromley +

Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel, of Wardon +.

Edward Bligh, Lord Clifton, (Earl of Darnley).

Charles Dormer, Lord Dormer +.

Henry Roper, Lord Teyn-

Francis Grevile, Lord Brooke.

By King Charles I. Henry Maynard, Lord Maynard.

James Murray, Lord Strange, (Duke of Athole) p. c. k. t. John Poulet, Lord Henton. John Ward, Lord Ward. Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh,

William Byron, Lord Byron u. a.

By King Charles II.

Marmaduke Langdale, Lord.

Langdale +.

John Berkley, Lord Berkley of Stratton.

Charles Cornwallis, Lord

Cornwallis, p. c.
John Arundel, Lord Arundel, of Trerice.

Fulwar Craven, Lord Craven Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford †.

John Carteret, Lord Carteret, A. c.

William Stawel, Lord Stawel.

By King James II. Edward Griffin, Lord Griffin. By King William.

Charles Butler, Lord Butler of Weston (E. of Avran.) Maurice Thompson, Lord

Haversham.
Gilbert Vane, Lord Bernard.

ELECTION AND

John-Levelon Gower, Lord Gower.

Francis-Seymour Conway,
Lord Conway,

John Hervey Lord Hervey,

James Somerville, Lord Somerville.

The following were created fince the Union.

John Boyle, Lord Boyle, (Earl of Orrery.)

George Hay, Lord Hay, (Earl of Kinnoul.)

Herbert Windfor, Lord Montjoy, (Vile. Windfor.) Thomas Manfel, Lord Man-

Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton.

Thomas Trevor, Lord

Samuel Masham, Lord Masham.

Thomas Foley, Lord Foley, Allen Bathurft, Lord Bathurft.

By King George I.
Richard Onflow, Lord Onflow.

Robert Marsham, Lord Romney,

Charles Cadogan, Lord Cadogan.

Matthew Ducie Morton, Lord Ducie.

Robert Walpole, jun. Lord Walpole, k. b. Peter King, Lord King.

By King George II. John Hobart, Lord Hobart,

John Monfon, Lord Monfon, k. b. y. c.

Thomas Coke, Lord Lovel,

Robert

Robert Raymond, Lord
Raymond,
William Stanhope, Lord
Harrington, p. c.
Philip York, Lord Hardwicke, p. c.
William Talbot, Lord Talbot.

Henry Bromley, Lord Montafort.
Stephen Fox, Lord Ilchester,
John How, Lord Chedworth.

Chr. P. Doymer, Lord Dor

An alphabetical Lift of the Members of the House of Commons, 1742.

BDY, Sir Rob. Abercrombie, Ja. A-Court, Pierce Aislabie, William Andover, Lord Archer, Thomas Archer, Henry Arefkine, Charles Arfcott, John Arfcott, Arthur Arundell, Rich was tourned Ashe, Edward Afbby, Thomas Aftley, Sir John Bagot, Sir Walt. Wag. Baker, Hercules Baltimore, Lord Bance, John Banks, William Banks, Henry, Barrington, Lord Barrington, Sir John Barrymore, Earl of Barnard, Sir John Bathurst, Benjamin Bathurit, Henry Baynton, Edward Penducia Beauclerk, Lord Vere Beauclerk, Lord Sidney Beake, Col. George Bennet, Philip of and and Berkely, Norborne Bertie, Lord Vere Beft, Thomas

Robert

Alle Kies Charles L. Blagrave, John Blacket, Walter Bladen, Martin Bligh, John Bludworth, Thomas Bocland, Morrice Bodvell, William Bond, John Boone, Daniel Bootle, Thomas Bouverie, Sir Jacob Bowes, George Bowles, William Bradshaigh, Sir Roger Bramston, Thomas Brand, Thomas Braffey, Nathaniel Brereton, Thomas Bridges, George Briftow, John Brodie, Alexander Broughton, Sir Brian Brown, Sir Robert Browne, John Bruce Hope, Sir John Brudenell, James Buchanan, Neill Buck, John Bulkeley, Lord Vifc. Buller, James Bunbury, Sir Charles Burgoyne, Sir Roger Burrell, Peter Burrard, Harry Bury,

Bury, Thomas man Butler, Dr. Edward Butler, James D.L. Warthan Calthorpe, Henry Campbell, John Campbell, Alex. Hume, D. R. Campbell, Brig. John Campbell, Charles Carew, Sir William Carew, Thomas. Carmichael, James, D. R. Carnarvan, Marquis of Carnegie, Sir James Carpenter, Lord Carter, William Cartwright, Thomas Cafwell, John Cave, Sir Thomas Cavendish, Lord James, Sen. Cavendish, Lord James, Jun. Cavendish, Adm. Philip Charlton, Job Chapman, Sir John Chafin, George Chernocke, Sir Boteler Chefter, Sir John Chefter, Thomas Chetwynd, John Lord Chetwynd, William Cholmondeley, Charles Cholmondeley, Col. James Churchill, Lieut, Gen. Churchill, Charles Chute, Anthony Chute, Francis Clayton, Sir William Clayton, Kenrick Cleveland, John Clive, Edward Clutterbuck, Thomas Cocks, James Water and the Coke, Edward Colebrooke, Robert Compton, George Conolly, William workers

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Cope, Monour Corplefton, Thomas Corbet, Sir William Corbet, Thomas Corbet, Sir Richard Cornbury, Lord Vife. Cornwallis, Stephen Cornwallis, John Cornewal, Velters Cotton, Sir John Hynd Cotton, John Cotton, Sir Rob. Salufbury Courtenay, Sir William Courtenay, Hen. Regin. Craufurd, Patrick Crawley, John Crew, John, Jun. Croffe, Sir John Crowle, George Cunningham, Alexander Curzon, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, William Dalrymple, Sir Hew, D. R. Damer, Joseph Danvers, Joseph Darcy, Sir Conyers Dashwood, Sir James Dashwood, Sir Francis Davers, Sir Jermyn Dawkins, James Delme, Peter Denton, George Yough Dering, Sir Edward Digby, Edw. Docminique, Charles Doddington, George Doneraile, Lord Vife, Douglas, Col. Robert Douglas, Sir John Douglas, James . doured . Downing, Sir George Hold Downing, Jac. Gerrard of Drax, Henry Drury, Sir Thomas Sinsi-Drummond, John Dundass, George . sauri Duncombe, Anthony Dupplin

Dupplin, Lordonoid , see Earle, Giles T. nonsiged Earle, William Rawlinfon Edgcumbe, Rich. dado 1 Elliot, Richard and . sada O Elliot, Col. William Ellis Wellbore, D. R. Elton, Sir Abraham Erskine, James / . law Eufton, Earl of the month Evans, George del accident Evans, Capt. Richard Evelyn, John C. vanstage J. Eversfield, Charles Ewer, Charles Eyles, Capt, Francis Fall, James, D. R. Fane, Charles Tie, Allor Fane; Francis (000) Fazakerly, Nicholas Fellowes, Coulfon Fenwick, Robert Fenwick, John , signature Fenwick, Nicholas Fermanagh, Lord Visc. Finch, Edward ile vorace Finch, William howwill Finch, John 118 . Soowelles L. Finch, Henry 118 113 113 113 Firebrace, Sir Cordell Fitzroy, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, Charles , mediand. Fitzwilliams, Will. Earl Floyer, John Mark Jun. Foley, Thomas, Jun. Fonnereau, Thomas in both Forbes, Sir Arthur Forrester, Brook Fortescue, Theoph. Fortrofe, Lord | Fox, Henry and Anniwood Frankland, Sir Thomas Frankland, Frederick with Frederick, Charles manual French, Jeffery , elaband Furnefe, Henry, edmoonud Dupplin.

Gage, Lord Vife. Gage, Sir William
Gallway, Lord Vife Garth, John Gashry, Francis Gibbon, Edward Gibson, Thomas Gildart, Richard Gilmour, Sir Charles Glanville, William Glenorchy, Lord Viscount Glynne, Sir John Godschall, Sir Robert Godolphin, Francis Gordon, Sir William Gore, Charles Gore, Thomas Gough, Capt. Harry Gower, William Lev. Gower, Baptist Lev. Granard Earl of Graham, Lord George Granby, Marquis of Grant, Sir James Grant, Ludovic Gregory, George Grenville, Richard Grenville, George Grofvenor, Sir Robert Grove, William Guernsey Visc. Gulfton, Joseph Gundry, Nathaniel Gwynn, Francis Gybbon, Philips Haddock, Nicholas Hamilton, Sir James Hamilton, Bafil Hamilton, Charles Hammond, James Hampden, John Hanbury, Capel Hanbury Williams, Charles Harley, Edward Harris, John , sale stocked Harris, Johns (, nosquad) Harrison, George , who all Hartington,

Hay, Lord Charles Haye, William Hayward, Thomas Heathcote, George Heathcote, Samuel Hedworth, John Henley, Hen. Holt Herbert, Nicholas Herbert, Philip Herbert, Henry Arthur Herbert, Robert Herbert, Col. William Hervey, Thomas Hill, Andrew Hilfborough, Lord Hoby, Sir Thomas Holmes, Henry Holte, Sir Lifter Hooper, Edw. jun. Houblon, Jacob 1741.

Hartington, Marquis of Legge, Henry Levinz, William jun. Liddle, Richard Liddle, Sir Henry Lifter, Thomas Lister, Richard Lloyd, Walter Lock, William Lockyer, Charles Long, Sir Robert of Labold Lowndes, Richard Lowther, Sir Thomas Lowther, Sir James Lumley, James Lyttleton, George Mc Leod, Normand Mackye, John D. R. Macworth, Herbert Manners, Lord William Hopton, Edw. Cope Manners, Lord Sherrard Manfel, Buffy Howard, Col. Cha. Marshal, Henry Howarth, Sie Hum. Martin, James of Aller Hungerford, Walter Martin, John Hunter, Thomas Orby Martin, Matthew Jeffreys, John Master, Thomas Jenyns, Soame Master Legh Master Legh Jewkes, John Maule, William Inchiquin, Earl of Maule, John Ingram, Col. Charles Medlicot, Thomas Mellift, William Johnston, Lord John Metcalf, Lascelles Jolliff, John Methuen, Sir Paul, Irby, Sir William Middlesex, Earl of Islam, Sir Edmund Middleton, Sir William Keene, Benjamin Mill, Sir Richard

Kent, Samuel Miffing, Thomas

Kinafton, William Mitchel, John Knight, Robert Mitchell, William Lambert, Daniel Monfon, Charles Lamb, Matthew Montagu, Edward Lambton, Henry Montagu, Charles Laroche, John Mordaunt, John Leather, Carteret Mordaunt, Sir Charles Lechmere, Edmund Mordaunt, Col. John Lee, George Morden William, (now Sir

William Harboard, k. b.) Moore, William Morgan, Thomas Morpeth, Lord Viscount Morrice, Sir William Murray, Lord John Murray, Alexander Murray, John Muffenden, Hill Musgrave, Sir Philip Myddleton, John Neale, Robert Newland, George Newnham, Thomas Newsam, James Newton, Sir Michael Noel, William Noel, James Norris, Sir John Northcote, Sir Henry Norton, Thomas Nugent, Robert Oglethorpe, Gen. James Olmius, John Ongley, Samuel Onslow, ARTH. Onflow, Denzil Onflow, Col. Richard Ord, Robert Ord, John Orme, Garton Ofbaldiston, William Ofwald, James Owen, William Owen, John Pelham, Charles St. Aubin, Sir John

Pennington, Sir Joseph Penton, Henry Phillips, Sir Erafmus Phillips, John Philipson, John Pilfworth, Charles Pitt, George Morton Pitt, Thomas Pitt, William Pitt, John guitti Augustud Pleydell, Edm. Morton Plumer, Richard Plumtre, John Pollen, John Popham, Edward Portman, Hen. Will. Powlet, William Powlet, Lord Naffau Powlet, Lord Harry Powlet, Charles Armand Powney, Penyston Pratt, John Proby, John Prowfe, Thomas Pryfe, Thomas Pulteney, William Pytts, Edmund Quarendon, Lord Visc. Ramfden, Sir John Rashleigh, Jonathan Raymond, John Reade, Sir Thomas Revel, Thomas Richards, George Rider, Sir Dudley Oxendon, Sir George Robinson, Luke Packer, Win, Howard Rolle, Henry Page, John Rofs, Charles Palmerston, Lord Visc. Rowney, Thomas
Parker, Armsted Rudge, Edward Paulett, Vere Ruth, John Male Peachy, Sir John Rushout, Sir John Peirfe, Henry Rutherford, John Pelham, Henry Sackville, Lord John Pelham, James Sackville, Lord George Pelham, Thomas Sandys, Samuel

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T T St. Clair, Brig. James St. John, Paulet Scot, David Scrope, John Selwyn, Charles Selwyn, John Selwyn, John, jun. Seymour, Sir Edward Shaftoe, John Shepheard, Samuel Shippen, William Shuttleworth, Richard Shuttleworth, James Sinclair, Sir John D. R. Slingsby, Sir Henry Smelt, William Smith, Edward Smithson, Sir Hugh Somerset, Lord Noel Southwell, Edward Spencer, John Speke, George Stanhope, William Stanhope, John Strange, Major John Stapylton, Sir Miles Steel, William Stert, Arthur Steuart, John Steuart, Archibald Steuart, Col. James Steuart, Capt. James Steuart, Capt. William Stone, Andrew Strange, Lord Strickland, William Strode, William Sundon, Will. Lord Sydenham, Humphry Talbot, John Thomas, Sir Edmund Thrale, Ralph Thursby, John Harvey

Townshend, Roger Treby, George Trelawney, Charles Trevor, John Tucker, John Tuffnel, Samuel Turner Sir Edward Turner, Sir John Twifden, Sir Roger Tyrrel, Ma. Gen. James Tyrwhit, Sir John Vane, Henry Vaughan, William Vere Thomas Verney, John Vernon, Adm. Edward Vernon, Geo Venables Vyner, Robert A Property Wade, Gen. George Wager, Sir Charles Walker, Thomas Waller, Edmund Waller, Harry Wallop, John Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole, Horatio Walpole, Edward Walpole, Horatio jun. Walter, Peter jun. Wardour, William Warren, Borlace Watfon, Thomas Wation, Thomas Watts, Thomas Webster, Whistler Wentworth, Godfrey West, James Whichcott, Thomas White, John Whitmore, Thomas Whitmore, William Whitworth, Francis Whigley, James Thompson, Edward Wilbraham, Robert Thompson, William Williams, Sir Nicholas Townfend, Joseph Wills, Sir Charles Townshend, Thomas Wilmer, William C 2 Wilkinson,

Wilkinfon, Andrew
Wilfon, Daniel
Windford, Thomas
Winnington, Thomas
Wodehouse, Armine
Wortley, Edward
Wright, John
Wrighte, George

Wynn, Sir Wat. Williams
Wynn, Thomas
Wynn, John
Wynne, Sir George
Yonge, Sir William
Yorke, Philip
Yorke, John
Younge, Hitch

The following is a Lift of the Alterations in the House of Lords during the Sessions, win.

John Haye, Marquis of Tweedale, chofen one of the Peers for Scotland, in the Room of the Earl of Hoptoun, Sir Robert Walpole, created Earl of Orford.

William Stanhope, Lord Harington created Earl of

Harrington.

William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Fitzwilliam in Ireland, created Lord Fitzwilliam Baron of Milton in Northamtonshire.

Richard Edgeumbe, Efq: created Baron Edgeumbe of

Mount Edgeumbe in Cornwall.

William Pulteney, Efq; created Earl of Bath in Som-

Edward Harley, Esq; fucceeded to the Earldom of Oxford, in the Room of his Cousin Edward Earl of Oxford deceated.

Peregrine Bertie, succeeded to his Father Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaster.

Edward Stawel, fucceeded to his Brother William Stawel

John How, a. a. fucceeded to his Father John How Lord Chedworth.

John St. John, succeeded to his Father Henry St. John Lord Viscount St. John of Battersea.

Edward, Lord Griffin died.

Robert Petre, s. a. fucceeded his Pather Robert Lord Petre.

Lord Welton, Bilhop of Exeter died.

Life of Pe- And what follows is a Lift of the Petitions pretationers. fented this Session against Elections and Returns, which I have divided into four Columns, the first containing the Petitioners, the second the Places whose Elections were disputed, the third the Names of the string Members, and the fourth the Fate of the Petition, viz. whether it was heard at the Bar, or reterred to the Committee, &c.

Petitioners.

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Bar, February 4, Petitioner declared upon the Return.
Sitting Member to Petition.
C 3 9. Hugh

Just Paring Mandara Sir Tark

John Myddleton, Efg;

Sir Watkin Williams Wyno, Denbigh County, Weles. Burt, P. 22, 127, 139, 148.

How dipoled of. Committee, Feb. 12. afterwards N. May 19, not heard. Committee, Petitioner declar-	Bar, January 25, John McKey declared. Other Petition withdrawn. Committee, January 27, Sir Hugh Dalrymple declared.	Bar, Jamary 23, Sitting Mem- of bers declared, on a Compromife Mr. Medlycote to beave a Place and Mr. Har-	Room. Committee, Petition with Z	Committee, Petitioners de T	Committee, not heard.	May 18, not heard.
Sir Erasmus Philips Bart. John Floyer, Esq:	Double Return. Double Return.	Thomas Medlycote, and Wil- I liam French, Esque.	Sir John Bruce, Bart.	John Olmius, and Matthew (Martin, Efgrs.	d Wal-	A THE CAME THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Places. Places. Places. Reprised By P. 22, Haverford, Weft, Pembroke- Line, Wales Charles Cotes, Efq. P. Tamworth, Staffordfhire.	Efq. Hon. Peebles, &c. Scotland. rel, Efq. P. Efq. Sir Dunbar, &c. Scotland. le Bart. P.	rvey, and Milborne Port, Somerfethire.	ruce, Efq. Kinrosshire, Scotland.	and Samuel Colchefter, Effex. P. 25, 162,	iqus P. 25.	the first of the Marketine of the second
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Electric Flectric Flectric Fred. t heard.	t heard.	fterward Petition t heard.	Petition Petition	Petition Fellbore F	ot heard
How difpoled of. Bar, March 1, Election de- clared void. Committee, February 8, Peti- tioner declared. Committee, not heard.	Committee, not heard.	Committee, afterwards Bar, March 17, Petitioner de- clared. Committee, not heard.	Committee, Petition with- drawn. Committee, Petition with- drawn.	Committee, Petition with- drawn. Committee, Wellbore Ellis de-	drawn. Committee, not heard. C + 30. Griffith
Sitting Members. Charles Aretkine, Elq; Walter Loyd, Efq; Patrick Crawford, Efq;	Sir William Gordon, Bart. Committee, not heard. Alexander Brodie, Efq. Lord Committee, not heard.	Sir George Wynne, Bart Hon. James Sinclair, Efq;	William Locke, Efq: Committee, Petition with-drawn. Admiral Vernon, and John Committee, Petition with-Evelyn, Efqrs.	Hon. John Maule, Esq; Double Return.	John Campbell, Efg.
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30. Griffich Philips Tig. 2. Cumurdian Borough, Wales. John Philips, Elq.

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15				William	ofs, Efq;	bus ip			e, Berk-	aile, and		18
ng Membe	y Howart	, Efq;	ouglafs Ba	ne, and fgrs.	Charles R	ite, Efq;	on, Efq;	fe, Efq;	Norborn	nt Donner Orby Hun	wis, Efq:	The Park
Petitioners. Places. Places. Places. Sitting Memberri. h Philips, Efq: P. Carmarthen Borough, Wales. John Philips, Efq:	Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt.	John Wynn, Efq;	Sir John Douglass Bart.	Daniel Boone, and William Committee, Petition with H. Banks, Efgrs.	Honourable Charles Rofs, Efq. Committee, not heard.	bort Cifton, Bart. Laft Restord, Noetinghamsbire. William Mellish, Esq.; and Committee, March 5, after-oeme, Esq. P. 34, wards June 21, not heard	m Stuart, Efg, P. Kirkubright Stewarty, Scot. Bafil Hamilton, Efg;	Thomas Pryfe, Efq.	Honourable	Lord Viccourt Donneraile, and Bar, January 20, Petition Thomas Orby Hunter, Efg. withdrawn.	Thomas Lewis, Efq;	Charles Undered Charles Charle
h, Wales.		Wales.				ghamfhire.	ty, Scot-	Wales.		1	ATOR.	
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Carmartho	Radnor C	Denbigh	Dumfries	Grampour	Rofsflire,	Eaft Redfo	Kirkubrig	Certige	Gloucefler	Winchelfe	Radnor, C	tackers a producer of the opinion
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dinioners.	ick Cwynne, Efq; Radnor County, Wales.	ır Trevor, Efq; P. Denbigh Borough, Wales.	ew Sharp, Efg; P. Dumfriesshire, Scotland.	se Hales, and Tho- Grampound, Cornwall, fulis, Efgrs; P. 32,	Rofe, Efq. P. 33, Rofsflire, Scotland.	bore Cliffe	n Stuart,	d Lord, Efg. P. 37. Cardigan Borrough, Wales.	un Myett, Effy P. Gloucefter City.	Hungate, Beagham Winchelles, Suffex.	les of Rachior, &c. Radnor, &c. Wales.	The state of

Thomas Inwen, and Ralph Committee, not heard.

Thrale, Efgra.

William Bowles, and George Committee, Petition with Grawn.

Richards, Efgra.

John Sabine, and Christopher Committee, afterwards Bar, March 18, Petitioners declared. See No 2.

Cowers, Efgra.

Lord Viscount Duncanson.

Bar, April 9, Petition with drawn. John Harvey Thurfby, and Committee, not heard.
Robert Neale, Efgn.
Archibald Stewart, Efg. Sitting Members.

Edward Clive, and John Ord, Committee, not heard.

Efgrs. 47. Thomas Foster, and Rich- Bossiney, &c. Cornwall.

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48. German Pole, Esq. P. Derby Borough, Derbyshire. Lon
227, 288. district the 42. William Newland, and St. Michael, Cornwall.

39.
43. Nicholas Robinfon, Efq: Wotton Baffet, Wilts.
P. 39. 16. Electors of Bridport. P. Bridport, Dorfeishire. Edinburgh, &c. P. 39.
Joseph Chity, Efg. P. 39. Southwark, Surry.

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The ANN NALLS

A Lift of New Elections ordered during this Seffion.

First, a List of those chosen in the Room of Members become Peers, by Creation or Succession.

Members became Peers.

DWARD Harley, Efq; chosen for Hereford County, become Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

Sir Robert Walpole, chosen for King's Lynn, created Earl of Orford.

Richard Edgeumbe Esq; chosen for Plympton, created Lord Edgeumbe. William Earl Fitzwilliam of Ireland, chosen for Peterborough, created Lord

Fitzwilliam Baron of Milton. William Pultney, Efq; chosen for Middlefex, created Earl of Bath.

Members chofen in their flead.

Thomas Foley. Senior, Efq;

Edward Bacon, Efq; Lord Sundon.

Armitead Parker, Efg;

Second, A Lift of those chosen in the Room of Members promoted to Places,

Members promoted.

John Rutherford, Esq; chosen for Roxburgh County, made Captain of an independent Company.

Earl of Middlefex, chosen for East Grinstead, made High Steward of Orford.

Thomas Medlycote, Efq; chosen for Milborne Port, made a Commissioner of Hawkers and Pedlars.

Philips Gibbon, Efq; chosen for Rye, made a Commissioner of the Treasury.

Samuel Sandys, Eig; cholen for Wor- Recholen. cefter, made Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

Sir John Rushout, chosen for Evelham, Rechosen. made a Commissioner of the Treasury.

Hon. George Compton, Efq; chosen for Rechosen. Northampton, made a Commissioner of the Treasury.

Members chosen in their flead. William Douglas Efq;

John Butler . Efq;

Michael Harvey, Efq; fee Petitions, No.

Rechofen.

Members promoted.

Lord James Cavendish, Uncle to the Duke of Devonshire, chosen for Duncannon. Derby, made Auditor of Accounts in Ireland.

Philip Cavendish, Esq; chosen for Ports- Rechosen, mouth, made a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Lord Baltimore, chosen for Surry, made Rechosen. a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

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n,

Albert Counsis

George Lee LL. D. chosen for Brack- Hon. ley, made a Commissioner of the Shirley, Esq; Admiralty.

John Pollen, Efq; chofen for Andover, Rechofen. made a Welsh Judge.

Andrew Stone, Eiq; chosen for Hastings, Rechosen. made Secretary of Barbadoes.

Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq: chosen for Rechosen.

Plympton, made Treasurer of the Navy.

Hon. Edward Finch Efq; chosen for Cambridge, made Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, t wil no well sid

Daniel Boone, Efq; chofen for Grampound, made Commissary General of the Musters.

eller to the Hon. William Finch, Efq; chofen for Cockermouth, made Vice-Chamberlain of the Houshold.

port, red Benef Francis Eyles, Efq; chosen for Devizes, made Superintendant of his Majesty's Founderies.

Nathaniel Gundry, Efq; chofen for Dorchester, made one of his Majefty's Counsel.

Hon. Henry Vane, Eig; choien for Rippon, made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

Sir Charles Gilmore, chosen for Edinburgh County, made Paymaster of his Majesty's Board of Works.

Edward Hooper, Elq; cholen for Christchurch, made Paymaster of

the Penfions.
Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; chosen for Orford, made Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods upon Trent.

Members chosen in their flead. Lord Viscount

radiowolks, and

Third

Minister chain

Third, A Lift of those chosen in the Room of Members chosen for two or more Places.

Schools transfer

Members chosen making their Election. Members chofen in their Read. Thomas Winnington, Efq; chosen for Lord George Ben-Worcester and Droitwich, made his tinck. Election for the former. Hon. John Wallop, Esq; chosen for Andover, and Whitchurch, made William Sloper, Efq; Conties his Election for the former. Hon. Henry Finch, Efq; chofen for Hon. Harry Con-Malton, and Higham Ferrers, made way. wrio! his Election for the former. Hon. Wills Hill, chosen for War-Albert Nesbitt , wick and Huntingdon, made his Efq; Election for the former. Gorge Doddington, Efq; chosen for Bridgwater and Apulby, made his Sir Charles Windham, Bart. Election for the former. George Lyttleton, Esq; chosen for James Grenville, Oakhampton, and old Sarum, made Bfq; his Election for the former. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, chofen Robert Williams, for Mongomery County, and de-Elq; clared for Denbigh County, made his Election for the latter. Lord Vifcount William Bowles, Efq; chofen for Bridport, and Bewdley, made his Elec-Deerhurft.

Fourth, A Lift of those chosen in the Room of Members deceased.

their single screen

tion for the Latter,

Members deceased. Members chosen in their flead. Earl of Middle-James Butler, Esq; chosen for Suffex County. fex. Chumley Turner, Lord Viscount Morpeth, chosen for Efq; Yorkshire. Lord Augustus Fitzroy, chosen for Lord Henry Beau-Thetford. clerk. Lord Nassau Poulet, chosen for Ly-Hon. Charles Poulet, Efg: anveyor General Members Majesty a 45 ocuda upper.

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doider Member deceafed nob ban	Members chofen in
Lord James Cavendill, Brother to the	their flead
Lord James Cavendilly Brother to the	Captain John Mo-
Dake of Devonshire, chosen for Malton.	feems, in thick I'd
Then John Verney Rice cholen for	Joseph Wyndham
Hon, John Verney, Esq; choien for Downton.	Afhe Efg:
Sir Charles Wills, chofen for Totnes.	
Charles Campbell , Efq; chofen for	Hon, James Smart
a Argylethire, and make a wir in make	Mackenzie Eigs
Lord Sherard Manners, chosen for	Lord Viscount Li-
Tavifocke in founds who was an	merick.
Tavistocke. Thomas Watts, Esq. cholen for	George Cooke,
Francis Whitworth, Elq, cholen for	John Fernam,
Minehead.	Eld;
George Treby, Efq; chosen for Dart-	Lord Archibald
mouth.	Hamilton.
John Caswall, Esq; chosen for Loo-	Hon. Robert Har-
a miniter, odi sa sonarcijali georg	ley, Efq:
John Shafto, Efq; cholen for Durham	John Tempeft
noCity. go sevie knada ou hab andared	Elq:
Sir Charles Bunbury Bart, cholen for	Philip Henry War-
Chefter. James Hammond, Eig; cholen for	burton, Elq:
James Flammond, Mig; Cholen for	Capt. Boleawen
Truro. Day tuden bear, sance	Brother to the Lord Vife, Fal-
en weller been returned as the	
Sir Robert Godfchall, Knt. chofen	mouth.
for London.	action director lides
Edward Thompson, Esq; chosen for	Her mon sur rell
York City.	and soluted and testing

Fifth, A Lift of those chosen upon the first Election's being

declared word.

Members returned upon the first Election. Members chofen upon the new Blecexisting on help the state of the second Tion.

Lord Sundon, and Sir Charles Wager, Lord Viscount Per-Kt. returned for Woftminster. cival and Charles Edwin, Efq.

Charles Arefkine, Efq; returned for Robert Craigie, Dornocke, &c.

The first disputed Election or Return, that came on Loffing Re-to be heard, was that of Bossian in Cornwal, which, mined. by Order, was heard at the Bar December 11, as mentioned above. This Election I mention particularly, because it was the first Affair upon which the House came

came to a Division, and consequently the first which shewed the Strength of the two Parties. As the Return to the Sheriff was made by one who was not, it feems, in strict Terms of Law, the returning Officer for the Borough, the Court thought, that with regard to the Return, they had a clear Case, therefore they pushed having this Election brought in the very first, notwithstanding the Distance of the Place; and yet upon the first Division in this Affair they carried the Question by a Majority of fix only, the Numbers being 224 to 218. Consequently, though the Court Party got two to their Side, and took two from the other, which was an Advantage of four upon the Balance by this Election, yet it gave the Country Party great Encouragement, because they knew that several Gentlemen had voted against them in this Affair, who would probably be with them in all Questions of a national Concern. This was of great Importance at the beginning of a new Parliament, and, I believe, contributed to make some new Members declare themselves openly of that Party, who would have declared of the other Side, if it had fet out with any confiderable Majority in this new Parliament. The Court Party, however, carried their Point as to the Return, but with Leave to the two Gentlemen who had been returned to the Sheriff by the wrong Person to Petition, which they accordingly did, and the Petition being heard at the Bar upon the 18th of March, the right of Election was fo plainly in their Favour, that the then fitting Members, who had been returned by the Mayor of the Borough, did not think fit to contest it, so that the two Petitioners were declared duly elected.

Westminster Election. The next Election that came on to be heard was that of Westminster. As this Election was of an extraordinary Nature, I have already given an Account how it was carried on *; and shall now give an Account of the Proceedings upon it in Parliament.

The Petition presented to the House upon this Occasion was as follows, viz.

The Independent E ectors Petition,

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See Annals for last Year, p. 277.

outodestimbovers. This it befrom I mention particularly,

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To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament offembled.

The humble Petition of the feveral Burgesses and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and several other Burgesses and Inhabitants of the said City and Liberty.

here and pay a great Warder of look and district.
Perface, and through them with Clubs, B. Adward.

I tiller C

T HAT William Lord Sunden in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Charles Wager, Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Charles Edwin, Eq., having on the second Day of May 1741, been nominated Candidates at the late Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster, a Poll was then demanded and proceeded upon in the Porch of the Parish Church of St. Paul Covent Garden, within the said City and Liberty of Westminster.

That it was previously agreed between the Lord Sunden, Sir Charles Wager, Charles Edwin, and John Lever, Esq; High Bailiss and returning Officer of the said City and Liberty, that Cheque Books should be kept in behalf of the said Edward Vernen and Charles Edwin, at the said Election during the Continuance of the said Poll.

That the faid John Lever was determined at all Events, right or wrong, to return the faid Lord Sundon and Sir Charles.

That during the first three Days of the taking of the Poll, the said John Lever contented himself barely with doing Injustice, under Colour of exercising his Judgment, and under that Disguise resused the Votes of several Persons duly qualified, and desirous to vote for the said Edward Vernon and Charles Edwin; and at the same Time admitting others to poll for the said Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager who had no Right of Voting.

That the said John Lever being conscious of his own gross Partiality, with a View to suppress the proper Evidence of it, on Wednesday the 6th of May

1741, arbitrarily refused to suffer the said Cheque Books to be continued on behalf of the said Edward Vernita and Charles Edwin, notwithstanding his own previous Agreement, and the Consent of all the Candidates

orelent.

That the fail John Lever not fatisfied with Injuffice and Partiality only, had Recourse to Violence, and in Conjunction with Arthur Rawlinson, the High Conftable of the said City and Liberty, and others, did hire and pay a great Number of loose and dissolute Persons, and furnish them with Clubs, Bludgeons, and other offensive Weapons, and did direct the Persons so armed to attend the Place of Poll, and insult the Friends and Voters of the said Edward Vernon and Charles Edwin; and the said hired Persons did accordingly attend and prevent many legal Voters from polling at the said Election.

That the faid John Lever, in the Wattonness of Power, being determined at last to make a Return without so much as the Form of going through the Poll, did on the 8th of May 1741, and in Defiance of Law and Justice, without any Notice to the Voters, without the Consent of the Candidates, or any Person on their Behalf, and contrary to the express Protest of the said Charles Edwin against that Proceeding, even while several Persons were then polling, and others demanding to be polled for the said Edward Vernen and Charles Edwin, finally close the Poll.

That a Body of Soldiers, to the Number of fifty, and upwards, headed by Officers, murched with Druttis beating to the Place of polling, and being there drawn up in a military Manner, the faid John Lever did, under the Shew of their Protection, most unjustly declare the faid Lord Sundon and Sir Gharles Wager duly declared Members for the faid City and Liberty of Washininfer; while many hundred legal Voters, defirous to

vote, remained unpolled.

That the Petitioners thus deprived, by the Injuffice and Violence of their returning Officer (emboldened by the Intervention of military Power) of the Right of being represented in Parliament by Members of their own chasing, and considering not only the Injury they have themselves received, but the fatal Injury they have themselves received, but the fatal Injury they have themselves received.

fluence which this unparallelled Attack upon the Privileges of a City so immediately under the Eye of the Legislature, must have upon all other Elections in the united Kingdom, think themselves obliged to apply to this honourable House for such Redress to themselves as may be agreeable to the Nature of their Case, and for such Punishment to be inslicted on the said John Lever and his Accomplices, as the Heinousness of the Offence, and the Danger of the Example demand.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray this honourable House, to take the Premises into Consideration, and to do therein as to this honourable House shall seem meet.

This Petition having been presented on Wednesday the 9th of December, it was ordered to be heard at the Bar on the Tuesday following, when the House proceeded accordingly to the hearing of this Affair, which took up that Day, and likewise the Thursday, Monday, and Tuefday following, upon which last Day the Election was declared void by a Majority of four, the Numbers upon the Division being 220 to 216. After which a Motion was made, ' That Mr. John Lever High Bailiff of the City of Westminster, at the last Election of Cirizens to ferve in Parliament for the " faid City, acted at the faid Election in an illegal and arbitrary Manner, in Prejudice of the Rights and Liberties of the Electors of the faid City, and in manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections; which Question was likewife carried by four, the Numbers being 206 to 202; whereupon it was ordered that the faid Mr. John Lever should for his faid Offence, be taken into the Cultody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. Then it was refolved, 'That it appears to this House, that a Body of armed Soldiers, headed by Officers, did on Friday the 8th Day of May laft, come in a military Manner, and take Possession of the Church-Yard of St. Paul Covent Garden, " near the Place where the Poll (for the Election of Citizens to ferve in this present Parliament for the "City of Westminster) was taken before the said Election was ended. And laftly it was refolved, That 1742. " the

the Presence of a regular Body of armed Soldiers at an Election of Members to ferve in Parliament, is an high Infringement of the Liberties of the Subject. a manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections, and an open Defiance of the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.' Whereupon Nathaniel Blackerby. George Howard, and Thomas Lediard, Efgrs; Justices of the Peace for Westminster, who had ordered these Soldiers to come, were ordered to attend the House on Friday the 22d of January. As there was a Debate upon every one of these Resolutions, and as the Question was twice put for adjourning, the House continued fitting upon this last Day till half an Hour after four o'clock the next Morning; and upon the 18th of January, Major General Foliot, who upon a Letter from these Justices, had ordered the Soldiers to march, was ordered to attend the House upon Friday Morning. then next. Accordingly on Friday the 22d of January the faid Major General and the three Justices of Peace attended the House, and the Major General produced the Letter he received from them, requiring a Party of Soldiers, which was proved to be their Hand-writing, whereupon they were called in, and baving feverally confessed, that they signed the faid Letter, and having expressed their Concern for their Offence therein, they were ordered to attend the House the next Morning, in order to be reprimanded, on their Knees, by Mr. Speaker, for their faid Offence, who spoke to them next Day as follows, viz.

Mr. Blackerby, Mr. Howard, Mr. Lediard,

Y OU having, at the Bar of this House, Yesterday confessed, that you did send for, and cause to come, on Friday the 8th Day of May last, a Body of armed Soldiers, headed by Officers, in a military Manner, who did take Possession of the Church-Yard of St. Paul Covent Garden, near the Place where the Poll, (for the Election of Citizens to serve in this present Parliament for the City of Westminster) was taken, before the said Election was ended; and you having acknowledged your Offence therein, the House did order you to attend this Morning, to be brought to the Bar,

Bar, to be reprimanded, on your Knees, by me, for the faid Offence.

I cannot better describe to you the Nature of this Offence you have been guilty of, than in the Words of the Resolution this House came to, upon their Examination into that Matter, which are,

"That the Presence of a regular Body of armed

"Soldiers, at an Election of Members to ferve in Parliament, is an high Infringement of the

"Liberties of the Subject, a manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections, and an open

" Defiance of the Laws and Constitution of this

" Kingdom."

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And it is impossible, if you well consider the Terms of this Refolution, but that you must have in your Breafts the deepeft Sorrow and Remorfe for this rash Act of yours; which, if it had not been animadverted upon, might have given the most dangerous Wound to the Constitution of this free Country, that perhaps it had ever felt. This Country, free, because this House is so; which this House can never be, but from the Freedom of Elections to it : And amidst the too many Ways for violating that, none can be more pernicious, because none more quick, decisive and permanent, than what you might unhappily have fet a Precedent for, and which might have grown to an Extremity, under the specious and ready Pretences of Fears and Necessity, that supersede all Law; a Precedent, that would have received an Authority from the Place it began in. — The Seat of the Government and Legislature of this Kingdom.

Necessity, which is to take Place of Law, must be left to the Circumstances of every particular Case. The Act must be presumed to be wrong, inquired into as such, and excused only by the clearest Proofs, that

the Necessity of it was real.

What you have done is against one of the most effential Parts of the Law of the Kingdom. Has any real Necessity been shown for it? There might be Fears; there might be some Danger; but did you try the Strength of the Law to dispel those Fears, and remove that Danger? Did you make use of those Pow-

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ers the Law has invested you with, as Civil Magistrates, for the Preservation of the publick Peace? No-you deserted all that; and wantonly. I hope inadvertently, reforted to that Force, the most unnatural of all others, in all Respects, to that Cause and Business you were then attending, and for the Freedom of which, every Briton ought to be ready, almost to suffer any Thing-More might be faid-But you have acknowledged your Offence, and have asked Pardon for it. This has disposed the House to Lenity: Use it not to lessen the Sense of your Crime; but to raise in your Hearts that Sense of Gratitude, you owe to the House, for the gentle Treatment you have met with on this Occasion: In Expectation of which, you are

discharged, paying your Fees.

chilicamini si ShAc This was all the Punishment inflicted upon them to the Disappointment of most People without Doors, who thought fuch a heinous, and fuch a dangerous Offence against the Liberties and Constitution of their Country, ought to have been much more severely punished, in order to terrify all future Tools of Power from being guilty of the like Practices. As for Mr. Lever, the High Bailiff, he was according to Order taken into Custody, where he remained till the 23d of January, when he petitioned the House, setting forth, that he was extremely forry, and most humbly begged Pardon for the Offence he had been guilty of; that he would always, for the future, take care not to incur the Displeasure of the house; that he was a great Sufferer in the Trade of a common Brewer, by his Confinement, having no Body in his Absence to mamage the fame; and that, if he should be longer confined in Custody, it might end in the Ruin of him, his Wife, and fix Children; and therefore praying to be discharged out of Custody. Upon this he was ordered to be brought to the Bar the Monday following. when upon his Knees he received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and was ordered to be discharged out of Custody paying his Fees, which he was very well enabled to do, as will afterwards appear.

Before the House proceeded to the hearing of any other Election, the Administration or Court Party received a mortal Blow in the Choice of a Chairman of

Fleft on Committee Chairman Choden.

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the Committee of Privileges and Elections. As this was an Affair of the utmost Importance with regard to all the disputed Elections referred to that Committee, both Parties were at great Pains to collect their whole Strength against the first Day of that Committee's meeting, which was, by Order, upon the 16th of December, when Giles Earle, Eig; was put up by the Court Party, and George Lee, LL. D. by the Country Party, and upon the Division the latter was chosen by a Majority of four, the Numbers being 242 for Dr. Lee, and 238 for Mr. Earle. This was a full Proof, that the Country Party had a Majority in the House, and upon this feveral Petitioners who depended chiefly upon the Strength of the Court Party for their Success, began to think of withdrawing their Petitions, which many of them afterwards did.

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The next disputed Election ordered at the Bar, was Bermit that for the Shire of Berwick, which according to Or-Election.

der came on the 19th of January, when the House resolved, that the honourable Alexander Hume Campbell, Esq; was duly returned and elected, and ordered Sir John Sinclair's Return to be taken off the File. And it having appeared in the Course of the Examination, that the Sheriff had not acted fairly, it was refolved, 'That David Hume of Wedderburn, Sheriffdepute for the Shire of Berwick, having accepted sand returned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, an Indenture of Return of a Commissioner to serve in this prefent Parliament for the Shire of Berwick, not being figned by the proper Clerk, has acted arbitra-"rily and illegally, in Defiance of the Laws of the Land, and in Breach of the Privileges of this House? Whereupon he was ordered to be taken into Cuflody, in which he continued till the 26th of the same Month when he petitioned the House, setting forth as usual his Sorrow and Repentance, and the Danger he was in of being ruined by a longer Confinement, and therefore praying to be released, upon which, with the Consent of the faid Mr. Hume Campbell, he was ordered to be brought up next Day, and then, after having, upon his Knees, received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was ordered to be discharged out of Custody, paying his Fees.

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Chippenham

The disputed Election for the Borough of Chippenbam came next on, according to Order, upon the 28th of January, when the last Determination of the House, concerning the Right of electing Burgesses to ferve in Parliament, for the faid Borough, made the oth Day of April 1624, (when it was refolved, that the new Charter altered not the Custom; and that the Burgesses and Freemen more, than twelve, had Voice in the Election) was read; and the great Dispute was about the Meaning of the Words Burgesses and Freemen, in this Resolution. The Petitioners infifted, that they meant only such Burgesses and Freemen as were Inhabitants Housholders of the ancient Houses, called free or burgage Houses, within the said Borough: On the other Hand, the fitting Members infifted, that by these Words were meant, Persons possessed of ancient Burgage Houses, within the said Borough; and both Parties brought Witnesses and Records to support the Meaning they put respectively upon these Words. As this was the chief Point in Question, and as the Petitioners were warmly supported by the Court Party, and the fitting Members as warmly by the Country Party, there was a long Debate, after the Counsel were withdrawn, upon a Motion that the faid Words meant only such Burgesses and Freemen, as were Inhabitants Housholders of the ancient Houses, called free or burgage Houses, within the said Borough; but upon the Question's being put about Midnight, it was carried in the Negative by 236 to 235; after which the Affair was adjourned till the Tuelday Morning following, when the House resumed the Hearing of this Affair, the Members being first summoned by the Serjeant at Arms to attend the Service of the House. Upon this the Counsel for the Petitioners, as soon as called in, defired to know, what affirmative Conftruction the House would be pleased to make of the Words Burgesses and Freemen; the House having determined, that the faid Words do not mean only fuch Burgesses and Freemen, as are Inhabitants Housholders of the ancient Houses, called free or burgage Houses, within the faid Borough: But as this was looked on as a Sort of Quibbling, the Counsel were directed to withdraw, and a Motion was made, ' That the Counsel be now called 72-

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called in, and directed to proceed according to the Iast Determination of this House, of the Right of Election of Members to ferve in Parliament for the faid Borough, made the 9th Day of April 1624, and according to what this House did resolve, on Thursday last, concerning the faid Determination.' As this Question was the finishing Stroke, both Parties did their utmost, the Country Party in Favour of their Motion, and the Court against it, but at last upon a Division, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 16; foon after which Sir Robert Walpole withdrew from the House, and never returned to it more, being created Earl of Orford by his Majesty, which was the Prelude to the Change in the Administration that quickly followed. After the Determination of this Question, the Counsel for the Petitioners produced some Evidence, and examined several Witnesses, in order to disqualify fome Persons who had voted for the sitting Members; but before they had gone far, they were directed to withdraw, and the House was informed, that the Petitioners would give the House no farther Trouble, whereupon the fitting Members were feverally declared duly elected.

The Election for the County of Denbigh, which is Denbigh the next I am to give an Account of, was upon this Election, remarkable Day, viz. the 2d of February, put off to and the House adthe 6th of February; from whence it may be supposed, journed for that the House had then no thoughts of what happened a Fortnight. next Day, when his Majesty came to the House of Lords, and after giving the Royal Affent to the Bills then ready, the Lord Chancellor fignified his Majesty's Pleasure, that both Houses of Parliament should severally adjourn themselves until Thursday the 18th instant. As Sir Robert Walpole had retired from the House the Day before, and as the Report was then current, that he had refigned the high Offices he was possessed of, every one perceived the Meaning of this Adjournment, and many complained of it not only as a Hardship upon the Country Members, but as being of dangerous Confequence to the publick Safety, confidering the then Posture of Affairs both at home and abroad; however the Request was complied with, and both Houses adjourned to the 18th of February, without any Opposi-D 4 tion;

tion; so that the Denbigh Election did not come on to be heard till Monday the twenty fecond, and therefore the Adjournment was more particularly a Hardship upon the two Gentlemen chiefly concerned in this Election, because both of them, especially Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, had before the Adjournment, brought up from Wales a great Number of Witnesses, whom they were obliged to keep in London at a vast Expence, during the whole Time of the Adjournment. Upon that Day, viz. Monday the 22d, the House proceeded, according to Order, to the Hearing of this Affair, and the Petitioner proved by several Witnesses that the Sheriff of the faid County was guilty of great Partiality, in Favour of the fitting Member, by obliterating and interlining an Affestment of the Land Tax for the Year 1740, in which John Jones was rated for his Freehold, and afterwards objecting to his Vote at the faid Election, for not being rated for the faid Freehold; by unnecessarily protracting the Poll; by objecting to the Votes of many Freeholders, on Account of Non-residence within the said County; by querying the Votes of several Freeholders, who voted for the Petitioner Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Baronet, and admitting, without a Query, the Votes of several Freeholders, who voted for the fitting Member, though liable to the fame Objections; by querying many Votes upon Suggestion only, and some by private Direction to his under Sheriff; by declaring at the Close of the Poll, what Majority appeared for the faid Petitioner, and delivering to each Candidate a Paper, containing the Numbers of their respective Voters, and also, when a Scrutiny was demanded on behalf of the fitting Member, refusing to grant it, because the whole Election had been a Scrutiny; yet, when a Return of the faid Petitioner was demanded, refuling then to make it on Pretence of Fatigue, and of his Doubt concerning the Objection of Non-relidence, and adjourning the County Court to a certain Time and Place, with Promises to do the faid Petitioner Justice, when he had looked into his Notes, and to give him Notice of the Return; yet afterwards, before the Day of Adjournment, privately and without fuch Notice, making a Return of the fitting Member, though, if all the queried Votes on both Sides

Sides had been difallowed, the faid Petitioner had a

confiderable Majority.

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He likewifed proved, that a Demand had been made of the Copy of the faid Poll, from the faid Sheriff, after the Return was by him fo made; and that the Names of many Voters then appearing to be marked on the original Poll with the Letter D, as a Mark of Difallowance, were not, at the Time of the Demand of fuch Copy, so marked; and that the Copy of the Poll delivered to one of his Agents varied from the Original; and that upon the Face of the Poll many Voters for him the faid Petitioner then appeared to be marked D, who were not at the Time of polling, fo much as queried by the faid Sheriff. And farther the Petitioner proved, that he had a Majority of Votes, upon every Computation that could be made in behalf of the fitting Member; that a Declaration had been made by the faid Sheriff himself, that by the said mark D, he only meant doubtful or disputed Votes, though afterwards, in order to justify his false Return, he pretended it was a Mark of Difallowance; and that many Voters, whose Names then appeared to be marked in the original Poll with the Letter D, were, upon Proof of their Title at the faid Election, to the Satiffaction of the faid Sheriff himfelf, by him admitted to vote without a Query. The Petitioner having thus gone through his Evidence, the further Hearing was put off till next Day, when the fitting Member examined feveral Witnesses, and produced Evidence, in order to acquit the Sheriff of the faid County of the Partiality charged upon him, and to justify the Return by him made; but this being not at all done to the Satisfaction of the House, it was resolved, 'That it appeared to the House, that at the last Election of a Knight of the Shire to serve in Parliament for the County of Denbigh the Majority of the Voters received upon the Poll was for the Petitioner Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart, and was fo declared at the Close of the Poll; and that no Alteration was made in the Poll, until after the high Sheriff had made a Return of a Knight of the Shire to serve in the prefent Parliament for the faid County.' After which it was resolved, 'That Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Buth Bart, ought to have been returned a Knight of the Shire for the faid County; and the Counfel for the fitting Member having acquainted the House, that they had no further Instructions as to the Merits of the Election, nor any Instructions to give them up, the fitting Member being dangerously ill, and his Counsel having no Access to him, the Clerk of the Crown, by Order of the House, amended the Return, by rasing out the Name of John Myddleton of Chirk Cosses, Esq.; and inserting, instead thereof, the Name of Sir

Wathin Williams Wynn, Bart.

The House then proceeded to take into their Confideration the Behaviour of the Sheriff, whereupon it was refolved. * That William Myddleton, Efg; high Sheriff of the County of Denbigh at the last Election of a Knight of the Shire to ferve in Parliament for the faid County, having taken upon himself to return John Myddleton, Elg; as Knight of the Shire, to ferve in this present Parliament for the faid County, contrary to the Majority of Votes received by him upon the Poll, and to his own Declaration of the Numbers at the Close of the Poll, without any publick subsequent Examination into the Rights of the Voters previous to fuch Return, and having afterwards prefumed to alter the faid Poll, in Order to give a Colour to fuch Return, has acted partially. arbitrarily, and illegally, in Defiance of the Laws, in manifest Violation of the Rights of the Freeholders of the faid County, and in Breach of the Privilege of this House. And it was ordered, That the said William Myddleton, Esq; be, for his said Offence, committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Goal of Newgate; and that Mr. Speaker do iffue his Warrants accordingly.' Then it was refolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, for removing the faid William Myddleton, Esq. from being Receiver-General of the Land Revenue in North Wales, and also from being one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Denbigh, and for the County of Flint. And ordered. That the faid Address be prefented to his Majesty, by such Members of this House, as are of his Majesty's most honourable privy Council. And lastly it was ordered, That the further Hearing of of the Matter of the feveral Petitions of the feveral Persons, whose Names are thereunto subscribed, being Freeholders of the County of Denbigh, and also of the Petition of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. Severally complaining of an undue Election and Return for the faid County, be discharged. And ordered, That Fohn Myddleton, Efg. be at Liberty to petition this House touching the Election for the County of Denbigh, within fourteen Days, if he thinks fit.

But he did not think fit to petition within the Time limited, and confequently a final End was put to this

Dispute.

Next Day it was ordered, that the Resolution the House had come to against the said High Sheriff should be laid before his Majesty at the same Time with the Address they had ordered upon that Occasion, and the Day following Mr. Comptroller acquainted the House, that his Majesty would give Directions for doing what was in this Respect desired by the House, and the said High Sheriff being, according to the abovementioned Order, committed a Prisoner to Newgate, he remained there until the 12th of April, when upon his Petition fuggefting as usual upon such Occasions, he was, with the Consent of the faid Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, ordered to be brought to the Bar of the House the next Day, and was then ordered to be discharged out of Custody, paying his Fees, after having, upon his Knees, received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker.

As none of the other disputed Elections had any Committee Thing extraordinary in them, I shall not give a parti- of the Supcular Account of any of them, and therefore shall now blished. proceed in my Hiftory of this Session according to the Method observed in my former Annals; according to which I must begin with an Account of the two grand Committees of Supply and Ways and Means. The House of Commons having, according to their usual Forms, in a Committee resolved, that a Supply should be granted to his Majesty, and this Resolution being reported to the House on the 15th of December, it was, as has been usual of late Years, agreed to Nemine Contradicente, and then it was resolved, that the House would upon the Friday Morning then next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty; but as our Ministers

Ministers were dissident of their having a Majority in the House, and suspicious of meeting with Opposition as to any particular Grant of Supply, till about the time appointed for taking the State of the Nation into Consideration *; this Committee was put off from time to time, till the 18th of January, from which time the Committee was continued till the 12th of May, inclusive, and in that time, came to the several Resolutions following, viz.

Resolutions of the said Committee.

January 18th, Refolved,

1. That Forty Thousand Men be employed for the Sea Service for the Year 1742, beginning from the

first of January, 1741. 1000 bester best web devicts.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 41. per Man per Month, be allowed for maintaining the faid 40000 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Seafervice.

February 19th, Refolved,

That a Number of Land Forces, for Guards, Garisons, and other Services (including 2323 Invalids) amounting to 35554 effective Men, Commission and Non-commission Officers included, be employed for the Service of the Year, 1742.

2. That a Sum, not exceeding 1004947 l. and 10 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 35554 effective Men, for Guards and Garisons, and other Services in Great Britain, West-Indies, Guernsey, and Fersey, for the Year 1742.

3. That 11550 Marines (Commission and Non-commission Officers included) employed for the Year 1741, be continued for the Service of the Year 1742.

4. That a Sum not exceeding 206253 l. and 15 s. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 11550 Marines, Commission and Non-commission Officers included, for the Service of the Year 1742.

5. That a Sum not exceeding 53995 l. 13 s. and 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining a Re-

. See before P. 6.

giment of Foot, raifed in America, for the Service in I the Wast-Indies, for the Year 1742.

March, 8th, Refolved,

t. That a Sum not exceeding 127703 l. 6s. and 11d. be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for the Years 1742.

2. That a Sum not exceeding \$2728 l. 9 s. 1 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land

Service not provided for by Parliament.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 58737 l. 11 s. 2 d. 3, be granted to his Majesty, for making good the Desiciency of the General Fund for the Year, ended

at Michaelmas 1741.

4. That a Sum not exceeding 4048 l. 143. and 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, to re-place to the Sinking. Fund the like Sum paid out of the same, to make good the Desiciency of the Additional Stamp Duties at

Christmas 1740. a hed not moral ten ha loo blad man

5. That a Sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to re-place to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the sime to the Governour and Company of the Bank of England, for half a Year's Interest, due on or before the eighth Day of March 1740. on the principal Sum of 500000 l. by them lent on Credit of the Salt Duties towards the Supply of the Year 1735.

6. That a Sum not exceeding the Sum of 2637311.
17 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Desciency of the Grants for the Service of the

Year 1741. or when son to star bish mus soll

March 29th, Refolved,

1. That a Sum not exceeding 11611 l. 13 s. and 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the Charge of several Officers appointed by his Majesty, to go with the Forces on the Expedition, under the Command of Major General Wentworth, for the Year 1742.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 1277 l. 10 s. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the Charge of the Staff Officers appointed by his Majesty, to attend the Hospital

Hospital established for the Service of the Expedition under the Command of Major General Wentworth

for the Year 1742.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 44008 1. 3 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred Anno 1741, and not, provided for by Parliament, 101 character to the 152

4. That a Sum not exceeding 27968 l. 2 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, upon Account of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines,

for the Year 1742.

cence of the Childre of 5. That a Sum not exceeding 4168 1. be granted to his Majesty, for paying of Pensions to the Widows of fuch reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, as died upon the Establishment of Half-Pay, in Great-Britain (and who were married to them. before the 25th Day of December 1716) for the Year 1742.

6. That a Sum not exceeding 21000 !. be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the fame, for half a Year's Interest due on or before the 5th Day of November 1741. on the principal Sum of 1200000 le lent on Credit of the Sale Duty, towards the Supply of the Year 1741.

7. That a Sum not exceeding 2785 1 l. Ts. 2 d. 5 be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the fame, to make good the Deficiency of the Duty of 12 s. per Barrel on Sweets or Wines, made from British or foreign

Fruit or Sugar, at Michaelmas 1741.

8. That a Sum not exceeding 19018 l. 4 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty, to re-place to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the fame, to make good the Deficiency of the Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly Bills of Mortality, at Michaelmas 1741.

9. That a Sum not exceeding 10000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to be applied towards the Maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal African Company of England, on the Coast

of Africas

April 2d, Resolved,

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r. That a Sum not exceeding 500000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, towards enabling his Majesty to concert proper Measures, and form such Alliances, or enter into such Engagements, with other Powers, as his Majesty shall judge necessary for the Support of the House of Austria, and restoring the Balance of Power in Europe.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 2666161. 6 s. 5 d. 1/2 be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garisons in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, and for Provisions for the Garisons at Annapolis Royal, Canso, Placentia, Providence,

Gibraltar, and Georgia, for the Year 1742.

3. That the Sum of 4000 l. be granted to his Manjesty, towards the repairing, and finishing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster.

April 7th, Resolved,

1. That a Sum not exceeding 188756 l. 17 s. 1 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the Ordinary of the Navy (including Half Pay to Sea Officers) for the Year 1742.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 168645 l. 15 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of Trans-

ports hired to carry the Forces to America.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 111917 l. 19 s. 1 d. he granted to his Majesty, for the Expence of Victuals, provided for the Soldiers employed in the Ex-

peditions in America.

4. That a Sum not exceeding 10000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, towards the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, for the better Maintenance of the Seamen of the said Hospital, worn out, and become decrepit in the Service of their Country.

April 28th, Resolved,

That a Sum not exceeding 74.192 l. 5.. 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of one Regiment of Horse, two Regiments of Dragoons, and sour Regiments of Foot, transferred from the Irish to the British Establishment, for the Year 1742.

May 12th, Resolved,

1. That a Sum not exceeding 47273? 91. 5d. \(\frac{1}{2}\), be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of what remains to be paid the Troops of his Majesty the King of Denmark, being 1194 Horse, and \$692 Foot (together with the General Officers) in the Pay of Great-Britain, from the 25th Day of March exclusive, to the 25th Day of December 1741: inclusive.

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2. That a Sum not exceeding 5 1072 l. 4 s. 2 d. \(\frac{1}{2}\), be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said Troops of the King of Denmark, in the Pay of Great Britain, from the 26th Day of December 1741. to the 3d Day of March 1741-2. both inclusive; together with the Proportion of the Subsidy due for the said Time, and also for forty two Days Pay, and Waggon Money for their Return home, pursuant to Treaty.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 33309 l. 7 s. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of what remains to be paid to the Troops of his Majesty the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, being 1264 Horse, and 4098 Foot, together with the General Officers, and Train of Artillery, in the Pay of Great Britain, from the 25th Day of March exclusive, to the 25th Day of December 1741, inclusive.

4. That a Sum not exceeding 1616071. 17 1. 1d. 1/2, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said Troops of the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from the 26th Day of December 1741. to the 25th Day of December 1742. both inclusive, together with the Subsidy for the said Time, pursuant to Treaty.

5. That a Sum not exceeding 25731 l. 6 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the General and Staff-Officers, appointed to attend the Forces in *Flanders*, together with the Contingencies for the Iaid Service, for the Year 1742.

6. That a Sum not exceeding 1365 l. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Expence of the Hospital, for the Service of the Forces in Flanders, for

the Year 1742.

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That a Sum not exceeding twenty thousand Pounds, be granted to his Majesty, towards enabling the Commissioners for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surrey, to finish the faid Bridge, and to perform the other Trusts reposed in them.

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From the Dates of these Resolutions we may observe, nisters good that no one of them, except those for the Seamen, (which is always a favourite Point with the People, and confequently at all times readily agreed to) was fo much as proposed, till after the change in our Administration, which shews, how well our former Minister judged of the Complexion of the House, and how cautiously he proceeded; for if any one of them had been before proposed, it might probably have been rejected, which would have thrown a Slur upon his Administration; whereas he can now fay, that during an Administration of Twenty Years, he never asked any Sum of Money from Parliament but what was granted, which, whatever Honour it may be to our Parliaments during during that Interval, must be allowed to be a Proof of his Knowledge, how to manage a British House of Commons; and as all his Friends in the House, even after his retiring, continued in their usual Complainance to the Crown, and were joined by those who upon his Resigning succeeded, or at least imagined they had succeeded to the Administration, it gave a Turn to that Spirit which at first began to appear in this Parliament, so that all the Resolutions above mentioned were agreed to both in the Committee, and upon the Report, without any curious Inquiry into the Reasons for the Expence, and even without any great Opposition, except only the Resolution of the 28th of April.

This Resolution, indeed, occasioned a long Debate Irish Region the Committee, but as it was from this very De-ments being mand prefumed that the new Ministers intended to opposed. take some vigorous Measures with Regard to the then Pollure of Affairs upon the Continent, the Proposition was agreed in the Committee upon a Division of 214 to 123. However it was again opposed in the House upon the Report, and after a new Debate, it was agreed to by 280 against 169.

The only one of these Resolutions that requires Message any particular Explanation is the 1st Resolution of Majesty to April the 2d, as to which I shall observe, that upon both Houses, the 1st of April, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty to the House, signed by his Majesty, which he presented to the House, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker was as followeth, viz.

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I T is always with the utmost Reluctance that his Majesty asks any extraordinary Supplies of his People : But as his faithful Commons have, with the greatest Zeal and Unanimity, expressed their Concern for the Support of the House of Austria, and for restoring the Balance of Power in Europe; and as the late Events in Favour of the Queen of Hungary, afford a reasonable Prospect of Success; his Majesty

See Land. Migazin for 1743. P. 60.

THE PERSONS ASSESSED.

makes no doubt but this House will, at this Time, readily grant him fuch a Supply, as may enable him to concert proper Measures, and form such Alliances with other Powers, as may be necessary for attaining those defirable Ends, which they have, in so particular a manner, recommended to him,

This Message being ordered nemine contradicente, to be referred to the Committee of Supply, it was the Cause of this Resolution, which was next day a-

greed to.

When this Message was sent to the Commons, the Lord Carteret, at the same time presented the following Message to the House of Lords:

GEORGE R.

TIS Majesty received with the greatest Satisfaction the Affurances given him by this House, at the Beginning of this Sellion, of the just Sense they have of the dangerous Situation of Affairs in Europe, ariling from the Defigns and Enterprizes carrying on for the Subversion of the House of Austria, and of their Zeal and Earnestness in promoting all just and necessary Measures for the Maintenance of the Balance of Power, and for the Affistance of his Allies. His Majesty firmly depends on their unalterable Perseverance in the same Sentiments; and as the late Events in favour of the Queen of Hungary afford a reasonable Prospect of Success, he makes no Doubt, but that he shall have the ready Concurrence and Support of this House, in concerting such Measures, and forming fuch Alliances, with other Powers, as may be most effectual for the Preservation of the House of Austria, and for restoring the Balance of Power in Europe.

> Whereupon their Lordships voted an Address in the following Terms.

> O return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for the great Care and Concern which he is e pleased to express, in this critical and dangerous Conjuncture, for the Preservation of the House of Auftria, 250000

Austria, and for restoring the Balance of Power in Europe, wherein the Honour, Trade and Safety of these Kingdoms are so nearly interested: To declare our firm Resolution to persevere in those Principles of Duty, Fidelity and Affection to his . Majesty, and in that Zeal for the common Cause which this House has so unfeignedly professed. to give his Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we will vigorously and cheerfully support his Majesty in concerting such Measures, and forming such Al; liances with other Powers, as may be most effectual for attaining those great and defirable Ends expresfed in his most gracious Message.

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Which was presented upon the 5th, and his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:

T Thank the House for this Dutiful and Affectio-1 nate Address, and take the greatest Satisfaction in their feafonable Zeal for the Support of the House of Austria, and of the Balance of Power in Europe.

the Supply granted to his And as to the Sum total granted by these Resolu- Sum grant. tions I must observe, that from the 3d, 4th, 5th and ed for past 6th Resolutions of March the 8th; the 3d, 6th, 7th and 8th Resolutions of March the 20th; the 2d, and 3d Resolutions of April the 7th; and the 1st, 2d and 3d Resolutions of May the 12th; it will appear, that 860614 1. 8 s. 3 d. one farthing is not to be reckoned for the Service of the Year 1742, because it was granted either for replacing what had been taken from the Sinking Fund, or for making good Deficiencies, or for Services incurred before the End of the Year 1741.

The other grand Committee, viz. that of Ways Committee' and Means, was not established till the 19th of Ja- of ways and muary, because till then the House had not agreed to means estaany particular Grant of Supply; but upon that Day the Grant for Seamen being reported and agreed to, the House resolved that it would next morning refolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to confider of Ways and Means for railing the Supply E 3

granted to his Majesty; and the Committee being thus established, it was from time to time continued till the 2d of June inclusive, in which time the following Resolutions were agreed to.

It's Refolu-

January 20th Resolved,
That towards raising the Supply granted to his
Majesty, the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cider and
Perry, which, by an Act of Parliament of the
fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, have Continuance to the twenty-fourth Day of June 1742,
be further continued and charged upon all Malt,
which shall be made, and all Mum, which shall
be made or imported, and all Cider and Perry,
which shall be made for Sale, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, from the 23d Day of June
1742 to the 24th Day of June 1743.

Upon this Resolution the usual Bill was brought in, which was afterwards passed into a Law.

February 22d Refolved,

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, there be iffued and applied the Sum of one Million, out of such Monies as have arisen, or shall or may arise of the Surplusses, Excesses, or overplus Monies, commonly called the Sinking Fund.

Upon this Refolution likewife a Bill was brought in, which was afterwards passed into a Law.

March 12th Refolved,

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of Four Shillings in the Pound be raised in the Year 1742, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in that Part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable Cess, according to the ninth Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland.

Upon this also the usual Bill was brought in, and passed into a Law.

April the 9th and 12th Resolved,

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Proposal of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for advancing the Sum of 1600000 l. upon such Terms and Gonditions as are therein mentioned, be accepted.

Upon this Resolution a Bill was ordered to be brought in, which was accordingly passed into a

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May 28th Refolved.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a Sum not exceeding eight hundred thou-fand Pounds be granted to his Majesty, to be raised by Annuities at three Pounds per Centum per Annum, transferrable at the Bank of England, redeemable by Parliament, or by Loans; the said Annuities or Loans to be charged upon, and secured by the Surplusses, Excesses, or Overplus Monies, com-

monly called the Sinking Fund,

2. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, (intituled, An Act for the better Encouragement of the making of Sail-Cloth in Great-Britain) which was to continue in Force for feven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Selfion of Parliament; and which by an Act made in the 5th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, was further continued for the Term of feven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and which by another Act made in the 10th Year of the Reign of his laid late Majesty, was further continued for the Term of leven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and which by another Act made in the 8th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, was further continued until the 25th Day of March 1742, and from thence to the End of the then next E 4

Session of Parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

4 3. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the feveral Claufes in an Act made in the 8th Year of his late Majesty's Reign, (intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes exported; and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver-Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported; and for Importation of all Furrs of the Product of the British Plantations into this Kingdom; and that the two Corporations of Assurance on any Suit brought on their Policies shall be liable only " to fingle Damages) relating to the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for taking off feveral Duties on Merchandizes exported; which were to continue in Force for three Years from the 25th Day of March 1722, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Par-" liament; and which faid Claufes were by an Act made in the 11th Year of his faid late Majesty's Reign continued from the Expiration thereof for three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and by another Act made in the 2d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, were further continued until the 29th Day of September 1434, and from thence to the End of the then next Seffion of Parliament; and which by another Act made in the 8th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty were further continued until the 25th Day of March 1742, and from thence to the End of the then next Selfion of Parliament, are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

4. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the two last Clauses in an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for continuing fome Laws, and reviving others therein mentioned, for more effectually preventing Frauds in mixing Silks with Stuffs, to be exported; which said Clauses were by an Act made in the 2d Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to continue in Force to the 29th Day of September 1734, and from

thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and which by another Act made in the 8th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, were further continued untill the 25th Day of March 1742, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

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ing, and fit to be continued. 5. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Claufe contained in an Act made in the oth and 10th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An Act to fettle " the Trade to Africa, for allowing, during a limited ' Time, a Drawback of the Duties upon the Exportation of Copper Bars imported, and which Claufe, after the Expiration thereof, was, by an Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, revived and continued for fourteen Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Selfion of Parliament, and also the Proviso in the faid last Act contained, that no Drawback should be allowed on the Exportation of any Copper, but fuch as had been, or should be imported from the " East-Indies, and the Coast of Barbary only; and which faid Clause and Proviso by another Act made in the 13th Year of the Reign of his late Mae jesty, were further continued for fourteen Years, and from thence to the End of the then next · Seffion of Parliament, are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

These Resolutions likewise occasioned some Bills to be brought in, which were afterwards passed into Laws.

June 2d Refolved,

S. I Mar

1. That, from and after the 24th Day of June, 1742, a further Duty of Two Shillings and Tenpence be laid on the Half-piece of Cambrick, containing fix Ells and an half, and Five Shillings and Eight-pence upon the whole Piece of Cambrick, containing thirteen Ells, to be imported into Great Britain.

Ajesty for the Term of seven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

43. That Quickfilver, taken as Prize by any of his Majesty's Subjects, and brought into this Kingdom, be liable to pay the like Customs and Duties, as 'the same would be liable to pay, if it were imported directly from the Place of its Growth, and no more.

4. That the permitting Rum, or Spirits, of the Produce of the British Plantations, to be landed before the Payment of the Duties thereon, and lodging the fame in Ware-houses, till such Duties are paid, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, will be an Ease to the Importers, and will encourage the Importation thereof.

When these four Resolutions were reported and agreed to, the Resolutions reported (and agreed to) upon the 25th of May, from the Linen Manusacture Committee, of which I shall hereaster take Notice, were, upon a Motion, read to the House, and were as follows, viz.

I. Refolved, that it is the Opinion of this Committee that the Manufactures of Linens made in the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, are greatly improved and increased, whereby the Price of Linens, as well of Foreign as Home Fabrick, hath been considerably reduced.

⁶ 2. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the further Extension of the British and Irish Manufactures of Linens will be a great Advantage to the faid Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

3. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the granting of a Bounty upon the Exportation of all British and Irish Linens from Great Britain, will be a Means of extending the said Manusactures.

'4. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an allowance of one Penny per Yard, upon all British and Irish Linens of the Value of twelve Pence per Yard, and under, will be a proper Bounty upon the Exportation thereof.

5. That it is the Opinion of this Committee that the faid Bounty be paid by an additional Duty to be laid upon foreign Cambricks, to be imported into Great Britain.

After the Reading of these five Resolutions, it was ordered, that a Bill should be brought in upon them, and also upon the first and second of the last mentioned Refolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, which Bill was paffed into a Law, as was likewise a Bill which was ordered to be brought in upon the last of these Resolutions; and as to the 3d, it was provided for by a Clause ordered to be inserted in the Bill brought in upon the first Resolution of May the

28th.

Of all these Resolutions the only one that met Sinking with any Opposition upon the Report, was the first Fund's being mort-Resolution of May the 28th, which being read a se-gaged opposcond time as usual, a Motion was made for its being ed. recommitted, and upon a Motion for that Purpose, the fecond Section of an Act made in the 14th Year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act for granting to his Majefty the Sum of one Million out of the Sinking Fund &c. was read, whereupon a Debate enfued upon the usual Question, whether or no the Publick had a Right to dispose of the Sinking Fund, any other way than towards paying off the Principal of the publick Debts contracted before 1716, when that Fund was first established, and appropriated to that use alone, as folemnly and expressly as could be done by Parlia-This Question had been often debated in the Time of the former Minister, when he always maintained the affirmative, and fome of those who were now Ministers, being then Patriots, maintained the Negative; but though the former Minister maintained the Affirmative, and made some indirect Alienations of this facred Fund, or applied it to the current Service, yet he had never made a direct Mortgage of it, as was now intended. The Country Party had, therefore, a great Advantage in this Argument against the new Ministers; however, upon a Division, the Question was carried in the Negative, and the Refolution of the Committee was then of Course agreed to.

Excess of the Provifions made mittee of ways and means.

I shall now give an Abstract of the Sums provided for by this Committee of Ways and Means as folby the Com- lows, viz. 'into Great Britain,

January 20th, Malt Tax.	0700000
March 12th, Land Tax	2000000.
April, 9th and 12th Bank Loan May 28th Annuities	1600000
June 2d, Additional Duty on Cambrick	

include the only one From whence it appears, that beside the additional Duty on Cambricks (which was not, indeed, deligned to produce any thing) the Provisions made in this Seffion by the Committee of Ways and Means, according to the ufual calculated Amounts of the Malt-and Land-Tax, exceeded the Grants of the Committee of Supply in the Sum of 376462 l. 13 s. 10 d. 3 f. The two Totals being as follows, viz.

Provisions made by the Com- mittee of Ways and Means—	6100000-0-0-0
Grants made by the Com-	5723537-6-1-0
Excess in the Provisions	276462-12-10-2.

Papers relating to the House of Auftria, and the Spanish War 'called Z ...

tive, she fema of the I should now, according to my usual Method, give an Account of the Bills brought in this Session which had the good Fortune to be passed into Laws; but as the Inquiry which was begun this Session, and carried fome Length, was an Affair of a most extraordinary and important Nature, I shall first give an Account of the Beginning, Progress and End of that Affair. The first Step towards it was on Friday the 8th of December, when the House resolved upon the two following Addresses to his Majesty, viz.

a Com-

1 1ft, That he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there may be laid before this House, Copies of all Memorials, Representations, and Declarations, which have been fent either to his Majesty or his Ministers by the Queen of Hungary or her Metion for Ministers, or by his Majesty or his Ministers to the ers emsglicht Queen of Hungary or her Ministers; and of all Letters, which have been fent to his Majesty's Mi-Signature ? nisters by the Ministers of the Queen of Hungary. bird ston 5/12 9307ad or by his Majesty's Ministers to the Ministers of the Queen of Hungary; with the respective Answers to fuch Memorials, Representations, Declarations, and Letters; relating to the State of the War in the Empire, and the Support and Interests of the House of Austria, fince the Death of the late Emperor. 2d. That he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there may be laid before this House, Copies of all Memorials, Representations, and Declarations, that have been fent to his Majesty or his Ministers by the French King or his Ministers, or by his Majesty or his Ministers to the French King or his Ministers; and of all Letters, which have been sent to his Majesty's Ministers by the Ministers of the French King, or by his Majesty's Ministers to the Ministers of the French King; with the respective Answers to such Memorials, Representations, Declarations, and Letters; from the Declaration of War with Spain, relating to the faid War, and the Interests of the House of Austria.

At the same Time a Motion was made for an Negative Address as follows, viz. Motion for

'That he will be graciously pleased to give Di-Papers relatrections that there may be laid before this House, ing to Prof-Copies of all Memorials, Representations, and Decla-Jia. rations, which have been fent either to his Majesty or his Ministers by the King of Prussia or his Ministers, or by his Majesty or his Ministers, to the King of Pruffia or his Ministers; and of all Letters, which have been fent to his Majesty's Ministers by the Ministers of the King of Prussia, or by his Majesty's Ministers to the Ministers of the King of Pruffia; with the respective Answers to such Memorials, Representations, Declarations, and LetMotion for

a Committee to

examine

House.

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efore the

ters, relating to the State of the War in the Empire. and the Support and Interests of the House of Ax-

firia, fince the Death of the late Emperor.

But the previous Question being put upon this Motion, it was carried in the Negative. However, in Compliance with the faid two Refolutions, agreed to, a great many Papers were laid before the House on Monday the 18th, and on Wednesday the 20th; and next Day, viz. on Thursday the 21th, a Motion was made in the House as tollows; viz.

That the feveral Papers presented to this House on Monday laft, and likewise the several Papers presented to this House Yesterday by Mr. Comptroller, be referred to a felect Committee; and that they do examine the fame, and report to the House, what " they find material in them."

Upon which there was a long Debate, * and the Question being at last put, it was carried in the Ne-

garive upon a Division by 253 to 250.

Pruffian Papers again moved for and agreed

As this Question was carried in the Negative by fuch a small Majority, it gave the Country Party Encouragement to renew the above mentioned Motion for the Papers relating to the King of Prussia, with very little Variation, as follows, viz.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there may be laid before this House, Copies of all Memorials, Representations, Declarations and Letters, which have been fent either to his Majesty or his Ministers, by the King of Prussia or his Ministers, or by his Majesty, or his Ministers, to the King of Pruffia or his Ministers, and likewife of fach Letters, as have been fent from hence to his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Prussia, with the respective Answers to such Memorials, Representations, Declarations, and Letters, relating to the State of the War in the Empire, and the Support and Interests of the House of Austria, fince the Death of the late Emperor.'

Which Motion was now agreed to, and an Ad-They are re dress being accordingly presented, Mr. Comptroller,

fufed by his Majefty.

* See Lond. Magazine, for 1742, p. 524.

upon the 25th of January reported, that his Majesty had commended him to acquaint the House, That the Subject Matter of this Address being of the greatest Importance, his Majesty, who is always defirous of granting the Requests of his faithful Commons, will take it into his most serious Consideration, and has directed all the Transactions, to which it relates, to be carefully examined, in order to see how far the same may be complied with, without Prejudice to the Publick, and consistently with the Considence reposed in him by other Princes.

This did not, however, discourage the House from Dutch Pacalling for other Papers relating to foreign Affairs, to the War for immediately after their receiving this Answer, it in Germany was moved and resolved, "That an humble Address called for.

be presented to his Majesty, That he will be gracioully pleased to give Directions, that there may be ' laid before this House, Copies of all Memorials, Representations, Declarations, and Letters, that have been fent to his Majesty or his Ministers, by the States General or their Ministers, or by his Ma-' jetty's Ministers to the States General, with the refactive Answers thereunto; as also Copies of all Letters from either of his Majerey's Principal Secretaries of Stare to his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, as far as they relate to Conferences with and Communication to or from the Affembly of the States " General, with the Answers thereunto, relating to " the State of the War in the Empire, and the Support and Interests of the House of Austria, since the Death of the late Emperor.

As several of the Papers laid before the House Copies of upon the 18th were of great Importance, I shall give several of the Papers Copies of some of the most material as follows, viz. relating to

The first I shall give is a Copy of Lord Harring the Queen ton's Letter to Mr. ROBINSON, Feb. 17th 1740-1. which were

Copies of feveral of the Papers relating to the Queen of Hangary, which were laid before the House.

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Credentials which the King has been pleafed to give you, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Hungary, together with such Instructions as his Majesty thinks necessary to be sent you, for your

your Directions in Relation to the present Circum-

The uncertain Situation of publick Affairs fince the late Emperor's Death, the great Delay of your Court in making any explicit Declaration to the King, and the Want of sufficient Lights towards enabling his Majesty to fix the Plan of his own Conduct, have hitherto obliged me to defer this Express to you; but as the very extraordinary Behaviour of the King's of Prussa, and the earnest Requisition of the Kings Assistance thereupon, on the Part of her Hungarian Majesty, have now entirely changed the Scene, his Majesty would no longer leave you without a persect Knowledge of his Sentiments.

fed at your Court, have been earnestly laid before the King, who has been very well satisfied with your Diligence, Attention and Zeal for promoting

his Service.

Count Oftein will, without Doubt, have informed his Court of the entire Disapprobation the King has expressed, at the unjustifiable proceeding of the King of Pruffia, and of the Resolution his Majesty has declared, to perform his Engagements in Favour of the Queen of Hungary, as foon as a proper Plan for the military Operations could be fettled. Thefe Affurances you may your felf renew in the strongest Manner, which you will find confirmed by the enclosed Copy of the Answer, the King has lately returned, to the Letter he received from that Princefs, demanding his Affistance, * which was deferred only till such Time as it could be known, what Turn the Concert that was on Foot between his Majesty and the States was likely to take, of which we were not able to form any certain Judgment, before the Arrival of Mr. Trever's Letter of the 17th instant, of which you have an Extract inclosed; and as we concluded upon the Receipt of that Letter, that That Affair was upon the Point of being finally adjusted, his Majesty would no longer delay returning an Answer to the Queen of Hungary's

^{*} See Annals for last Year, p. 469.

Letter above mentioned, which was accordingly de-

livered to Count Offein.

But that you may be fully apprized of the Purport and Tendency of the Concert proposed between his Majesty and the States, and of all that has passed upon that Occasion, I am to acquaint you, that the King thinking it of the greatest Importance, as well to the Interests of your Court as his own, to take that Republick along with him in the Measures to be pursued for the common Guaranty, and having observed a very high Indignation and unusual Spirit raised in the Members of the Government there, at the Violences committed by the King of Prussia, his Majesty was pleased to instruct Mr. Trever, to enter immediately into Conferences with the Deputies of the States, for fetling with them a Plan of Proceedings to be followed in this dangerous Conjuncture by the maritime Powers; I fend you inclosed a Copy of those Instructions, as contained in my Letters to him of the 9th and 13th past, and you will see by them, that it was proposed in the first Place, to endeavour by friendly Representations on the Part of his Majesty and their High Mightinesses, to prevail upon the King of Prussia to delist from his present Enterprize; if that should not succeed to deter him from the Profecution of it by declaring their joint Resolution to fulfil their Engagements to your Court; and if neither of these Methods should prove fufficient, to proceed in Conjunction with the Queen of Hungary, and those other Powers who might be willing to join their Efforts in fo just a Cause, for obliging that Prince, by Force of Arms, to withdraw his Troops from Silefia.

These Instructions were unfortunately detained by contrary Winds near a fortnight at Harwich, by which the Execution of them was unavoidably delayed; but you will see the whole Progress and State of that Negotiation, as far as is yet come to our Knowledge, by the inclosed Copy of subsequent Letters from Mr. Trevor, and I shall direct him to acquaint you by this Messenger, with the State in which it may be when he passes through Holland.

1742. F The

form any Objection to the Method intended to be pursued, of applying in the first Place to the King of Prussia, in the Way of good Offices; since besides that this is the usual Proceeding in Cases of the like Nature, they seemed by all your Relations to have been very desirous at Vienna, to have the Affair finished by an amicable Accommodation. You will see by my Letter to Mr. Trever, what particular Offers his Majesty thought might be properly made to the King of Prussia, towards obtaining that End, and in those from M. Trever you will find the Reasons why these Offers were postponed, if not intirely laid aside.

In the mean while, as the Success of our Endeavours with his Prussian Majesty cannot at all be relied on, his Majesty is putting himself without loss of Time into a Condition of performing his Engagements to the Queen of Hungary, as soon as that Prince's Refusal shall have been declared; and has for that Purpose already given Notice to the Courts of Denmark and Cassel of his Resolution to take the Troops engaged to him by Treaty forthwith into his Pay.

The King is likewise doing all in his Power to animate and improve the good Intentions which appear at present in the Court of Moscovy, towards their Execution of the Guaranty of the Progmatic Sanction, and has infinuated to them, the great Importance it would be of towards reducing the King of Prussia to Reason, if they would be prevailed on to make a Diversion on his Dominions in their Neighbourhood; and his Majesty doubts not but that the Hungarian Minister at Petersburgh will have Orders to employ himself to the same Effect, which you will prefs, if it be not already done, as a Matter of the greatest Use and Consequence; and you will likewise exhort them most earnestly, to Transactions thew all possible Facilities in their with the Court of Saxony, to which Place his Majesty has dispatched Mr. Villiers with Instructions to gain the King of Polund, if possible, on the Side of her Hungarian Majesty, and to bring him to join · immeimmediately in concerting forthwith a proper Plan of Measures in opposition to the King of Prussia,

But as this favourable Disposition, on the Part of the King, towards that Princess, may be frustrated and prove of no Use, unless some particular Scheme of employing our joint Forces be immediately agreed upon, you will press the Court of Vienna, to lose no Time in settling with his Majesty and the States, and with such other Powers as may be disposed to enter into such a Concert, all such Measures as may be necessary to be settled, previous to

the Opening of the Campaign.

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I shall not enter particularly into several of the Points contained in your former Dispatches, as they mostly relate to the internal Constitution of the Empire, fince you will be fufficiently informed of the King's Sentiments and Intentions, concerning those Matters, by his Majesty's Electoral Minister at Vienna; but as the King took particular Notice of the Account you fent me in Cypher, in your Difpatch of the 3d instant N.S. as the Substance of what the great Duke, as well as some of the principal Ministers at Vienna, had faid to you, in relation to the feveral Heads of Bulinels now in Agitation at that Court, as carrying with it in your Opinion an Air of Confiftency, which thitherto you had not been able to collect from their former Discourses, I shall in this Dispatch acquaint you with his Majesty's Sentiments on the several Points touched upon in yours above mentioned, and shall take them in the Order in which they stand in your said Letter; and therefore begin with what regards the King of Prussia, in Relation to which, it should seem by the several Discourses to you, and particularly by those of the great Duke, that the Court of Vienna is desirous to come to Terms of an Accommodation with that Prince, whilst Count Oftein affects to talk to us here in a quite different Stile.

This different Language in different Places, puts his Majesty under Difficulties to judge of the real Sentiments and Delires of your Court; and as the King has already given the strongest Assurances of his Friendship to the Queen of Hungary, and for

the great Duke, as also of his Resolution to fulfil all his Engagements in Favour of the House of Austria, and has now actually taken the Danes and Hiffians into his Pay, and will have them in Readiness to march for those Purposes by the End of the next Month; the King, I fay, thinks, he may juftly expect from the Court of Vienna, to be fully and without Referve informed, in the utmost Confidence, of their real Intentions with Respect to the King of Prusha, that his Majesty may thereby be not only the better enabled to co-operate with them for compassing the Ends they may propose, but also the better to regulate the necessary Measures for his own Security. The King does not take upon him. felf to advise, and much less to dictate to the Court of Vienna, the Conduct to be held by them in a Matter which, whatever Way it shall be determined, may be fubject to great Difficulties, and perhaps to the most fatal Consequences; but as his Majesty is disposed to second and support them in whatever Resolution they shall take, it is their Interest to come to a Resolution in this Affair; and he must and does expect to be forthwith, and without Referve, apprized of it, and that in the most authentick Manner, even by writing, if you can possibly obtain it; that the King may know with Certainty how to regulate his future Conduct; for if your Court should be determined according to the Declaration made here, by Count Oftein, not to enter into any Terms of Accommodation with the King of Prussia, but to endeavour in all Events to compel him by Force to withdraw his Troops from Silefia, " they will in that Case find the King disposed, in concert with fuch other Powers as shall be inclined to co-operate for that fame End, to fettle a proper 'Plan of Operations for that Purpose, by which Plan the 12000 Men demanded of him, viz. The Danes and Hessians, may be employed in the Manner to be agreed on, as most advantageous for the Good of the common Caufe.

'If on the contrary, agreeable to what fell from the great Duke, in his confidential Discourses with you upon this Subject, the Court of Vienna should

think it for their Interest, in this present violent and uncertain Situation of the Affairs of Europe, from the too much to be suspected, if not certain ill Intentions of France, the avowed ones of Spain and Bavaria, the doubtful Dispositions of Saxony and Russia, joined to the Timidity and Ir-resolution of the Dutch: I fay, if all or any of these Confiderations ' should incline your Court to endeavour, for the Sake of gaining the Affiftance of the King of Pruffia, to come to an Accommodation with that Prince. either upon the Foot of the Plan suggested by Mr. GOTTER, which the great Duke was pleased to call bis own, or upon any other Advantages to that Prince elsewhere, in Recompence for his Pretenfions on Silefia, his Majesty, if defired, will not refuse to employ his good Offices with his Prussian Majesty, for bringing about an Accommodation.

You will therefore talk to the great Duke, and to fuch Ministers as you shall think proper, to the Purport of what goes before, without advising them one Way or other, and endeavour to obtain, as soon as possible, a clear and explicit Answer thereupon, which you will transmit to his Majesty without loss

of Time.

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As to the next Point in your faid Letter, viz. the Election of an Emperor, I need fay very little upon it, fince Count Oftein will have fully apprized your Court of the King's Dispositions and good Intentions upon that Head; nor need I enter much into that which relates to the Court of Saxony, as Mr. Villiers will, according to his Instructions, have informed you of all his Majesty's Endeavours, for bringing that Prince to a right Way of Thinking and Acting towards the Court of Vienna, and for the common Interests of Europe.

You will find, herewith inclosed, his Majesty's Answer to the Notification of the Emperor's Death from the Empress Mother, together with a Copy of your own Instructions, as also Copies of your Credential Letters, mentioned at the Beginning of this

Dupatch.

I am Sc.

Sic fub, HARRING TON.

The next is a Copy of Lord Harrington's Letter to Mr. Robinson, of the 5th of March 1740-1.

Copy of Lord Harrington's Letter to Mr. Robinson,
of 5-16th of March 1740-1, the Contents of which
are in Part referred to in the Answer of the Authrian Court to Mr. Robinson, of the 23d March
1741.

SIR,

SINCE writing to you on the 27th of last Month by Money the Messenger, I have received your Letter of the 1st Inst. N. S. wherein you give an Account, that the Money grown so abundant of late in Bavaria, appears to be mostly Spanish Pistoles; that that Elector is making, with the utmost Diligence and Expence, the greatest warlike Preparations, which must by the Nature of them be designed against Vienna itself: And that whole Bands of Frenchmen frequently pass from Assatia into Bavaria, under Pretence of deserting the French Service, and that not a few of the Prussian Deserters find their Way thither also.

These Advices combined with others of still more dangerous Tendency, and of the Truth of which the King can have no manner of doubt, prove evidently to his Majesty, the Certainty of such Storms being gathering in different Quarters, to fall at once upon the House of Austria, as if not timely prevented or provided against, must inevitably not only destroy that House, but with it the Equilibre

and Balance of Power in Europe for ever.

In this Situation of Things, the King's fincere Regard for the Interest of the Queen of Hungary, his particular Friendship for the Great Duke, and Desire to contribute all in his Power to preserve the Liberties of Mankind, have induced his Majesty to dispatch, without Loss of Time, the second Messenger to you, that you may be enabled to open in the greatest Considence, and under the strictest Ties of Secresy, to the Great Duke, and to such of the Austrian Ministers as that Prince and you shall agree upon, the Purport of the Intelligence that has come

to his Majefty's Knowledge, as also the King's Sentiments as to the Measures to be immediately entered upon by your Court, as the most proper, if not the only Means left of enabling them to make Head against the most imminent Danger they are threaten-

ed with from fuch different Quarters.

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'The Intelligence the King has received, and which, as I have already faid, may absolutely be depended upon, is to this Effect, That France is upon the Point of throwing off the Matk, and of acting openly and hostilely against the Queen of Hungary, in Violation of the most solemn Engagements entered into by that Crown for the Support of the Pragmatick Sanction; and for that Purpose has already obliged herself, not only to favour to the utmost of her Power the Elector of Bavaria's Views upon the Imperial Crown, but also to send 30000 of her Troops to join with those of that Prince, in Support of his Pretentions upon the Succession of the late Emperor; that she has actually a Treaty on Foot, and very far advanced with the King of Pruffic. by which she engages to maintain and affist that Prince in his present Enterprize upon Silesia. In return for which the latter is to act in Concert with the Elector of Bavaria, as well for the Support of his Pretentions upon the late Emperor's Succession, as for procuring him the Imperial Dignity; and lastly, that there is little Doubt, but France has consented to give Passage to the Spanish Troops deslined for the Invalion of Italy.

· Having thus informed you of the Purport of what is come to his Majesly's Knowledge, I shall proceed to acquaint you with his Majesty's Sentiments, as to the Measures to be pursued in this dangerous Situation of Affairs; but as what I shall now say to you upon that Subject, goes further than what was contained in my last Dispatch, it is proper I should first explain to you the Occasion of it's doing so. Although in my last Dispatch I touched upon the several Advices fet forth in this; yet as his Majesty had not then fuch explicit and certain Information of them as he has fince received, the King contented himself with the bare mention of them only, without taking

upon

upon him to give any Advice as to the Conduct to be held by the Court of Vienna thereupon; but as the Truth of those Advices is no longer to be doubted of, his Majesty out of his sincere Regard for your Court, cannot any longer dispense with himself from laying, in the most friendly and cordial Manner, before them, his Sentiments upon that Subject, though, as I said in my former Letter, without pretending in any Manner to impose them on your Court, the King being determined to fulfil bis Engagements to

them in all Events.

This being premiled, I shall proceed to acquaint you, that frequent and the most pressing Instances have been continually made to his Majesty by the King of Pruffia, that the King would employ his Mediation and good Offices for bringing about an amicable Accommodation for him with the Queen of Hungary, upon the Foot of the Proposals made for that Purpose by his Ministers at the Court of Vienna, viz. upon the Lower Silesia, with the Town of Breflau, being left to him either by Way of Mortgage or otherwife, in Recompence of his Pretenlions to feveral Diffricts in that Dutchy, for which he would not only engage to affift the Queen of Hungary with his whole Force, for the Prefervation of the rest of the late Emperor's Succession, but also * to give his Voice and best Affistance to the Great Duke, for procuring to him the Imperial Crown, s and be ready to enter into the strictest Engagements with the faid Queen, the Maritime Powers, Ruffia, and fuch other Princes as should be disposed to maintain the Progmatick Sanction in it's full Extent. To these Instances the King has hitherto answered, that as to the Office of Mediation he could not accept of it, as looking upon himfelf as a Party, from his Engagements to the late Emperor, but that he would willingly employ his good Offices for bringing about an Accommodation between Princes whole e particular Interests, as well as those of Europe in ge-* neral, required their being united.

I need not repeat to you what the King has already done, for putting himself in a Condition to execute his Engagements, nor the Endeavours he be

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has used in many of the Courts of Europe to induce them to engage in the same falutary Measures with himself, as you will find the whole fully set forth in my last Dispatch: All that remains therefore at prefent is to acquaint you, that although the King has been hitherto far from adviling the making any " Concessions to the King of Prussa, while there were any possible Grounds to hope to be able to reduce that Prince to Reason by forcible Means; yet as Appearances are at prefent, from the Intelligences above mentioned, his Majesty thinks, he should be wanting in that fincere Regard and Friendship which he professes to your Court, as also in his Concern for the Libernes and Balance of Power in Europe, ' if he did not in this dangerous and desperate Crifis acquaint them, in this friendly and confidential Manner, with the absolute Necessity he apprehends there is for their endeavouring to make up, if poffible, and without the least loss of Time, with the King of Prussa, upon the Conditions above menf tioned; for the composing of which, if your Court defires it, the will find the King disposed and ready to contribute to the utmost of his Power, either by " making Proposals from hence to that Prince, or by allowing you, for the Sake of faving Time, to convey to him directly from Vienna whatever Infinusf tions or Offers the great Duke may think advisesable; and I may further acquaint you, that his Majesty will in the mean while, till the Sentiments of your Court shall be better known to him, endeavour, by flinging out to the King of Pruffia, fome general Hopes of his Majesty's Willingness to employ himself for the bringing about so defirable a Work, to prevent, if possible, that Prince from engaging himself irretrievably in the pernicious Schemes proposed to him as above mentioned.

As the violent Situation in which the Affairs of Europe are in at present, requires your Court's taking an immediate Resolution, as to the Part they will come to, the King hopes there will be no Time lost in enabling you forthwith to transmit an Ac-

of crockedon and was to constrain the statement.

count of it hither, was a small state of

I cannot finish this Letter without recommending to you the exhorting the Court of Vienna, even in case they resolve to come to Terms with the King of Prussia, seriously to endeavour to gain at the same time the Elector of Saxony, which might be possibly brought about by some small Concessions made him in Lusatia, which is what that Prince has long had at Heart, and was in Treaty about with the late Emperor. I need not mention to you the great Advantage of gaining that Prince, as well for the Preservation of the Pragmatick Sandion, as for securing the Election of the great Duke.

all am Be. wogrod saledora so

Sie fub. HARRINGTON.

Whiteball 5th March 1740-1.

The next is a Translation of the Answer of the Court of Vienna delivered to Mr. Robinson and March 3 April

1741. on a straight on the production and it A Coording to what has been possible to retain from Mr. Robinson's reading an Extract of the Orders of his Court, when compared with the Contents of Count Offein's Relation of the 17th inflant, his Majesty the King of Great Britain defiresto be thoroughly informed of the Queen's Sentiments upon the Preference she might be inclined to e give, either to an amicable Accommodation with the King of Pruffia, or to concerting of Operations for an enfuing Campaign, entreating her to open herfelf in Confidence, both as to the most proper Means that may conduce either to the one or the other, and as to the Measures to be taken against fuch future Events as there feems froom to apprehend, confidering that the effectual " Concurrence of Ruffia feems doubtful, that so many Difficulties are started in Saxony, that the States of Holland by an unheard of Piece of Misfortune, are divided in their Opinions upon the Agreement already fettled between them and Mr. Trever, and alfo confidering there are certain Advices, that the " French will grant a Passage to the Spanish Iroops, favour the Enterprizes of the King of Pruffia,

and support the Pretentions of Bavaria with an

Army of 30000 Men.

In order to comply with what is defired of the Queen, her Majesty might think it sufficient to refer herself to what Count Oslein has doubtless had the Honour to expose of her Sentiments to his Britannick Majesty, as that Minister is used to give Extracts in writing of the Orders he receives, which the Queen does not disapprove: Her Sentiments being such, that every Prince resolved not to disturb the publick Tranquillity, must acknowledge her more than ordinary Fidelity to her Engagements with each of them, by which Means, following the Example of her Father, she hopes she shall deserve their Considence, and particularly that of his Majesty the King of Great Britain.

Nevertheless to give his Majesty full Proof of her most perfect Intention, she makes no Difficulty of opening herself to him without Reserve, upon the

Points above mentioned.

But before entring upon those Subjects, her Majesty thinks, she may lay down some general Positions, which appear to her to be of equal, evident, un-

doubted Truth.

The first is, that the Case stipulated in the Treaties of Alliance concluded with each of the maritime Powers in the Year 1731 and 1732, and the Guaranty therein mentioned, doth so clearly now exist, that there can be no Doubt of it, and that to make any, (which the Queen believes to be far from the Intention of the maritime Powers) would destroy that mutual Considence, so necessary, for the Maintenance of the publick Tranquillity.

The second is, that to suffer the House of Aufiria, after the considerable Losses she has already suffained, to be still more humbled, or to diminish any of her Forces, either directly or indirectly, would be destructive of the Balance of Europe, and of the general Security which thereon depends.

The third relates to the necessary Dispatch, both for Redressing the present Evils, and for obviating any other there may still be Reason to apprehend. One of the richest and most fertile Countries be-

' longing

longing to the House of Austria, which, from its Proximity and other Circumstances, contributes more to its Strength than many other more distant Provinces, and whose Preservation is of so much Consequence to the Commerce of the English Nation, having been already ravaged for some time, in a Manner almost without Example, any Delay in as sisting the Queen, according to Treaties, as may easily be done, would be productive of more satal Consequences in the present Case, than even for saking her in many others, especially if to her Missortune the Advices communicated to Count Ossein should be consirmed, of which however the Queen does not pretend to be a Judge.

It appears to a Demonstration, and beyond all Dispute, from those three general Positions, that the Queen is intitled to demand the Guaranty of each of the maritime Powers; that there is an indespensable Necessity of really and effectually putting that Guaranty in Execution without Delay, and that it is the Interest of these very Powers not to

fail therein.

'It is easy to draw an Application from those Principles, and it is impossible not to comprehend the Queen's Way of thinking upon the Points

which are defired to be explained.

Her Majesty cannot reproach herself with having neglected to seek the Friendship of the King of Prussia, or of having spared any Means consistent with her Dignity, her Honour, or her Conscience, to engage him to desist from his unjust Designs. The equitable, just and moderate Answer returned Count Getter, and Baron Bork serves for a Convincing Proof. In Return the King of Prussia's Manner of proceeding towards her and her Spouse, are of such a notorious Nature, that even supposing he should succeed in his present Undertaking, no folid Advantages could be reaped from thence, either for the Good of the Empire, the Support of the System, or for the Maintenance of the publick Tranquillity.

As he pretends the Convention settled with his Great Grand Father, and the Engagements contracted

s tracked by his Futher, are not binding, because, as he fays, they had no Right or Power of concluding, or entering into them, what Stress is there to be laid upon any Transactions with him, himself. Besides. her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness her Spoule, are obliged by Oath to maintain the Prag-" matick Santtion to the utmost of their Power, the 4 least Contravention thereto would be exposing it to be infringed by all who are ready to invade another's Property, and the fatal Confequences that would refult from that cannot have escaped his Majesty's Penetration. That this could less fail of being the * Case, appears by several Courts having declared before hand, what Measures they will take, if such an Accommodation should be agreed to with the King of Pruffia, which, however, is the only one to be expected. If ever Matters should come to that Extremity, it is easy to perceive, that it would have been much better to have prevented these immense Damages done in Silefia and part of Maravia, and the extreme Milery to which the Inhabitants are reduced, when the Country was first invaded, than to think of it now after fuffering fo many Calamities, and at a Time when it is so easy for the Queen's Affics to redrefs them. If these immense Losses, on one fland, confiderably weaken the Forces of the House of Austria, it nearly concerns the Subjects of the maritime Powers, on the other; and how could the Queen, after a further Sacrifice, be in a Condition to withfland her Enemies, when they are furnished with some plausible Pretence, which at least at prefent they have not? It would be endless to fet forth all the Evils that must necefferily enfue, and the Queen cannot conceive how it would be pollible to connect fuch a Scheme with what is actually treating at Drefden, as she has not the least Suspicion, that it can be intended to retard, traverie, or break off that Negotiation, after fo much Pains has been taken to forward it; or, which would be still worse, to engage the Queen in very confiderable Sacrifices on both Sides, fince fhe would thereby be rendered absolutely useless to the Maintenance of the Liberties of Europe. And

for as much as, nothwithstanding the Pains here taken to publish the Queen's unalterable Resolution

of maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, contrary
Reports foread abroad by the Emissaries of Pruffia

have done so much Prejudice to the Queen's Interests, is it not easy to foresee, what Use they would

* make of the least Overture of such a Tendency?

* Every Body is fensible, that sooner or later some.

Accommodation must be made with the King of Prussia; neither will the Queen be averse to one

when Things are in fuch a Condition, that she may consent to it without having Reason to apprehend

the fatal Confequences before mentioned.

'In the fame Letters by which her Majesty claims the Assistance of the Princes her Guarantees, she shews her pacifick and generous Sentiments.

Her Majesty still persists therein, and now the Question turns upon the properest Manner to con-

duct this Affair.

According to her Opinion, not only the properest but the only Method to be pursued, would be to

begin by every one's fulfilling his Engagements.
Even the Confiderations which have been commu-

nicated to Count Oftein for advising an Accommo-

dation, are a Demonstration of this Truth.

This Method is prescribed by the Treaties, not only as the Danger is every Day encreasing, but also as the Time for good Offices is elapsed. And provided no more Time is lost in putting what is prescribed in Execution, there will be no Difficulty to redress the present Evils so speedily, that other Measures to be taken for obviating any suture Mischies will not fail of Success: Whereas, if Treaties already subsisting are not executed, it is impossible to expect a happier Issue from the Measures to be entered into by any new one.

All the Queen can fay, with Regard to the Operations of an enfuing Campaign, has not only been faid already, but is actually effectuating, fo that even on this Account the Affiftance she requires ought

not to be retarded.

Fourteen Regiments of Infantry and fixteen of Horse, including four of Hussers are employed against the King of Prusser. This Army is already upon their March, and two other Regiments of Hussers are ordered for the same Service. The March of this Army ought to be a new and pressing Motive to the Queen's Allies, not to defer sending in their Assistance now, as on this Side every thing is putting in Execution before there is any Certainty of what will be done on the other Side. It is evident, that the positive and formal Declaration annexed, promising to pursue the King of Prusser, in Case he should turn his Forces against any of the Allies, comprehends the rest.

The Court of Russia can only all by way of Diversion, and there is no Room to question her Sincerity. Besides the Declaration made by Prince Tzerbatow, an Assurance in Writing has been delivered to the Marquis de Botta and Mons. Hoben-boby, which consirms the said Declaration, upon the fingle Condition of his Britannick Majesty's Concurrence. In a Word, it is on this Concurrence, according to all Accounts from Petersburg and Dresiden, that the Entry of the Russian Troops into the Enemies Country, which are all ready for this Pur-

pofe, folely depends.

As to the Operations expected on the Part of his Britannick Majesty both in his Quality of King and Elector, of his Majesty the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony, and of their High Mightinesses the States General, the Queen declared, when she made her first Requisition, that she would leave it to their Choice, either to affist her by Diversion or by combining their Forces. Could she, can she now do more than to leave to their Option, whatever they should think most suitable to their own Sasety or Interest.

Her Majesty has been informed with a great deal of Satisfaction, that the Troops of Hanover, the Auxiliaries of Denmark and Hesse Cassel, and in a Word the Troops of Saxony were ready to begin

their March.

the itt mich! fical :

16 Now if belides the Queen's Army, and that of Pruffia, all those Troops, or at least those at his Britannick Majesty's Disposal be as effectually and as speedily employed as according to the foregoing Circumftances it would be easy to do, for the Re-establishment of the Empire, can their Success appear to be doubtful, and are not the most fatal Consequences to be apprehended, when the Evils are fuffered to grow worse and worse, and the Troubles to increase? 'The Queen cannot therefore forbear again requiring and even conjuring his Britannick Majesty, in the most amicable Manner, and from all the aforementioned Confiderations, more especially from his known Zeal for the publick Good, to let his "last Hand to the Work, the sooner the better, and to affift her in such a Manner as he himself shall think most convenient. In this Case the Court of Bavaria will never venture to come to Blows, and ' it will be so much the easier to find Means, without offending any Power, to secure the Peace of

The Queen is ignorant of the Plan concerted at the Hague, between Mr. Trever and the States General. Her Manner of thinking, both upon present and suture Events, is sufficiently explained by the Sketch of the annexed Convention. All Care is taken in it to provide against whatever may affect the publick Peace and Tranquillity without giving any Offence.

The Queen will never be the first to depart from any Treaty concluded with any Power so ever, let it be never so disadvantageous. Her Honesty and Fidelity to her Engagements makes her exceeding nice and scrupulous upon this Point, esteeming it as an Honour to be a Slave to her Word. But this due Regard does not forbid her to take all just Precautions agreeable to the best warranted Principles of the Law of Nature and of Nations, in order to secure herself against any unjust Attacks, and to enable her to act in concert with other Princes in Amity with her, without being the first, as was said before, to do the least Harm to any Body. No one can complain of her taking such Precaution, without discovering very

- different Defigns from the Purport of the Treaties; there feems therefore no Occasion to make a Mystery
- of it. His Britannick Majesty was heretofore of the
- fame Opinion. The first and third Articles of the Sketch above mentioned relate thereto, and the lat-
- ter perhaps might serve to reconcile the Opinions of
- the States General, if they are still divided.
- As to what is defired in Relation to the Queen's
- fending a General Officer on her Part to the Hague,
- to fettle the Particulars of any future Operations
- that may be thought proper, her Majesty will im-
- e mediately make Choice of a Person for that Com.
- " mission. However she hopes and expects, that there
- will be no Time loft in proceeding to act upon the
- Principles laid down in the Convention.

I shall not give any more of the Letters, because they were much in the same Stile with the two last; but the three following Pieces being very curious, I cannot omit giving Copies of them.

The first is intitled, Translation of the Project of a Convention in the Answer of the Court of Vienna of 23 March 3 April 1740-1.

In the Name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Amen.

- DE it known unto all and every one whom it
- D does or may any Way concern, whereas when
- the King of Prussia, soon after the fatal and sudden Death of his late Imperial and Catholick Majesty,
- invaded the Duchy of Silefia, in a hostile Manner,
- her facred and Royal Majesty of Hungary and Bo-
- bomia wrote Letters to the chief Princes of Europe,
- particularly to those who had engaged to defend her
- immediate Right of Succession to the Kingdoms
- and Dominions of her late Father, as also to the " Ambassadors of Electors, Princes and other States of
- the Empire, affembled at Ratisbon, calling upon all
- and every of them, in the most friendly Manner, to furnish their Succours, and to maintain the common
- Cause, with their whole Force, and her Majesty
- grounded this her friendly Requisition, partly upon
- the Treaties sublisting with each of those Princes,

1742.

and partly, in Regard to the States of the Empire, upon the Sanction of its fundamental Laws, the Golden Bull in the first Place, and the Pax Publica, and further upon the Engagements entered into in the Name of the holy Empire, and as it is most usually termed the Guaranty of the Progmatick Sanction; and more expresly upon the Treaty of mutual Defence, concluded in the Year 1708, when the Kingdom of Bohemia was re-admitted into the Diet of the Empire. The Justice of her Majesty's Cause and Demands were, without Hesitation, acknowe ledged by the most ferene and most potent Prince George the Ild King of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Elector of the holy Ros man Empire; by the most serene and potent Prince Fohn Hild Emperor of all Ruffia, and also by the most ferene, and most potent Prince Frederick " Augustus King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Duke of Saxony, and Elector of the holy Ro-" man Empire, and likewise by the high and mighty ' Lords the States General of the United Pravinces of the Netberlands; and to the End that they might make known their earnest and provident Concern for reftoring, as foon as possible, and maintaining the publick Tranquillity, and for performing the Engagements they had folemnly entered into by Guarantying the Pragmatick Sanction on the 19th April 1713, they have refolved to concert together with her facred and Royal Majesty of Hungary and Bobemia, fuch Measures as shall be most seasonable and proper for obtaining the fooner and the better 6 fo wholesom an End; and for that Purpose have named Ministers, and furnished them with full Powers, which Ministers (after Conferences, and full Powers exchanged, as annexed to the End of this Treaty) have agreed to the following Articles. Article I. The strict Friendship, Union and Al-

Article I. The strict Friendship, Union and Alliance subsisting between her sacred Royal Majesty of Hungary and Bohemia, and his sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, as King, and as Elector of the holy Roman Empire, in Virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 16th March 1731, and of the Declaration published the 10th of April in the same

Year, and also between her said Majesty and his facred Majesty of all Russia in Virtue of a Treaty 5 concluded the 6th of August 1726, and between her faid Majesty and his facred Majesty of Poland, as * Elector of Saxony, in Virtue of a Convention, figned the 16th of Fuly 1733, and lastly between her said 6 Majesty and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the united Provinces of the Netherlands, in Virtue of an Accession Instrument signed at the " Hague on the 20th of Febr. 1732, are to be underfood to be renewed, as if all and every of the faid * Treaties were inferted Word for Word in the * present Convention; and the contracting Parties oblige themselves asresh, to fulfil, in the most effectual Manner, the Engagements therein flipulated; but on this express Condition, that the Renewal of this Alliance neither can, nor ought to infringe in the least the Treaty of Peace concluded at Vienna on the 18th Day of December 1738, between the 1 late Emperor and the Empire on the one Part, and the most Christian King on the other.

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Article Hd. As the contracting Parties acknow-I ledge themselves bound in general and without any Exception to perform the Conditions contained in 4 the aforesaid Treaties, so the chief and more especial * End for renewing this Friendship, Union and Alf liance between them in the present Situation of Affairs, is to restore the Tranquillity of the Empire, disturbed by the King of Prussia; to maintain it when restored; and if it shall be again disturbed by any other, to unite their Counsels and Arms against the Aggressor; and in one Word, to employ their whole Force, to hinder the dismembring any Part of the Kingdoms and Dominions devolved by hereditary Right to her facred and Royal Majesty of Hungary and Bohemia, by the Death of her late Father; to quiet the Disturbances that are raised; to prevent fuch as are further to be apprehended; to maintain the Empire in its Liberties and Security; and as the Constitution of the Empire is established by fundamental Laws to preserve the same inviose lable, we may busy or based

Article IIId. For attaining fo wholesome an End the contracting Parties promife reciprocally, that they will not only in all good Faith confult Meafures together, but that they will also labour with their united Interests to bring several other Princes into this Treaty of Alliance, as it tends to the com-

mon Good of the Empire, and the firmer Establishment of the publick Tranquillity. Article IVth. Whereas her facred and Royal Maigefty of Hungary and Bohemia being unjuftly attacked by the King of Pruffia, has, in Conformity to the Treaties fublishing with each of them, defired the Princes who are engaged to maintain the Pragmatick Sanction, either to fend their Succours, or to declare War against the Aggressor, leaving it to their Option, which of the two Ways they will take, for the performing their Engagements, his facred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and his facred Royal Majesty of Russia, and the high and mighty Lords the States General of the united Provinces of the Netherlands, have declared, that they make Choice of the last Way, preferably to the first, and have obliged themselves, in order to divert the Arms of the unjust Aggressor, to break into his adjacent Countries, on the one Side, with the united Forces of his Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and of the States General, and on the other Side, with a suffi-" cient Army of Ruffians, and her facred Royal Mae jefty of Hungary and Bobemia declares herself intireby fatisfied with their making this Option. Article Vth. Her facred Royal Majesty of Hun-

gary and Bohemia promises on her Part, that she will bring into the Field against the common Enemy, at e least fourteen Regiments of Foot, and twelve of

· Horse, and four of Hussars.

Article

Article VIth. As therefore the War is to be carried on in the most effectual Manner possible in different Places, against the King of Prussia, the contracting Parties promise each other, that in Case that King's Intention should be, to bring all his Forces against one of the Allies, that then every other Ally should be bound to fend him all possible Succours, Succours, and to defend him from the Danger to

which he may be alone exposed.

Article VIIth. Whereas his facred Majesty of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, has not yet explained his Intentions, which of the two Ways mentioned in the first Article he designs to make Choice of, it is agreed amongst the Rest of the Allies, that in Case he fends only 6000 Men to her Royal Majesty of " Hungary and Bohemia, then it shall remain as by the Terms of the Treaty concluded the 16th of July 1733. But if his faid Majesty shall also, for his Part, " make it his Option, to turn his whole Force against

the common Enemy; "That then he ought also to " have his Share of the Acquisitions made on the Ag-

" greffor in a just War."

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HERON COLL SE ' Article VIIIth. As to the Time allotted for executing the Dispositions above made in the fourth Article, for giving a Divertion to the Arms of the common Enemy, by making an Irruption into two different Parts of his Countries, it is agreed, that as foon as possible it can be done, and not later than the Month of April next enfuing, the Allies of her facred Majesty of Hungary and Bohemia shall proceed to Action, both because her faid Royal Ma-' jefty is now in the very Case above mentioned in the 6 6th Article, the greatest Part of the Forces of the King of Pruffia being now actually turned against her, and also because it is to be feared, that by a longer Delay the intestine Disturbances of the Empire may spread still farther, which by common Confent is judged necessary by all Means to be preventeleditaria de a la composição de la comp

Article IX. Whereas, it is not possible to doubt of the happy Success of the united Army of so many Princes in the most just Cause, neither can be who has fo openly violated the publick Peace of the Empire, and its other fundamental Laws, above all the Golden Bull, and the Peace of Westphalia, himself being a Prince of the Empire, in any Manner claim the Benefit of those same Laws, it has therefore been thought reasonable and just, and the contracting Parties have expressly agreed, that, according to the Nature of every Alliance, and the Disposition of the G 3 Treaties

Treaties above mentioned, in the first Place, whatfoever has been feized by the Enemy shall be reduced to the Obedience of its lawful Miffress, and shall be maintained under the fame, and Provision shall be made for the full Indemnification of the injured Party, that is to say of her facred Royal Majesty of 6. Hungary and Bohemia, as also of her Subjects and those who have trusted the Security of the States of Silefia; which End being obtained, her facred Royal " Majesty of Hungary and Bohemia, declares beforehand, and engages, "That the will form no Pretensions for herself and her Family, upon those Places and Dominions which before the Beginning of the War belonged to the King of Pruffia;" but if any Places or Dominions shall have been occupied by her Forces, the will leave them to others, but not however till fuch Time as the hereditary Pofe fessions devolved to her from the Emperor, her Father, shall have been intirely restored, and till " The have obtained a full Indemnification as is above mentioned.

" Article Xth. Whatfoever therefore relates to the "Division of the Places and Dominions which beso longed to the King of Pruffia before the War, and " shall have been occupied by the Arms of the Allies during the War has been referred to a particular "Convention between the Princes in Alliance with " her facred Royal Hungarian and Bohemian Ma-" jesty," ' adding only this one Provision on her. Part, that whereas," "She contends for nothing but to " avoid any Prejudice to herfelf, nor defires any Share of those Advantages, which may be very confidently 46 hoped for, from the happy Success of their Arms," her facred Majesty shall not be obliged to give any the least Equivalent, out of her hereditary Dominions and Kingdoms, to her Allies, or any one of them, in Cafe they should unexpectedly be disappointed of those Advantages which were hoped for from the War, when undertaken.

Article XI. But it is agreed, that whatfoever shall be established by the general Peace to be hereafter concluded, shall be secured by the mutual Engagement and Eviction, commonly called the gua-

f ranty of the Allies.

Article XIIth. This Convention shall be ratified within the Space of fix Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing, or fooner if possible; and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at London, but under this express Declaration, that it should not be lawful, upon Account of the Term fixed for the fame Ratification and Exchange, to defer the Execution of those Things which are settled by the 8th Article of this Convention, about making War upon the King of Prusha before the End of April next.

The second is entitled, Translation of the Treaty of 13 June 1741, between his Majesty and the Queen of Hungary.

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BE it known to all whom it may concern, Whereas it was agreed by the fecond Article of the 'Treaty concluded the 20th of February 1732, at the Hague, between his late Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Britannick Majesty, and their high 'Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, that in order to make good the Guarantees, stipulated in the preceding Treaty of the Year 1731, at Vienna, their Imperial and Britannick Majesties should furnish to each other, when the case existed, a succour of 12000 Men; and as since the Death of his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty of glorious Memory, her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bobemia, &c. finding herself attacked in the Possession of some of her Dominions, and having well founded Fears and Ap-' prehensions with Regard to the Conduct of certain other Powers, has demanded, in the Manner prefcribed by the Treaties, the above-mentioned Succour of 12000 Men on the Part of his Britannick " Majesty; wherewith his Majesty has promised, in the most friendly Manner, to be willing to comply, as foon as it should be practicable, by causing to march, without Loss of Time, for the Defence of ' her faid Majesty, a Body of 6000 Men of the Danish Troops, and another Body of 6000 Men of the Heffian Troops, whom his Britannick Majesty has now taken into his Pay for that Purpole; and whereas it was stipulated besides, by the said Treaty of 1732, that when the above-mentioned Succours of 12000

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12000 Men should be found insufficient, considering the Exigency of the Case, the contracting Parties should agree forthwith upon a more considerable Affistance, and Count Oftein, Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, having represented to his Britannick Majesty, that the Case therein mentioned did now exist, and having in Confequence thereof demanded a larger Succour, according to the Treaty; and the faid Minister having at the same Time represented, that the surest Way of giving further Affiftance to the Queen his Miftress would be, if his Britannick Majesty were pleased to furnish to her faid Majesty a Sum of Money to help her to augment her Army. And whereas it has pleased his Majesty to give a favourable Ear to this Demand, it has been thought necessary to form immediately a Convention thereupon, between the high Parties before-mentioned, and for that Purpole their faid Majesties have thought proper to authorize, by their full Powers, their respective Ministers, viz. his Britannick Majesty has named his Minister and Secretary of State, the Lord Harrington, one of the Lords Justices of his Kingdom of Great Britain, and his Privy Councillor; and her Majesty, the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the faid Count Oftein, her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Britaninick Majesty, who having conferred together upon this Affair, have agreed, by Virtue of their full Powers, upon the following Articles.

I. ' His Majesty the King of Great Britain, and her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, do reciprocally renew the Engagements contracted by the Treaty of Alliance of the 16th of March 1731, and of the Act of Accession of the 20th of February 1732, excepting however from the faid Engagements fo renewed, the Dominions yielded to other Powers by the last Treaty of Peace concluded with France, which they have no Intention

to infringe.

II. ' His Majesty the King of Great Britain pro-" miles to pay, in the Space of one Year, to com-" mence from 10 April 1741, quarterly in the City of London, or Amsterdam, at the Choice of his faid Britannick Majesty, the Sum of 300,000 1. Sterling,

the

- the Pound Sterling to be reckoned in the latter Cafe at ten Florins ten Stivers Dutch Money, into the
- Hands of the Person or Persons authorized by her
- Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to re-
- ceive it, his Britannick Majesty being authentically affured on the Part of her faid Hungarian Majesty,
- that she will truly employ that Money, either for
- raifing new Troops for the Augmentation of her
- Army, or for the Payment of foreign Troops, which
- fhe shall take immediately into her Service.
- III. ' Her Majesty the Queen of Hungary acknow-
- e ledging the friendly Procedure of his Britannick Majesty in what is stipulated on his Part in the fore-
- going Article, promises and engages in the most re-
- bigious Manner that the will not employ the faid Sum
- of 300,000 l. Sterling, in whole or in part, but to
- one or the other of those two Uses, whereof men-
- tion is made in the faid foregoing Article.
- IV. ' This Treaty shall remain secret till such Time
- as the high contracting Parties shall agree otherwise
- concerning it. 32 20 Vaci and 1 10 pandillo V. 'This Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifi-
- cation of it shall be exchanged, in the Space of three
- Weeks at Hanover, or sooner if possible.
- In Witness whereof we the under written, pro-
- vided with full Powers of his Britannick Majesty, and of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bo-
- bemia, have figned these Presents in the Names of
- their faid Majesties, and have caused to be fet there-
- to the Seals of our Arms. Done at Hangver the
- 4 14 of June, in the Year of Grace 1741.
 - Harrington. Henry Charles, Count d'Oftein."

And the third is entitled, Translation of the Remarks in the Answer of the Court of Vienna of the 14 May es 1741. on me award over the color of the

- I. HER Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bo-
- " Majesty's Friendship, that far from having any thing
- to reproach herfelf with on that Account, her earnest
- Delires has occasioned some Jealoufy, though with-
- out Foundation, in other Courts: Of this the An-
- "Iwer returned Count Gotter and Baron Borck is fuffi-

cient Proof; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain has been sensible of her Justice and Moderation on this Occasion. And as the Nullity of the Pretensions formed upon some Duchies in Silesia has been so evidently made to appear, that the Court of Vienna may boldly appeal to the equitable and impartial Judgment of the whole World, her Majesty agrees entirely with the prudent and solid Maxims published to all Europe in the King's Speech to his Parliament, and in the Addresses of the two Houses, insisting, as she does, upon the Maintenance of the Prognatick Sanction, and requiring in the most carness and friendly Manner that is possible, the Accomplishment of those Treaties in the least doubtful Case that could ever exist.

II. The Court of Vienna has never been averse to a reasonable Accommodation with the King of Prussia, and far from being so now, she always will retain this fincere Defire; but as the Importance of the Countries belonging to the Queen, and the more or less Possibility of what may be demanded of her, ought to be understood by the Queen better than by any Body elfe, the thinks, it would be entirely nege lecting the Care she ought to take of her nearest Concerns, of the Prefervation of the Empire, and of the Balance and Liberties of all Europe, if the were to purchase a Reconciliation and Alliance with the faid King, at a Price which would sap the Foundation of the Conflitution of the Empire, and give the most fatal Blow that it had ever felt to the House of · Auftria.

III. 'Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Great Duke, think, they may clear themselves from all Reproach for the Time to come, and
conform themselves to the glorious Zeal the King
and the British Nation have shewn in pressing, as
they do, for executing the Engagements contracted,
with a View of guarding themselves against all Dangers either distant or present. This is the most natural and most solid, or rather the only Principle liable
to no Apprehension of any dangerous Consequence,
not only for the House of Austria, but for the Empire in general, and for the Security of those of the
Queen's Possessions, which sooner or later might
have

have Reason to apprehend such another Invasion. This at least was the general Opinion when the

Treaty of Alliance was concluded in 1731, and the

Act of Accession in 1732; one single Resection

will prove it.

Neither the Courts of France or Saxony had then guaranteed the Pragmatick Sanction, and the Courts of Madrid and Munich were of the same Way of Thinking they at present appear to be; nevertheles, so far were the Parties to that Treaty from thinking an Alliance indispensably necessary with the King of Prussia, that great Pains had been taken to break that which already subsisted. Why is it then now become so necessary, when the Queen who, without dispute, is the Party injured, is to purchase it at the Price of Silesia? It is true, that the House of Austria, at that Time, still possessed the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, but the Sacrifice she made of them, makes a second Sacrifice less possible, as it

would be more weakening of her Forces. IV. 'The Court of Vienna has never doubted of his Britannick Majesty's Zeal, on the contrary, the Paper communicated to Mr. Robinson of the third of foril last is full of the just Regard which ought to be paid to it, and of Marks of the greatest Confidence. In one Sense it ought to be indifferent to the Queen, whether the be affifted in Virtue of the first or second Article of the Treaty 1731; however, ' she cannot agree, that the Invasion of Silesia does on not relate to the Pragmatick Sanction. It is true, the King of Prussia grounds his Demands and Pretensions upon an ancient Demand, prior to the Regulation made by the late Emperor, for fettling his Succession; but the Origin of this Regulation is of a much more ancient Date, and has sublisted for s above a Century; fo that it is anterior to the Demands of the King of Pruffia, which, befides, have been abolished by several most solemn Treaties. The Pragmatick Sanction would therefore be annulled, and not maintained, if such Pretentions

or Demands were allowed to be revived.

V. It is not pretended to decide, whether the real Question be so as here stated: Every Body knows, that the King of Prussia alledged an imminent Danger to the Whole, in Order to put a Gloss

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upon his Invasion; but the Court of Russia very well made answer, that the Event sufficiently proved, that the Peace would have been of a longer Duration, if he would have kept quiet. Be that as it will, the Treaties expresly prescribe, that the Party attacked shall be affished in the Manner stipu-Lared, in two Months after the Affiftance fhall be required: If that Affiftance had been fo speedily granted in the present Case, the Peace of the Empire would have been already re-established. From whence it is to be inferred, that the true Question is this, Whether, by Reafon of the Delay, the Queen ought not only to be disappointed of the Promise made her by the fecond Article of the Act of Accession of the 20th of February 1732, but likewise lose Part of her Possessions? Or whether, to make amends for this Delay, it would not rather be proper to baften the Affiftance she demands, when confidering the King of Pruffia's Temper, it is in vain to expect to come to an Accommodation with that Prince by any other Means?

VI. Nothing is more effential to the House of " Austria, than to preserve her neighbouring Possessions entire, especially those which by their Situation, their Commerce, and number of Inhabitants, furinish the most Strength for the Security and Support of the rest. After the immense Losses the House of Austria has already suffered, every new one must certainly be very fenfible; but none would be more truly effential, than that which could contribute most towards weakening her entirely. The Application of this Maxim is eafy to whoever has any Knowledge of the interior Part of her Possessions, a Point upon which it is but just the Court of Vienna should be believed. Such a Weakening would be too prejudicial to the Welfare of Europe in general, to fuit with the rest of Mankind. So that it would be contrary to the End his Britannick Majefty propoles, to yield to Concessions which would infallibly lead thereto. The Queen does not question in the least, that whilft the perfifts in fuch equitable Notions, " the cannot fail of the King of Great Britain's Affiftance, in Quality both of King and Elector. were Danger to the Whole, in Order to pur a Cileta

VII. It is not pretended to enter into a circumfantial Discussion of all the Points here mentioned. The third evidently proves, that even admitting they amounted to Certainty, they neither could nor ought to put a Stop to the fulfilling the Engagements contracted in the Years 1731 and 1732. It is well known, that the Court of France uses it's utmost Efforts, to advance the Elector of Bavaria to the Imperial Dignity: We know the Declaration that was made to Prince Cantimir; and we know further, that the pretended Exception to Claims and Demands prior to the Pragmatick Santtim serves as a Pretext to France, for not supporting the Queen's Right of Succession by Force of Arms; but at the fame Time, it must be observed, that there is Advice, that the Proposals said to have been made to Poniatoulki is without Foundation, and that, accord-' ing to these Advices, and several others worthy of " Credit, the Passage to the Spanish Troops is not granted. There is likewise great Reason to believe, that France will not attack the Queen's Dominions, at least not before the having created a Division in the Electoral College, which may be prevented by Ways less prejudicial than the Cession of Part of Silefia: It feems therefore that in this Occurrence, as in every other, it would be proper to reflect upon the more or less Danger, was it really as great and as inevitable as is supposed. The deferring to grant the Affistance the Queen requires, would be no Remedy against it: On the contrary, the Danger would be thereby fo much the greater. Whereas, if speedy Measures were taken for affishing her Majesty, conformably to the prudent Resolution taken by the King and the British Nation, there will be less Apprehension of the Troubles increasing. The Powers faid to be confederated to destroy the House of Austria will soon obtain their Ends, if the is first to be weakened in the most sensible Part; for what Confidence is there to be placed in new Treaties, when their very Foundation is the cancelling of all those that have been concluded with his Prussian Majefty's Predecessors? In a Word, all the Arguments used to incline the Queen to give up a Part of Silefia, demonstrate evidently, in her Opinion, " that

that it is more necessary now than ever to hasten and redouble all possible Efforts for preserving it to her entire, the Commerce of the British Nation

being particularly therein concerned. VIII. 4 The ftrong Apprehentions of the King of Pruffia's undertaking formething against the Electorate of Saxony are fresh and convincing Proofs, that the Form of the Empire is defroved, and the Tie broken, if fome Union is not speedily concerted. for opposing the unjust Enterprizes of that Prince. The Stipulations which gave Room to apprehend for the faid Electorate, contain nothing but what is preforibed by the Golden Bull, by the Pax Publica, by that of Westphalia, and, in a Word, by all the fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the Empire. What then is to become of those facred Ties, if an Elector of Saxony, for conforming himself thereto, is to fear, that his Possessions will be attacked in a hostile Manner? And what Security can the neighbouring Estates to the King of Pruffie expect in their Turn? So long therefore, as no Remedy is applied to fo great an Evil, foreign Powers have no Occafion to endeavour to break those Ties. The more s any one is sensible that the Queen has dearly purchased the Elector of Saxony's Assistance, the less it is possible to reconcile those Advantages promised to the electoral House of Saxons, by the Mediation, and under the Guaranty of his Britannick Majesty, with the Accommodation proposed in Favour of the King of Pruffia. The Question here is not only how much the S Queen would fuffer, whom the King and the British Nation have promifed to support with so generous a · Zeal, but what is humanly possible for her to do? And if the aforesaid House of Saxony was to find herself disappointed of those Advantages, could one expect. The would contribute as far as the is engaged to do, in promoting his Royal Highness to the Imperial Dignity? IX. Without Doubt, the Court of Ruffia, at-

tacked by Sweden, will not be able to furnish as many Troops against the King of Prussia, as she would
be otherwise able to do; but that Cour thas already
given to understand, what Number of Troops she
will be able to employ for this Purpose, even if the

Case should happen, which all possible Means will be taken to prevent. It depends solely upon England to engage this respectable Power to act in Conformity to the nepeated Declaration she has given to the Court of Vienna. "Perhaps a Diversion would even already have been begun on that Side, if Mr. Finch's last Instructions had not been different from his first, by which Means, far from furthering an Accommodation, it has been made more difficult."

X. 'That the Czar's Ministers have, indeed, declared, "That Russia did not pretend to make
"any Conquests herself," but both by some Discourses
held to the Queen's Ministers, and by the Answer
returned by Count Laymer, there is no Room to
think, they disapprove, and much less would oppose them as to the rest. "The Court of Vienna
"never would make, or propose any Plan of Partition: She has only followed what others desired,
as, if it were necessary, she is able to prove, it being very easy for her still to convince all Europe of
ther good Faith, Justice, and Moderation, in this
Particular."

* XI. In the 2d Article of the Act of Accession of the Year 1732, it is faid in express Torms; But if the above mentioned Affiltance should not be equal 4 to the impending Necessity, the contracting Parties fhall agree without Delay, upon furnishing a farther Contingent, and be obliged, if the Cafe requires it, f for repelling the hoftile Force, and for procuring * Satisfaction, Reparation, and full Security to the Party injured, to affift their Ally with all their Force, and to declare War against the Aggressor. So solemn and so express an Engagement is no Way limited or reftrained; and the States General declare by their last Resolution, that, if the strong Representations which are agreed to be made to his Pruffian Majesty for retiring his Troops from Silefia should not have the defired Effect, they will be ready to fulfil it. The Concessions which the Queen is now s defired to make, by no Means feem to correspond with those strong Representations; and this Princess is too confident of his Britannek Majesty's Senfriments, to be uneasy about the Words flipt in at

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the End of this Paragraph, as far as it may be proper

for his own Security.

XII. After the above Remarks 3d and 2th, there is no Occasion to examine further, whether the Calculation made by our Court be exact or not: The Question would already have been decided if the first Resolution of afficting the Queen had taken Place. By the Concession proposed, the Principle

of maintaining the Pragmatica Suaim, is overthrown beforehand, and in the most femble Manner, both

to the Queen and those who may be her Successors. Now whatever is of most Prejudice to the House of

**Austria, and weakens her most, is certainly not the proper Way to secure the Ballance and Liberties of Europe. Saxony would scarce be brought to consent thereto: Mr. Villiers, without Doubt, must have acquainted his Court, how they were struck with it at Dresden; and there is the greatest Probability, that it would be drawing on a bloody War, instead to find trating any Attempts to the Queen's Propagate.

of frustrating any Attempts to the Queen's Preju-

dice.

'XIII. There must be some Explanation wanting in the written Paper communicated by Mr. R. on the 3d of April last; for the Considerations it contains are much stronger than the Objections which are answered in this Letter. It is therefore necessary to refer again to them; and particularly to the three principal Maxims which ferve for the Bahs to the whole.

XIV. What is really most effential to the House of Austria, has been remarked above; and it is to be persumed, the Court of Vienna must be the best able

to judge of that Matter.

'XV. The Queen never flattered herself, that if ' fhe yielded nothing to the King of Pruffia, the would thereby alter other Pretenders Inclinations, or remove their Pretext for supporting as unjust Pretenfions. She never maintained fuch a Proposition; but the was of Opinion, and is fo still, that if the " Pragmatick Sanction be infringed in Favour of others, by this Means their Pretext appears more plaulible, and it becomes more difficult to guard against their Enterprizes.

His Britannick Majesty seemed to be once of the same Opinion; and the Queen thinks the Reasons still equally strong. An irredeemable Mortgage differs only in Name from an Alienation; and consequently is alike contrary to the Pragmatick Sanction; and it is sufficient, that on whatever Foot the King of Prussia establishes his Pretentions, they are not only destitute of all Manner of Foundation, but even of the Appearance. Enough has been said hereabove to shew, that it is impossible to savour them directly or indirectly without infringing the said Sanction.

XVI. It is quite a Mistake to think, that the Ins confiftency of the Accommodation proposed with the Alliance of the King of Poland, related folely to the Acquisition of Crossen, and the Fiesen Lusace: The Court of Vienna never dreamed of such an Explanation; and it is sufficient to read the Treaty, and it's separate Articles, for to be fully persuaded of the contrary. The real Point in which the faid Accommodation is different from that Alliance, is the Impossibility of fulfilling the latter, if the first is to be made at the Queen's Expence; and where there is an Impossibility to give Ear to friendly Hints and Exhortations, it is needless to spend Time in Arguments. The Queen therefore is entirely convinced, that if Mr. Robinson would second the aforefaid Confiderations, he would do the most agreeable Piece of Service to his King and Country; fince the Plan conformable to them, is the only one that can prevent the great and imminent Danger which, if it be not purfued, fo evidently threatens the whole Conflitution of Europe.

It would feem to be no Acknowledgment of the King and the British Nation's real Sentiments, if one had the least Doubt of such pressing Solicitations having their speedy, full, and entire Effect. This is what all Europe expects from the Zeal they have shown for the Queen's Interest.

Froject of the Convention which has been communicated, it would be proper to inform the Court of Vienna, that no more Time, which is become to 1742.

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precious, might the loft. It is the Method that has been always observed, in all former Negotiations; but as the faid Project has been drawn only in Confes quence of the Relations fent by Count Oftein, there is no need to feruple acknowledging at the fame Time. that it is unnecessary to rest upon it, since the Queen only defires the Execution of the Stipulations contained in former Treaties, leaving her Allies the Choice of doing it in the Manner that fuits them best, and offering to make the most perfect Resurns that either Gratitude or Fidelity can oblige her to. Such is then the Case, that it is sufficient to be upprized of the King of Great Britain's Sentiments. of his Concern for the Interest of his Country, and the general Good of Europe, as also his Zeal for preferving the Empire from it's total Ruin, to wait with Confidence for the full Accomplishment of the Engagements contracted by the Treaties in Force and the Queen makes no Scruple to conjure his Mae jefty thereto, by all the Confiderations that can make an Impression upon the Mind of a great Prince, a fincere Friend, and a faithful Ally, w 806 ; sonsoni new O od spiece and total?

From these authentick Papers, and from some other authentick Papers which I have given Copies of in my former Annals, together with some known Facts, it is clear almost to a Demonstration, that the present War in Europe is entirely owing to Hanver; and that the Queen of Hungary would not have been actually artacked, nor any War commenced, either by the Bandwians, French, or Spaniards, if, first, the Hopes, and, afterwards, the Fears of that Electorate, had not furnished France with an Opportunity for reducing the Power of the House of Austria, and raising a civil War in Germany, which, to speak as a Politician, she was in Duty to herself obliged to lay hold of.

For explaining and confirming what I have faid, I must beg leave to consider as briefly as I can, how the general interest of Europe, and the particular interests and Views of the several Courts thereof, stood affected at the Time of the late Emperor's Death, so far as the same may be discovered from authentick Papers

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With Regard to the general Interest of Europe, as France has not yet to far extended ber Dominions or her Power, as to be able, by herfelf alone, to fubdue the reft of Europe, it is certain, that the Balance of Power confifts more in preventing her gaining Allies, and thereby giving Laws to Europe, than in fetting up and supporting any one single Potentate as her Rival in Power and Glory; for the Aggrandisement of that Rival, will naturally raise a Jealoufly in his next Neighbour, and that Jealoufy may furnish France with fuch an Alliance as may enable her to crush her Rival and all those that support him; therefore, those that are for supporting the Liberties of Europe, should be extremely watchful against such a Jealousy; and whenever they fee it rising, they should resolve to lessen the Power of the Rival they have fet up, rather than furnith France with fuch an Alliance.

As to the particular Interests and Views of the several Cours of Europe, I shall make these general Remarks, that all the Princes upon the Continent of Europe, especially the lesser Princes, are each respectively for extending his own particular Territory; that long before the Death of the late Emperor, most of the Princes of Germany were jealous of the Power of the House of Austria, and thought they had in their several Turns being injured by that House; and that the late Emperor's dying without any Heir Male, and without any Concert's being formed for the Choice of an Emperor, furnished those Princes with an Opportunity not only to manifest their Jealousy, but to bring all their Claims against the House of Austria upon the Carpet; fo that, in these Circumstances, it was ridiculous to think of preferving entire the Power of the House of Austria, because such a Resolution could not but furnish France with an Opportunity of forming an Alliance that might enable her to crush that House and all it's Supporters.

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Sordinia, and Prassia, and the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria made their Claims against the House of Austria; and of these, it was evident, that the King of Spain and Elector of Bavaria were in the Interest of France, depended upon the Assistance of that Crown,

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and had the Electors Palatine and Cologne, and the Kingdom of Sweden secure in their Interest. This was of itself a formidable Alliance, therefore, it was the Interest of the House of Austria to give up some small Parts of her Dominions, in order to give Satisfaction to Sardinia, Prussia, and Saxony, rather than by an ill-timed Obstinacy, to force them, or any one of them, into an Alliance with France; and it was the Interest, and ought to have been the Business, of all the true Friends of that House, to advise her to do so.

The Court of Vienna were fo far from being averse to this Measure, that they immediately entered into Negotiations with the King of Sardinia, and Elector of Saxony; and it appeared, that a very small Sacrifice would engage them both in the Support of the House of Austria. The King of Prussia, indeed, as he promiled more *, and had it in his Power to perform more, than both the other two, so he demanded more; and though the Method he took to make his Demand, was none of the most complaifant, yet it appears from the above Letter of the 27th of February, that some of the principal Ministers, with the Great Duke at their Head, were at first desirous to come to an Accommodation with the King of Pruffie, upon the Foot of the Plan suggested by Mr. Getter, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, which the Great Duke was pleased to call his own. And as the Great Duke was then Co-Regent with his Confort the Queen of Hungary +, his Opinion had certainly some Weight in the Councils of that Princess; but how he came to change his Opinion, or how the Queffion came to be carried against his Opinion, is a Mystery that remains to be unfolded; and in the unfolding of this Mystery, we shall clearly see the Address of the Court of France, and fomething that is worse than want of Address in the Court of Hanover.

As to the Court of France, it was certainly their Interest to take hold of this Opportunity to reduce the Power of the House of Austria, and to raise a civil War in Germany; but if they had openly at first

^{*} See Annals 1740, P. 453. + See Ditto, P. 431.

espoused this Measure, the Apprehensions of foreign Danger might have frightened the Members of that great but unwieldy Body into an Agreement and Union among themselves: It would have made most of the Claimants more moderate in their Demands, and the House of Austria less obstinate in their Demials of Satisfaction. In short, it would have made both Hanover and Britain insist peremptorily upon the Queen of Hungary's giving Satisfaction to Prussia, Saxony and Sardinia; and this would have put an find both to the Schemes and Hopes of France. To prevent this, that artful Court put on a Face of Justice and Peace, and declared that they would inviolably and faithfully observe their Engagements with regard to the Pragmatick Santion*.

The King of Prussia either understood the Meaning, or was let into the Secret of this Declaration, and did all he could to prevent it's Effect, by offering such Terms to the Queen of Hungary, as in her then Circumstances she ought certainly to have accepted; but the Ministers of Hanover were so far imposed on as to imagine this Declaration sincere, and to conclude from thence, that by the King of Prussia's invading Silesia, they had got an Opportunity for adding, without any Risk, a Part of that Prince's extensive Dominions to

their little Territory.

For carrying this Project into Execution, an Alliance was to be formed between the Queen of Hungary, Great-Britain, Holland, Hanover, Saxony and Muscouy, who were all to attack Prussio, and with this express Condition, that each Party should keep what they conquered; and it must be acknowledged, that if this Alliance had taken Place, and France had remained quiet, Hanover had a very sure Game to play; for, as Prussia would not in that Case have been affished by any of the Princes his Neighbours, he must have submitted to whatever Terms the Allies might have pleased to propose.

That there was such an Alliance projected, is now certain, from the above Plan of it, which was by Authority laid before our Parliament: And from the above 10th and 16th Remarks made by the Court of

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See Annals 1740, P. 431, and Annals 1741, P. 427.

Vinna, it appears, that it was at first formed here, and communicated to Count Offein, the Queen of Hungary's Minister at this Court, who transmitted it to Vienna, where it was drawn up in the Form it now

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appears in.

This Project will unravel to us the whole Mystery of the Conduct of the Courts of Vienna, Landon, and the Hague from the Time of the King of Proffia's invading Silefia to the 5th of March, when we had the first certain Accounts, that France defigned to affish Spain and Bavaria, and was foliciting the Alliance of Pruffia: but I must first make two Suppositions, neither of which will, I hope, be thought unreasonable. The first is, That the Ministers of Great-Britain are in some Cases a little influenced by the Advice of the Ministers of Hanover; and the other is, That as the Ministers of Great-Britain know that all the Letters or State Papers they draw up or advise, may be firsicily called for and examined by Parliament, they must be always upon their Guard, not to let any thing appear in fuch Letters or Papers, that may feem to be directly contrary to the Interest of Great-Britain,

Now as Britain could expect no particular Benefit from the Alliance against Pruffio, as it was evidently the Interest of Britain to prevent Praffie's being forced into the Alliance of France, and as every Man, seven not excepting a Hanoverian Minister) not blinded by some selfish View, must have foreseen, that this would be the certain Consequence of the Alliance projecting against Pruffia, therefore it was the Interest, and ought to have been the Business of Britain to lose no Time in advising the Queen of Hungary to accept of the Terms offered by Pruffia, and even to insist upon a Compliance with this Advice, as the Condition

of giving her any Affiftance.

But the Ministers of Hanover having formed the Project of Conquest I have mentioned, they were so zealous in the Prosecution of it, that as soon as they heard of Prussia's invading Silesia, they put their own Electorate to the Expence of making a very great Augmentation in their Army, which, I am very sure, they would not have done, had they had nothing in View but the Common Good of Europe; and they prevailed

^{*} See Annals 1740, P. 431, and Annals 1741, P. 427.

on our Ministers here to put this Nation to the Exence of taking the Danish and Hessian Troops into its Bay, though, confidering their Proximity, there was no Occasion for this Expence, till an Alliance had heen actually formed, and a Plan of military Operations concerted.

But this was far from being the greatest Misfortune, they likewise prevailed upon our Ministers here, to advice his Majesty to promise, in his Answer to the Queen of Hungary's first Letter upon this Subject, That in Cafe the King of Prusia remained unsbaken in his Defigns, be would faithfully and religiously perform the Treaties that obliged him to affift her Majefty; and this without annexing any Condition, or fo much as hinting that the common Good of Europe made it neceffary for her to accommodate if possible all Matters in Difpute between her and Pruffia *. And farther, they prevailed on our Ministers here to give Instructions to our Minister at Vienna to endeavour to find out the Inclinations of that Court with regard to an Accommodation with Pruffia, without advising them one Way or other to a moderate .

This was as far as our Ministers could venture to go in any written Letter or Paper: for if they had exprefly advised the Court of Vienna not to come to any Accommodation with Pruffia, fome future Parliament might have laid Hold of them for giving an Advice that was so evidently contrary to the Interest of this Nation and the common Safety of Europe; but how far they or the Hanguer Ministers went in their Conferences with the Austrian Ministers either here or at Vienna, Time only can discover. This alone, together with the projected Alliance against Prusha, was fufficient to raife the Hopes of the Court of Vienna, fo as to prevent their resolving to yield up any Part of fuch a fertile Province as Silefia; and accordingly it had it's Effect, for from that Time the Court of Vienna resolved not to enter so much as into a Negotiation with Pruffia, till after he had withdrawn his Troops from Silefia; and this Refolution we, it feems, encouraged them in, even after we had certain Accourts

Whother

^{*} See Annals 1741, P. 469

⁺ See before, the Letter of Feb. 27.

of the Designs of France, by declaring, That the King was resolved to perform his Engagements to them in all Events*, and by putting our Negotiations at the Prussian Court upon this Footing alone, I mean the withdrawing his Troops from Silesia, as necessary for

paving the Way to a lasting Accommodation +.

It is therefore evident, that this Plan for attacking Prussia produced fatal Effects at the Courts of London and Vienna; and it is highly probable, that it produced a very bad Effect in Holland. From the above Letter of the 27th of February, and the Court of Vienna's Answer of the 23d of March, it appears, that when the Dutch Ministers first heard of the Invasion of Silesia, and before they heard of this Hanover Project. it raised a bigh Iudignation and unusual Spirit among them, and that they had actually fettled with Mr. Trovor an Agreement to concur with our Ministers in endeavouring, by friendly Representations, to prevail upon the King of Prussia to delist from his Enterprize; and. if every other Method should fail, to oblige him by Force of Arms, to withdraw his Troops from Silefia; but this Agreement, it feems, they foon after flew off from, and the Reason is very obvious: The Dutch were resolved to be sincere in their Endeavours, and at first hoped, that, in Conjunction with us, they might be able to prevent a War, by bringing about an Accommodation between the Queen of Hungary and King of Prussia; but when they were informed of this Hanover Project, they could not expect, that our Ministers would be sincere in their Endeavours for Peace, when the Hanver Ministers were, from a felfish View, for widening the Breach; therefore, I believe, from that Time they resolved, that whatever they might do for Form's Sake, they would take Care not to join with us in any Measure that might involve them in a War; and accordingly they absolutely refused to come into the projected Alliance against Prussia. Even the Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh were so sensible of the bad Effects this Project of Conquest might produce, that both of them disclaimed any Share of the Conquests t.

^{*} See before the Letter of March 5.

⁺ See Annals 1741, P. 471.

‡ See before the Project Art. 10, and Vienna Remarks 10.

Whether

Whether the King of Pruffia had any Intelligence of this Hanvoer Project, is not known; but so averse was he to join in any Alliance with France, that he not only made reiterated Offers towards an Accommodation at Vienna †, but also he made frequent and the most praffing Instances at the British Court, that the King would employ his Mediation and good Offices for bringing about an amicable Accommodation be-

tween him and the Queen of Hungary*.

Whilst the Ministers of Hanover remained in their fenfeless Security with regard to France, not the least Mention of this was ever made to the Court of Vienna; but as foon as we had certain Accounts of the Defigns and Preparations of France, viz. the 5th of March, our Minister at Vienna, by the above Letter of that Date, was instructed to mention to the Court of Vienna the Inftances made here by the King of Pruffia, and even to advise that Court to make up if possible, and without the least Loss of Time, with the King of Pruffia. This was, even now, a good Piece of Advice; but it was rendred ineffectual by another Instruction in the same Letter, which was, That our Minister should acquaint his Court, meaning the Court of Vienna, with his Majesty's Sentiments upon that Subject, without pretending in any Manner to impose them on his Court, the King being determined to fulfil his Engagements to them in all Events.

How such a Promise came to be made at this Time, I cannot comprehend; we shall soon see how it was performed; but in the mean time I must examine whether the Queen of Hungary had now any good Reason to sollow the Advice thus given to her. She had by this Dispatch, as well as by the former, and by his Majesty's Letter, the strongest Assurances, that Great-Britain and Hanover would affish her totis Viribus, for this we were obliged to do by our Engagements, and she now had Assurances of Assistance from Russa, upon the single Condition of his Britannick Majesty's Concurrence † Denmark and Hesse-Cassel were then our Allies, and if Britain, Russa and Ha-

⁺ See Annals 1741, P. 473.

See before, the Letter of March 5.

See before, Vienna's Anfewer March 23.

never had come in heartily to the Alliance, and begun to act with Vigour, the King of Peland would certainly have joined as Elector of Saxony, and probably as King of Poland, Sweden neither could, por durit have attacked Muscowy, if a British Squadron had made its Appearance in the Baltick, as it had often before dong upon Occasions of rough less Importance to Europe, though perhaps of more to Hanguer . The King of Sardinia would certainly have joined us; and the King of the Two Sicilies would not, I believe, have appeared against his Father in Law, when he found his Mother could not fecure him in his Kingdom. The Queen of Hungary had now therefore reafonable Hopes of being able to form a Confederacy equal at least to the French Alliance, though strengthned by the Accession of Profite; and if the Dutch had joined, it would have been superior; Consequently, the had no Occasion to follow an Advice so qualified, and so much to her Detriment; and, indeed, I am furprifed how the Ministers of Hanguer allowed it to be given; for though their Game was not now to fafe or fure as it was against Prussia alone, yet they had still an equal Chance, and might have come off with Honour as well as Advantage, and a second second

But whether it was, that they thought their Project contemned by the Queen of Hungary, upon her refufing to have any Share of the Conquetts, and on that Account conceived a Grudge against her; or whether it was, that their Fears became now as extravagant as their Flopes had been before, it is plain, that from the Moment they heard of the Deligns and Preparations of France, they resolved to give up intirely their conquering Scheme, to do nothing themselves in favour of the Queen of Hungary, and to prevent, if possible, our doing any thing except fending her a little Money, which they, perhaps, connived at, because some of their Friends always make fomething by fuch Remittences. The Confequence was, no Troops marched from Hanever either to attack Pruffia, or to affift the Queen of Hungary, no not even the 12000 Danes and Hessians that were taken into British Pay for that Purpose, nor were the British Troops encamped upon

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our Coast *, and ready to embark, ever fent out of

This was a Turn very furprising to those who were not in the Secret; but what was worst of all, they prevailed it feems upon our Ministers to alter their Conduct with regard to Ruffie. While the Hanever Project was upon the Anvil, his Majesty did all in his Potoer to animate and improve the good Intentions which then appeared in that Court, towards their Execution of the Guarantee of the Pragmatick Sanction +, and proper Instructions for that Purpose were it seems, sent to our Minister there; but no sooner was the Hanever Project laid afide, than new Instructions, very different from the former, were fent to that Minister, which prevented the March of their Troops then ready to attack Pruffig t: and the Defign of our fending a Squadron into the Baltick being foon after dropt, and Sweden left at full Liberty to attack that Empire, it prevented their giving any Affiftance to the Queen of Hungary.

It is impossible to suppose, that the Ministers of Great-Britain could of themselves conceive, or be actuated by the Hopes of making Conquells upon Pruffia: It is impossible to suppose, that Bruish Ministers, who live in an Island, and have the Command of the Ocean, could of themselves be actuated by any Fears of what France could do against them. Those Hopes and Fears must therefore be the Hopes and Fears of the Hanover Ministers alone ; and whatever Effects they had upon our Conduct, must be afcribed to that Influence which the Advice of Hanover Ministers may sometimes have upon the Minifters of Great-Britain: And as I have shewn, that those Hopes prevented a Reconciliation between Hungary and Pruffia, and that those Fears afterwards prevented Russia as well as Britain from engaging vigoroully in Favour of the Queen of Hungary, it must be allowed that both these Effects were produced by the ill-grounded as well as felfish Hopes and Fears of the Hanover Minifers

Now if I can show it to be highly probable, that, if it had not been for these Effects, neither France, Spain,

^{*} See Annals 1741, P. 271.

⁺ See before, the Letter of Feb. 27.

¹ See before, Vienna Remarks 9.

nor Bavaria, would have attacked the Queen of Hungary, I think, I may fairly conclude, that the present War was originally occasioned by the Hopes and Fears of the Hanever Ministers, or in short, that the present

War in Europe is intirely owing to Hanover.

For this Purpose, let us consider that the late Emperor died Oa. 20, 1740*, that immediately upon his Death, both Spain and Bavaria entered their Claims to the Austrian Succession +, and yet Bavaria did not declare War, or attack the Queen of Hungary till the Beginning of September 1741 to nor did any French Troops enter Germany, till after the Middle of August preceding ||. As it cannot be faid, that the French and Bavarians were not in the Spring better prepared to attack than the Queen of Hungary was to defend: As most of her Troops were all that Summer employed against the King of Prussia; and as her Power to defend would have been very much increased, if the King of Prussia's Army had been intirely routed, and Silefia wholly recovered, which would have been the Consequence, what Reason can be affigned for the French and Bavarians trifling away fo much of the Summer?

If they had been resolved to begin the War at all Adventures, the French Troops would certainly have marched into Germany early in the Spring; and if they had, they would probably have been in Possession of Vienna before the Winter. But it is plain, I think, that neither the French nor Bavarians ever had such an Intention: They knew how fond Prussia was of coming to an Agreement with the Queen of Hungary: They knew the Connection between that Princess, Great-Britain, Holland, and Russia; and by Experience they knew the Danger of attacking the House of Austria when properly supported by her natural

Allies.

From their long Delay therefore, I think, it is evident, that they were resolved not to risk coming to an open Rupture with the Queen of *Hungary*, till they were assured of the Alliance of *Prussia*, and of not

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^{*} See Annals 1740, P. 430.

⁺ See ditto, P. 431. and 413.

See ditto 1741, P. 460.

being disturbed by Great Britain, Holland, or Russia, neither of which Affurances they could obtain, till about the Middle of August; but by that Time they had made fure of Pruffia, the Treaty for that Purpose being then at least in great Forwardness, if not finally concluded; and not only from the Seafon of the Year, but from the Accounts they had of the Dispositions of the Court at Hanover, (who were then probably thinking of a Neutrality, as Mr. Maillebois was then upon his March thither *) they were affored, that no British Squadron would be that Year fent to the Baltick, so that their Friends the Swedes would have an Opportunity to attack Ruffia, consequently they were by that Time affured of not being disturbed in their Undertaking against the Queen of Hungary, either by Great Britain or Russia; and the Diffidence that had been raised in Holland by the Hanouer Project, as before-mentioned, had, a long Time before, given them an Affurance of not being diffurbed by that wife and powerful Republick.

From all which I must conclude, that, if a Reconciliation had been brought about between Hungary and Pruffia, or if Great Britain and Ruffia had refolved to engage heartily and act vigorously in Defence of the Queen of Hungary, against Prussia, or whoever else should dare to attack her, neither the French nor Bavarians would ever have dared to attack her : and confequently as the Hopes of Hanover prevented the former, and the Fears of Hanover prevented the latter, it may be justly faid, that the present War in Europe, let the Issue be what it will, is owing to Ha-

nover alone.

Friends,

As it would have been a great Trouble to my Readers to have collected this Argument from the feveral Papers and Facts referred to, I hope, my faving them the Trouble, will be an Excuse for this long Digreffion: At the same Time, I hope, it will shew, how necessary it is for Gentlemen to have in their Studies a Collection of these Annals, or some such Annals as these; and if this should ever be perused by any British Minister, I hope, it will be a Warning to him not to allow himfelf to be too much influenced by the Advice of Hanoverian or any other foreign Ministers.

* See Annals 1741, P. 427, 437.

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Motion for an Enquiry into our Conduct for twenty Years.

Though the Country Party had been disappointed in their Motion before-mentioned for a particular Inquiry, yet as they had got fuch a great Number of Papers before them, that it was impossible to enter into any Examination of them, without a Committee and pointed for that Purpose; and as his Majesty's Auswer in Relation to the Pruffian Papers was a convincing Proof, that all the necessary Papers could not be laid before the whole House; therefore upon Tuesday the oth of March, the Members being first summoned to attend, a Motion was made by the Lord Limerick, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Conduct of our Affairs at home and abroad, during the last twenty Years.' Upon this Motion there was a long Debate, in which the following were the chief Speakers, viz.

For the Motion.

Against the Motion.

The Lord Limerick. Sir John St. Aubin. John Phillips, Esq; Sir Edmund Thomas. Lord Vil. Barrington. Velters Cormwall, Elq; Thomas Gore, Esq: Lord Viscount Perceval. Lord Quarendon. George Bowes, Elq; Sir John Hind Catton. Robert Nugent, Efq; William Pitt, Efq; James Ofwald, Elg: George Lyttleton, Elq;

Sir Charles Wager. Henry Fox, Eig. George Speke, Elq; Colonel Chalmondeler Lord Marquis of Hartington. George Cooke, Esq; Henry Pelbam, Efq; Giles Earle, Elg; Colonel Bladen. Efg; Colonel Merdaint. Lord Viscount Dupplin. Walter Hungerfard, Esq. Thomas Winnington, Esq. Sir William Yange. Mr. Attorney General. Lord Cornbury.

And at last, upon putting the Question, it was car-Motion for ried in the Negative by 244 to 242 *.

As this Motion was very general, and extended Earl of Or- very far back, it was observed, that some Gentlemen duct, agreed voted against it, for fear, as was supposed, lest it might include an Enquiry into the Conduct of fome of their

See London Mayazine, P. 586.

Friends.

an Enquiry into the ford's Conto, and a Committee ordered to be chofen.

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Friends, which could not be the Case if the Motion should be made more particular, and therefore on Tuesday the 23d of the same Month the Members being first summoned to attend, a Motion was made by the same noble Lord, 'That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford, during the last ten Years of his being first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequen.' Upon this Motion there was again a long Debate, in which the Speakers were as follow, viz.

For the Motion.

Against the Metion.

Lord Limerick.
Sir John St. Aubin.
Bedward Digby, Esq;
Sir Cordell Firebrace.
Thomas Pitt, Esq;
Hump. Sydenham, Esq;
William Pitt, Esq;
Sir John Barnard.
Rebert Vyner, Esq;
William Pulteney, Esq;
Samuel Sandys, Esq;

Posver.

Hor. Walpole, Jun. Efg. Welbere Ellis, Elg; Vere Paulet, Efg; Sir Thomas Drury, Eig; Colonel Townshend John Campbell of Rembrokehine, Elq; George Cooke, Bigs George Speke, Efq. Sir William Younge. Lord Marquis of Hartington. The Hon Colonel Bladen Colonel Mordaunt. Horry Pelbani, Elas Lord Vife. Donoraile.

And at last upon the Question's being put, it was catried in the Affirmative by 252 to 245. The Motion being thus carried, it was resolved that the Committee should be a Committee of Secrecy, that it's Number should be ane and mornly, and that it should be chosen by Way of Balloting. Accordingly on the 16th the faid Committee was, by Order, balloted for, and after all the Members present had put in their Lists, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lists, which took up all that Day and mort part

of the Night, and after Examination the following twenty three Gentlemen had the Majority of Votes,

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Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.	518
The Rt. Hon. Samuel Sandys, Efg; -	516
Sir John Rushout, Bart.	516
	The second second
The Hon. Geo. Compton,	516
The Rt. Hon. Lord Granard, -	259
Sir John Strange, Knt	259
Thomas Prowfe, Efg; di	259
Edmund Waller, Efg;	259
The Rt. Hon. Lord Quarendon,	512
William Noel, Efg; -	512
Sir John Barnard,	268
The Rt. Hon. Lord Limerick,	266
Edward Hooper, Efg;	265
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Cornbury	262
Nicholas Fazakerley, Efq;	262
	SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Henry Furnese, Esq;	262
William Bowles, Esq;	259
William Pitt, Efq;	259
Cholmley Turner, Esq;	250
The Hon. William Finch, Efg; -	258
	3-11-15-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-
Sir Henry Liddel, Bart,	258
The Hon. John Talbot, Efq;	258
The Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, Esq;	258

But with Regard to the last mentioned Gentleman, the Committee, in their Report, made the Monday following, took Notice, that in one of the Lifts there was mentioned Alexander Hume Compton, and there being no Person of that Name in the House, they had included that Vote among the 258 Votes for the faid Alexander Hume Campbell; which the House, without any Motion or Question, agreed with them in; and thus there being an Equality of Votes for the last mentioned four Gentlemen, it was left to Mr. Speaker to determine, which two of the four should be of the Committee, whereupon he gave his Voice for Sir Henry Liddel, Bart. and the Hon. John Talbet, Efg.

The Committee being thus chosen, it was ordered, of the fecret that five should be a Quorum; that they should have Power

Power to fend for Persons, Papers, and Records; and that they should have Power to examine in the most folemn Manner. This Committee having hired a House for their Meeting, and chosen the Lord Limerick for their Chairman, began immediately to enter upon the Business referred to them; but they foon met with an Obstruction in their Inquiries, which was forefeen by fome of them, and upon this Account, the Lord Limerick, upon the 13th of April, reported, that he was directed by the Committee to acquaint the House, that Nicholas Paxton, Esq. Solicitor of the Treasury, having been examined by the faid Committee in the most solemn Manner, did refuse to answer to what had been demanded of him. Whereupon the House ordered him into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms upon a Division 197 to 136; and that while there, he should not be allowed the Use of Paper, Pen or Ink; nor any Person to speak to him without Leave of the House. Next Day the Serjeant at Arms having informed the House of the faid Paxton's being in his Custody, he was ordered to carry him to the Committee of Secrecy, in Order to his being examined, as often as they should require the fame : and it was ordered, that his Wife should have Leave to go to him, and to remain with him during the Time of his being in Custody, but that while there, the should not be allowed the Use of Pen, Ink or Paper, nor any Person to have access to her, without Leave of the House. But the very next Day, being the 15th, the Lord Limerick, by the Direction of the Committee, acquainted the House, that the said Paxton having been brought before them, and required to answer to what had been before demanded of him, did again refuse to answer thereunto; whereupon the House ordered him to Newgate, upon a Division 180 to 128, with his Wife to attend him, but both under the fame Restrictions as before; and the Keeper of Newgate was ordered to carry him before the faid Committee as often as they should require.

The faid Paxton continuing firm in his Obstinacy, and this having encouraged some others to do the same, the Lord Limerick, upon the 12th of May, acquainted the House, that the Committee had agreed upon a Report, which they had directed him to make,

1742. I when

when the House should please to receive the same, and the Report was, by Order, received next Morning, of which I shall give the Substance as follows, viz.

That finding themselves obstructed in their Inquiry by the Obstinacy of Mr. Nicholas Paston, they were under a Necessity of laying that whole Transaction before the House; as also an Account of the Behaviour of Guyn Vaughan, Elg; on his Examination. With Regard to the former they reported. That all Persons examined before them, were examined in the most foleran Manner; and Mr. Michael Gybbons being examined, faid, he was Agent to Fobn Boteler, Efg; who stood Candidate for Wendover at the Election in 1735; that Mr. Boteler did, the Saturday Night before it came on, advise with the Examinant what was proper to be done; that the Examinant rold him, nothing could be done without a or 600 /, on which, he believed, Mr. Beteler told him, that he had not so much Money, but he would write a Letter to Mr. Paxton: that the next Morning one Mr. Fahn Jones, who was a Friend of Mr. Boteler's, was fent to Landon, and returned on the Monday Morning to Wendover; and on his Return told the Examinant, that he had delivered a Letter to Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Paxton had given him 500 l. he, Mr. Jones, having at the same Time in his Hand great Numbers of Bank Notes, which he told the Examinant was the 500% in Question, and which he immediately carried in to Mr. Bateler, who foon after came out, and informed the Examinant the 500/. was come. I dor vo Avencia book and divison an

That Mr. John Jones being examined, faid, that he had no Interest in the Borough of Wendguer, but was employed by Mr. Boteler, as a Friend; that before the Day of the Election, Mr. Boteler desired the Examinant to go to Town with a Letter to Mr. Niebolar Paston for Money; that he went and gave the Letter to Mr. Paston, and that Mr. Paston gave him a Parcel of Money (of which the greatest Part, if not the Whole, was in Bank Notes) and told him, on delivering it, Here is your Answer; that the Sum, he believed, might be about 500 to that he carried it the same Morning to Wendeyer, and delivered the same, or the greatest Part thereof, to Mr. Boteler.

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adof a Keport, which they had directed him to make,

Yohn Boteler Eld, being examined, faid, that when he flood Candidate at Wendower in 1735, he did, on Occasion of that Election, and not long before it make an Acquaintance with Mr. Paxtan, Solicitor to the Treasury; that the Examinant was pushed at the Election, and wanted Money, and thinking he had forme Pretentions to Favour, on Account of his having been ill used in his former Election, and knowing Mr. Parton was a Person about the Treasury, that might have an Interest where the Money might be had, the Examinant, as he could not come away from Wendever without Money to defray his Charges, fent Mr. Youer to London, with a Meffage to Mr. Parter for, Money, which Message, the Examinant believes, was a Letter for 500 l. that Mr. Jones returned with the Money a little before the Election, and that the Examinant did nover give either Bond, Note, or Receipt for the Money; nor has Mr. Paxton at any Time fince. made a Demand either of the Money, or any Security for the fame, nor did he confider himself as a Debtor. for the Sum thus received.

Mr. Nicholas Paxton being examined, faid, that he knew Mr. John Jones very well, and had known him for some Years; that he likewise knew Mr. Bateler, formerly a Candidate at Wendever, and had known him several Years; and that he believed Mr. Boteler stood Candidate for Wendever in the Year 1735, but that he was not an Agent for Mr. Boteler. And being further asked, if he advanced any Money to Mr. Jones on the Account of Mr. Boteler, about the Time of that Election, he said, I will not answer that Question, as it may tend to accuse myself. Which Resulal he obstinately persisted in.

The Committee then reported the Examination of Mr. Richard Banks, late Partner with Mr. Paston, by which it appeared, that several expensive Prosecutions relating to the Borough of Orford, had been carried on at the publick Charge; as also the Examination of Mr. Lesnard Martin, Son-in-Law of, and Partner with Mr. Paston, by which it appeared, that the Publick had been at the Expence of a new Charter for the Borough of Radner, and likewise of defending three Informations brought during the passing of the Char-

ter, against the Bailiff and two Aldermen of that Borough, upon which Informations they were ousted from

their Offices of Bailiff and Aldermen.

And laftly, they reported their Inquiry into Mr. Paxton's Behaviour as a publick Accomptant, by which it appeared, that in the ten Years he had been Solicitor to the Treasury, he stood chargeable with 94,697 L 175. 3 d. Halfpenny, besides a Sum of 15001. which had been delivered to him by Mr. Thomas Lowther, by Virtue of a Minute of the Treasury, for which neither the faid Lowther nor the faid Paxton were publick Accomptants; that notwithstanding the large Sum the faid Paxton stood chargeable with, he had never paffed fo much as one Account in the Exchequer, nor had any Process been issued against him; that upon one of the Accounts delivered in by him, the Deputy Auditor had made some strong and just Observations, which were delivered into the Treasury on the 9th of February last; but that notwithstanding these Observations, the Commissioners of the Treasury did, the very fame Day, iffue their Warrant to one of the Auditors of the Imprest, to authorize the passing and allowing of the faid Account.

With Regard to Gwyn Vaughan, Efq; they reported, That he being examined and asked, If he knew of any Sum or Sums of Money, paid out of the Salary, or Profits of any Place, or Office under the Government; he answered, I do not know of any at this Time: Being then further asked, If he knew of any paid within these ten Years; he desired to know, whether he was to include himself, or only others; and being informed, that the Question was general, and included all Persons, he then said, He was apprehensive an Answer to that Question might, in Part, affect himself, and therefore he desired to be excused answering; whereupon the Committee having considered of his Objection, they told him, they would not press the Question.

tion further at that Time.

Upon these Facts, the Committee concluded their Report, with representing to the House, the great Difficulty they laboured under, from this obstinate and contemptuous Behaviour of Mr. Paston, who, they said, appeared to have been directly or indirectly con-

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eerned in most of the Transactions into which they had then inquired; and when they confidered the very large Sums which had been iffued to him during the Time of his being Solicitor to the Treasury, and that no effectual Methods had ever been taken to oblige him to account for any Part thereof; (a Circumstance which could not arise from any mere Negligence or Inattention) when they considered that the strong and well grounded Remarks made on his Accounts by the Deputy Auditor of the Imprefts, were inftantly followed by a Warrant of the Treasury, directing the Auditor to allow his Accounts; when they confidered what strong Suspicions must arise from the foregoing Evidence, that some Part, at least, of the Money in his Hands, might have been employed in Practices dangerous to the Liberties of this Nation, and destructive of the Independency of Parliaments; they could not help observing, that this Perseverance in refusing to answer, seemed to take it's Rise from a premeditated Scheme, to obstruct and frustrate their Inquiry; and, should it pass unregarded, might probably communicate itself to other Persons, whom they might have Occasion to call before them; and, by that Means, render it impossible to lay a clear State of Af. fairs before the House. Therefore they thought themfelves obliged in Duty to report these Matters specially to the House, and humbly submitted the same to their Consideration.

To this was added an Appendix containing the Order of the Treasury in the Earl of Oxford's Time, mentioned in the faid Report, with the Return of the Auditors of the Imprest, by which a regular Method was fettled for bringing all Accomptants in Arrear to an immediate Account; which had never been put in

Practice with Regard to the faid Paxton.

As foon as this Report was read at the Table, a Mo- Indemni ytion was made for Leave to bring in a Bill, to indem-ing Bill brought in, nify fuch Persons as should, upon Examination, make and passed Discoveries, touching the Disposition of publick Mo- by the Comney, or concerning the Disposition of Offices, or any mons. Payments or Agreements in Respect thereof, or concerning other Matters, relating to the Conduct of Robers Earl of Orford; which Motion, after a long I 3 Debate,

Debate, was agreed to upon a Division, 251 to 228, and the Lord Limerick and Sir John St. Aubin Were

ordered to prepare and bring it in. I daily attached

But before it was brought in, viz. upon the 15th of May, the Lord Limerick, by Direction, acquainted the House, that Mr. Foseph Bell having been examina ed by the Committee in the most solemn Manner, had refused to answer to what had been demanded of him, whereupon he was ordered to be taken into Cuftody; and as this was a new Reason for the faid indemnifying Bill, his Lordship very wifely took this Opportunity to prefent it, when it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a fecond Time on the Tuefday following. Upon the fecond Reading, and a Motion of Courfe made for committing the Bill, there was a long Debate, but the Question was carried upon a Division by 229 to 217; and the House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill, and went through it with feveral Amendments, had it reported with the Amendments, which were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engroffed. As it was a short Bill, it was soon engroffed, and therefore the very next Day it was read a third Time, passed, and fent to the House of Peers, in the Form as follows, viz.

Lords.

C py of it WHEREAS an Inquiry is depending in Parliament touching the Conduct of Robert Earl of Onford, during the last ten Years of his being first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and it is necessary, for the Purpose aforesaid, that several Perfons should be examined in Relation to any Misapplication, illegal or corrupt Disposition of any Money granted by Parliament for defraying the Expences of his Majesty's Civil Government, and better supporting the Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain, and for enabling his Majesty to make an honourable Provision for his Royal Family, and of any other publick Money, and also in Relation to the Disposition of any Offices, and Payments, Allowances or Agreements in Respect thereof, and concerning other Matters relating to the Conduct of the faid Robert Barl of Oxford: Debate And

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And whereas, in many Cases, Discoveries relating to the faid Inquiry cannot be had and obtained, without fome Indemnification to fuch Person or Persons as shall make Discovery touching the Matters aforesaid: Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Confent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament affembled, and by the Authority of the fame, That for the more effectual making the Inquiry and Discovery aforesaid, all and every Person and Persons, (other than the faid Robert Earl of Orford) who having been duly fummoned, fhall, upon his, her, or their being examined or interrogated by either House of Parliament, or any Committee of either House, relating to the Matters aforesaid, truly and faithfully discover and disclose, to the best of his, her, or their Knowledge, Remembrance and Belief, all such Matter and Things as he, she, or they shall be examined unto, or interrogated upon, touching or concerning the faid Inquiry, and relative thereunto; shall be, and he, the, and they, is and are hereby freed, indemnified, and discharged of, from, and against all Forfeitures, Penalties, Punishments, Disabilities, and Incapacities, which he, the, or they may incur, or become fubject to, for or by Reason or Means of any Matter or Thing, which he, the, or they may incur or become subject to, for or by Reason or Means of any Matter or Thing, which he, she, or they shall, upon his, her, or their being examined, as aforefaid, truly and faithfully discover, disclose and make known, touching or concerning the faid Inquiry, and relating thereunto; and that all and every Person and Persons (other than the faid Robert Earl of Orford) making such Discovery as aforesaid, who shall have, hold, or enjoy any Office or Offices whatever, shall be, and he, she, and they, is and are hereby enabled and made capable to hold, occupy, and enjoy his, her, or their faid Office or Offices, notwithstanding any Forseiture, Penalty, or Incapacity whatfoever, which fuch Person or Persons shall, or may be liable to, in respect of what he, she, or they shall discover as aforesaid; any. Thing in the Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, against buying

ang and felling of Offices, or any Thing therein, or any other Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in

any wife notwithstanding, the morning

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, or any Thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend to give any Benefit or Advantage, or to indemnify, free, or discharge any Person or Persons from or against any Forfeitures, Penalties, Punishments, Disabilities or Incapacities, who, being examined as aforefaid, shall give any false Evidence, or make any false Discovery. touching or concerning the faid Inquiry, and relative thereunto; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rejected by their Lordthips.

This Bill was, as usual, immediately read a first Time in the House of Lords, and ordered to be read a second Time on the 25th, and the Lords to be fummoned. Upon its being then read a fecond Time, the usual Motion was made for committing it, whereupon a long Debate enfued*, in which the chief Speakers were as follow, viz.

Against the Bill. For the Bill. The Lord Cartret. The Lord Talbet. The Lord Hervey. The Duke of Argyle: The Duke of Newcastle. Time. The Earl of Ma.

The Earl of Cholmondeley. The Earl of Chefterfield, The Lord Chancellor. The Duke of Argyle a 2d The Lord Bathur A.

These were the Speakers, and the following Protest well shew the Fate of the Question.

Die Martis, 25 Maii, 1742.

Protest upon its being rejected.

HOdle zda vice letta eft Billa, entitled, An Att for Indemnifying fuch Persons, as shall, upon Examination, make Discoveries touching the Disposition of publick Money, or concerning the Disposition of Offices, or any Payments or Agreements in respect thereof, or conterning other Matters relating to the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford.

See Lond. Mag. Pag. 318.

Then

Then it was proposed to commit the Bill, and

The Question was put, Whether the said Bill shall be committed?

It was refolved in the Negative.

Proxies to 57 Proxies 17 109

Diffentient Macclesfield.

a. Because the rejecting of this Bill, founded as we conceive, upon Reason and Justice, warranted by Precedents, authorized by Necessity, and called for by the general Voice of the Nation, may appear a manifest Obstruction to publick Justice, in the present great and important Case, and a most certain Defeat of it for the future, in all Cases of the like Nature.

2. Because it is an uncontroverted Maxim of the Law of England, That the Publick has a Right to every Man's Evidence; and yet, by the same Law, no Man is obliged to accuse himself: And, as the Accomplices of Guilt are frequently the only Witnesses of it, we conceive, that both Prudence and Justice point out this Method of Impunity to some, as absolutely necessary towards discovering the Guilt of others, and thereby dissolving those Consederacies, which, form'd by common Guilt, can only subsist whilst they are cemented by common Danger. From these undeniable Principles, we apprehend, this Bill ought to have passed, in order to preserve the Rights of the Publick, and the Rights of Individuals.

3. Because this Bill is justified by many Bills of a much stronger Nature, in Cases of much less Consequence to the Publick; such as, the Cases of Sir Thomas Cooke, the Masters in Chancery, Sir Robert Sutton, Thompson, and others; in some of which, the Persons indemnified, in order to give their Evidence, were, at the same Time, compelled, under several Penalties, to give it. And, as there is a Power, not only of indemnisying, but rewarding, necessarily lodged in the Crown, in order to bring Criminals to Justice, by Evidence known to, and within the Reach of the Laws; so we apprehend, that, in an Inquiry after Crimes, that may affect the Being of the Whole, the People have a Right to the Exertion of that Power

with which the Legislature is undoubtedly vested, to come at such Evidence as may make that Inquiry ef-

fectual to their future Security.

4. Because the Legislature has exercised this Powers in many Instances relating to particular Branches of the Revenue, in order to prevent Frauds; the Perfons concerned in fuch Frauds are not only indemnified, but rewarded also: And, for the private Utility of one Company, the Legislature; by the oth of George 1. after forbidding any Person to be concerned in promoting an East-India Company in the Austrian-Notherlands, gives to out East-India Company a Power to profecute, by Bill in Chancery, or Court of Exchequer, any Person whom they shall suspect, obliging fuch Person to make Discovery upon Oath, the' such Discovery subjects him to a Forseiture. As also, for the better Discovery of Felonies, the Legislature has thought fit, by an Act, the 5th of Anne, to pardon any Person, not only of the Felony discovered, but of all other Felonies he has ever been guilty of, upon his making a Discovery of two Persons who shall thereupon be convicted of any Burglary or Felony, and that Discoverer is also intitled to a Reward.

5. Because the rejecting of this Bill may prove a dangerous Precedent, of fatal Confequence to this Constitution; since, whenever this Nation shall be visited by a suicked Minister, those who shall have served him in defrauding and oppressing the Publick, and in corrupting Individuals, will be furnished with an Excuse for refuting their Evidence; their Danger will produce his Security, and he may enjoy, with Safety, the Plunder of his Country. Nay, we even apprehend, that the rejecting of this Bill may be misunderstood by those who can make any Discovery, as if this House deligned to discourage any Evidence whatsoever, that could affect the Person whose Conduct the Secret Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into. A Minister may be removed from his Place, and not from his Power; he may be removed from both, and not from the Favour of his Prince; Nay, he may be deprived of all three, and yet his Succeffor may think his Interest and future Safety, and his Prince may imagine his Authority concern'd in protecting dairy

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any of which Cases, all written Evidence, all Office Proofs, will be secreted, or refused; and if verbal Evidence be rendered impracticable too (which the rejecting of this Bill will furnish a Precedent for) we conceive we might as well have passed An All of Inc.

demnity to all future Ministers.

6. Because we can by no Means agree to the Argument principally urged against this Bill, that there were no Proofs of Guilt against this Person sufficient to justify the passing of it; whereas, in our humble Opinions, the Voice of the Nation, the Sense of the other House, and the lamentable Situation of this Kingdom, both at home and abroad, create Suspicions which not only justify, but call aloud for Inquiry; which Inquiry must necessarily prove ineffectual, unless the proper Methods are taken to support it, of which we appresent this Bill to be one, and a Proceeding to just, that no innecent Man would defire to avoid it, and no guilty one ought to ascape it. Moreover, the Reasons affigned by the Persons whose Behaviour gave Rise to this Bill, for refusing their Evidence, is a sufficient Implication that it would affect the Earl of Orford, fince they admit it would affect themselves.

7. Because we conceive that the rejecting this Bill may create great Disaffection in the Nation, to the Diminution of the Credit, and confequently of the Authority of this House, when the People find themfelves disappointed in their just Expectations of having a strict Inquiry made into the Conduct of the Earl of Orford, which they have so long called for in vain, and hoped they had at last obtained; groaning under the undiminish'd Load of national Debts and Taxes, notwithstanding a long Peace; trembling under the Terrors of multiply'd penal Laws; deploring their facrificed Honour, and their neglected Interests; the Balance of Europe overturned abroad, and the Constitution endangered at home; they call for Inquiry; they feek for Justice; they hope for Redress: The other House has taken the proper Steps to answer these Expectations; the Inquiry begun there could only have been rendered effectual in one material Point by this Bill; which being rejected by this House, from whence they expect Justice and Redress, we fear their blasted Hopes, which, for a Time, may feeth to fink into a flavish Despondency, may at last break out into Disorders, more easy, possibly, to foresee, than to re-

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Motion in the House of Commons for censuring the rejecting of this Bill. The control of the residence of the second of the second of Next Day, viz. May 26th, The House of Commons upon a Division, 164 to 159, appointed a Committee to fearch the Journals of the House of Lords, as to what Proceedings were therein, with relation to a Bill lately fent from that House to their Lordships, intitled, An Ast for Indemnifying fuch Persons, as shall, &c. and to make Report thereof to that House. And on the 21st. The Members being first summoned to attend the Service of the House, the Lord Hillborough reported from the faid Committee, that they had fearched the faid Journals accordingly, and taken Copies of what Proceedings were therein, with relation to the faid Bill; which being read as usual, first by his Lordship, and then at the Table, a Motion was made, That the Lords refuling to concur with the Commons of Great Britain, in an Indemnification necelfary to the effectual carrying on the Inquiry now depending in Parliament, is an Obstruction to Justice, and may prove faral to the Liberties of this Nation.

This Motion occasioned a very long and warm Debate, being opposed by all the old Courtiers, and likewise by those who had of late become Courtiers, and as strenuously supported by all those who still remained attached to the Country Party; but when the Question was put, it was carried in the Negative by a pretty large Majority, for even some of the Country

Party,

Party, who affect to be thought moderate Men, even in Questions of the greatest Importance to their

Country, voted against this Question

However, notwithstanding the Loss of this necessary Farther Pro-Bill, the fecret Committee went on with their Inquiry, the Secret and the Lord Limerick having on the 20th of May, by Committee. Direction from the Committee, moved the House, that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions, that all Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters and Papers, relating to the Convention between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at the Pardo, June 14, 1739. N. S. As also all Memorials, Letters and Papers, relating to the faid Convention, from the figning thereof, till the Declaration of the War against Spain, should be laid before that House; and the faid Address being agreed to upon a Division 202 to 282, and of Course presented, the said Papers were laid before the House on the 4th and 10th of June, and referred by the House to the said Committee.

On Tuesday the 29th of June, the Lord Limerick acquainted the House, that the Committee had agreed upon a further Report, which they had directed him: to make, when the House would be pleased to receive the fame; and the House having ordered it to be received next Morning, his Lordship read it in his Place, the Members being first summoned to attend the Service of the House, after which it was read at the Table, and a Motion being made for printing it with the Appendix, after a long Debate, the Question was put, and carried in the Negative; however as it was foon after privately printed, and that printed Copy allowed to be genuine, I shall give an Abstract of it, as

follows, viz.

THAT finding the Lords had refused to concur in the Their 24 Means proposed to remove the Obstructions they Report. met with in the Course of their Inquiry by rejecting the. Indemnifying Bill, they had not thought it advisable to enter upon any new Matter relating to the Transactions of the Earl of Orford; but as they had several Matters. before them of the highest Consequence to the Success. of the War with Spain, and to the Domeslick Occo-

* See Lond. Mag. 1743. p. 1143

nomy of the Kingdom; to the Payment of the Troops abroad, to the Freedom of Elections at home, and to the Quantity and Method of issuing publick Money for the fecrer Service of the State, in all which the faid Earl appeared to have had the principal, if not the fole Direction; they thought it their Duty to lay these Matters before the House; but in this they had been again interrupted by a new and unforeseen Obstruction, which therefore, together with the other Matters above mentioned, they found themselves under a Net essay of laying before the House.

With regard to the Contract for supplying the Forces going upon the Expedition with Lord Catheart, the Committee found, that the Money, or rather the Currency of Jamaica, was of less Value than Sterling Money; and that the Rate of Excharge had been for some Years from 135 to 140, but generally at 140, that is, at Jamaica they generally paid 140 the Currency,

for a Bill of 100 l. Sterling in England. and shock

That July 19th, 1740. Peter Burrell, and John Brifton Esgrs, Members of that House, gave in to the Treasury a Proposal to surnish Money at Jamaica for that Expedition, at the Rate of 100 l. Sterling for every 120 l. Currency at Jamaica, provided 27000 l. should be paid to them before the Departure of the Troops for their Bills at Sight at the above Rate on Jamaica.

That this Proposal was the same Day agreed to, the Earl of Orford being present, which was the more extraordinary, because the Commissioners, had they inquired, must have found, that for several Months preceding, all the Bills from Jamaica, for the Service of the Navy and Ordnance, were drawn at the Rate of 140 l. Currency for every 100 l. Sterling, as appeared by the Appendix (No. 8.) And that this could be no Secret to Mefficurs Burrel and Briftow; because in the Minutes of the Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company, where the former was Sub, and the latter Deputy-Governor, there appeared a Reference, dated the 16th, 1738-9. to their Committee of Correspondence to consider, and report their Opinion concurring the Exchange from Jamaica, which was then at 1401. for 1001. Sterling, and yet the Company were not credited

credited for the Dollars, Piffols, and Bar-Gold, more than when the Exchange was at 135 per Cent. notien

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That the Circumstances preceding this Transaction were of a fingular Nature; for it appeared by the Examination of Captain Alexander Willow, Lord Catheart's Agent, as in the Appendix (No. 2.) that in May or Fune preceding, the Pay-Master General communicated to Lord Gatheart a Method of paying the Troops which his Lordship approved of, which was by sending a Sum of Money with the Deputy Pay-Master, and impowering him to draw what Bills should be necessary, at fuch Rate of Exchange as his Lordship and the superior Officers (hould think most advantageous for the Troops; and it being intimated some time after to Lord Catheart, that the above Contract for paying the Troops, was then depending before the Treasury, he immediately procured a Meeting with Mr. Hanbury Williams, Mr. Burrel, and Mr. Briftow, with a View, if possible, to get the Troops paid in a more advantageous Manner; at which Meeting his Lordship obferved, that fuch a Method of Payment might produce Discontents and Mutiny; and that after several Arguments on both Sides, Messieurs Burrell and Briston told him, they had already made the Agreement with the Treasury, on the above Terms, and could not do it for les Profitante and amount or craise our to a

That from the Examinations of Messieurs Rurrell and Brifton, in the Appendix (No. III.) it appeared, that they applied for this Contract to the Earl of Orford, and to no other Person; that the said Earl asked them, if these were the lowest Terms, and hoped they would not ask more than was reasonable, or what any Body faculd complain of ; that he would not take it on himself, but defired them to make their Proposals to the Treasury, which seemed to the Committee to have been entirely Matter of Form; for it appeared, that when the Proposal was delivered, the Gentlemen could not recoiled to whom they delivered it, nor when, nor by whom they were informed of its being accepted; nay one of them could not remember whether they went themselves with their Proposal or ney, a most exorbitant Profit to be made, out et de

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That the Committee could not find, that any Intimation was given, of the Intention of the Treasury. to make this Contract; for it appeared by the Examination of James Knight, Efg. (Appendix, No. IV.) that when he heard the Troops were going to Jamaica; and was told, the Treasury would contract with private Persons for paying them, he did himself intend to make an Offer for furnishing the Money, but in a very few Days after, he heard, the Treasury had agreed with Messieurs Burrell and Bristow, at the Rate of 120 l. and he did not believe, the Treasury ever gave any Notice of their Intentions to make any fuch Contract. That what he expected, was not a formal publick Notice, but that it should have been communicated to Merchants, as he had heard had been practifed in Queen Anne's Wars, and had this been done, he believed, several belides himself would have propoled, and that he himself would have furnished the Money at 130 per Cent, for 100 l. Sterling, and should have thought it a good Bargain, provided he could have had the fame Money advanced to him which he had heard was advanced to Mefficurs Burrel and Briftow; that after the first Difficulty, which would have been on the Arrival of the Troops, was over, he did not doubt but he could have contracted with the People of the Island to furnish the Money at the Rate of 1371, and if the whole Money had been advanced to bim here beforehand, and he had been only to fend it. over and furnish it at Jamaica, at the Rate of 1301. per Gent, he thought, he should have made 12 or 15 per Cent. per Annum, of the Sums he furnished, by returning the same Money twice a Year.

That this led the Committee into a Computation of the Profits upon this Contract of Messieurs Burrell and Bristow, which they computed at 141. 3 s. 2d. 1 per Cent. Sterling, if the Money had been sent in Moidores, and but 21. 19 s. Jamaica Currency less, if it had been sent half in Meidores, and half in 36 s. Pieces. To which I shall add, that consequently, if these Gentlemen returned the same Money as Mr. Knight proposed, they made about 271. per Cent. per Ann. of their Money, a most exorbitant Profit to be made out of the Pay of Gentlemen who ventured their Lives for their Country.

Country upon an Expedition, where the Enemy was the least Danger they were exposed to; and I must further add, that in all such Cases, it is both unjust and cruel, to make the Soldiers pay for Commission, Insurance, Freight, or any other Charge of sending their Money to them, for all such Charges ought to be paid by the Publick; so that our Soldiers in Jamaica ought to have had at least 1401. or rather 1431. 10 s. that Currency, for every 1001. Sterling, they were entitled

to receive here in England.

That the Committee could not help observing, that if the Treasury had thought fit to send in Moidores to. Jamaica, on Account of the Publick, the same Sums of Money which they actually advanced to the Contractors, then every 100 l. Sterling fo fent, would have produced 143 l. 10 s. Jamaica Currency, except what might have been allowed for Infurance, which they were informed, amounted to about 2 l. 10 s. per Cent. on Money fent by Ships of War; nor could frequent Opportunities have been wanting to fend on board his Majelty's Ships fuch further Supplies of Money as might at any Time have been necessary for that Service; but that, if it had been thought more adviseable to have supplied Part of this Expence by Draughts from hence, the Paymaster being furnished with a proper Proportion of Specie from hence, would have been able to keep up the Exchange at 1401.

That though by the Contract, 27000 l. was the only Sum to be advanced by the Treasury to the Contractors, before the Departure of Lord Gatheart, the subsequent Payments not being to be made to them, till they produced the Deputy Paymaster's Bills or Receipts for Jamaica, fet a further Sum of 12000 l. was advanced to them on the 30th of September, a farther Sum of 9500 l. on the 1st. of Ostober, a further Sum of 12000 l. on the 23d of December, and a further Sum of 9000 l. on the 6th of January, all in Consequence of Minutes of the Treasury, (Appendix, No. V.) which rendered the Contract much more beneficial than was originally proposed by the Contractors

themselves

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That from Mefficurs Burrel and Briftow's Examination it appeared, that fome Time after making the 1742.

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Contract, they offered Mr. Monfon, a Member of the House, one sourth Part of it, as far as it related to the Payment of the Troops in the Office where he was Deputy, which he accepted of, and had accordingly fhared the Profits of the Contract from the Beginning; and that some Time after, the Earl of Orford mentioned to Mr. Burrell, that Mr. Hanbury Williams had defired him to fpeak to him, Burrall, that one of Mr. Williams's Friends might have some Share in the Remittances; but he added, You are to do just as you please, I do not ask you to let any Body in, for the Con-tract is yours; and that foon after, Mr. Hanbury Williams fooke to the Contractors, and told them, that he had a Relation, one Mr. Hanbury, a West India Merchant, to whom he had Obligations, and as he had Money and Effects at Jamaica, he defired he might be concerned a quarter Part with them for the future, which he had accordingly been, in what related to the Payment of the Marines, in Mr. Hanbury Williams's Office.

That it appeared, that neither the one nor the other of these Gentlemen advanced any Money, or were concerned in the Management, but were to be Sharers in the Profit or Lofs only. And further, that on the arrival of the Troops at Famaica, and tendering the Money to them at 120 l. Jamaica Currency, great Discontents arose: That this Uneasiness among the Troops was greatly increased by the peremptory Refufal of the Agents of Burrell and Briftow, to furnish the Deputy Paymaster at Jamaica with any Money upon their Credit, arising, as Mr. Colebroke said, in his Letter of the 20th of February 1740, (Appendix marked B.) from their Views of appropriating the Profits to themselves, being dazzled with the Prospect of getting 15 or 20 per Cent. instead of 21. per Cent. their Commission: Upon which the Deputy-Paymaster took up Money from other Persons, for Bills on the Paymaster General, and though, as appeared from his Letters of the 20th of February, and the 23d of March 1740-1, (Appendix, No. VI, marked B and D.) there were Combinations to diffres him, yet the first Bills he drew, were at 130% and by Degrees he raifed the Exchange to 140 h whilft the Troops still continued to be paid at 120%.

That on the 15th of June 1741, there was entred in the Treasury Books the following Minute.

Mr. Bristow, one of the Remitters for the WestIndies, is called in, and acquaints my Lords, that he
and Mr. Burrell have discharged such of their Factors
and Agents at Jamaica, as misbehaved themselves
in their Conduct about supplying the Money for the
publick Service there; and that as General Wentworth has applied for the Troops to be paid at the
Rate of 125 l. per Cent. he will take Care that the
Remittances shall be paid accordingly.

And on the 10th of July following, the Commissioners of the Tressury agreed and ordered, that Burrell and Bristow should pay the Troops in America at the Rate of 1251. Jamaica Currency, for 1001. Sterl.

from the 24th of April preceding. On this new Contract the Committee observed, that Mr. Colebrooks, the Deputy Paymaster at Jamaica, did on the 24th of April preceding, draw Bills on the Paymaster General at the Rate of 1301. and did in his Letter of the 23d of March before-mentioned, acquaint the Paymafter General, that he had happily overcome all the Opposition, and could assure him on good Grounds, that whatever Money might be neceffary to be raifed for the Service, would be found at Jamaica for Bills on the Paymaster General at 130 1. and upwards; and it was worthy Observation, that from January to May preceding this new Contract, there were drawn from Jamaica, no less than thirty nine Bills for the Service of his Majesty's Navy, most of them at the Rate of 135 l. and the Remainder at the Rate of 1401.

That it appeared, that the Bills drawn from Jamaica by the Deputy Paymaster there, on the Paymaster General and Paymaster of Marinas, when the Agents for the Contractors refused furnishing Money upon their Credit, amounting to 40,609 l. 2s. 3 d. were sent to Burrill and Bristow for Payment, and Money issued to them for that Purpose by the respective Paymasters, and that on the 15th of December then last, the Paymaster General made a Representation of this Matter to the Treassury, (Appendix, No. VII.) praying their Direction whether the Profit or Difference arising by

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the Exchange should be accounted for, and paid to the Contractors, or reserved in the Hands of his Deputy, for the Benefit of the Publick; upon which they found the following Minute in the Books of the Treafury.

Whitehall, Treasury Chamber, December 29, 1741.
Read also to my Lords a Memorial from the same

Paymaster, dated the 15th Instant, relating to the Remittances of Pay for the Troops in America,

with Respect to the Jamaica Currency, and ordered a Copy thereof to be sent to the Remitters for their

Answer thereto.'

That in their Answer, (Appendix, No. VIII.) it was remarkable, that in stating their several Charges upon sending over Specie to Jamaica, they charged three per Cent. Commission paid in Jamaica; whereas it appeared by their Examination, that they paid but one per Cent. to their Agent Mr. Colebrooke, for the Money sent out with Lord Catheart; and that though this Answer was received on the 15th of February then last, yet nothing had been done upon it while the Earl of Orford continued in the Treasury.

After this the Committee add several Remarks upon the foregoing Facts; and then proceed to lay before the House, the great Part which the Earl of Orford appeared to have had in several Transactions which nearly concerned the Freedom of Elections, and the Independency of Parliament, and that they had the greatest Reason to believe, that had the Persons employed in these dark Transactions been properly indemnified, many Discoveries would have been made of the

urmost Importance.

The Committee then added to what they had mentioned in their former Report relating to the Borough of Orford, the following Examinations: Mr. Abraham Farley said, that about January 1736, Mr. Lawton told him, there was an Order made out at the Treafury, in his (Farley's) Name, for 1200 l. and bid him go and receive it, which he did, and paid it over immediately to the said Lawton. Mr. Richard Banks said, that Lawton appeared to be his Client in the Profecutions relating to Orford, that he did not know what Relation Lawton had to that Borough, but believed,

lieved, that what he did was to oblige Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he apprehended Lawton was under Obligations; that the whole Bill of near 3000 /. which these Prosecutions amounted to, was never fatisfied; that Lawton, Paxton, and he met about it December 15, 1736, and came to a flated Account, upon which there was a Balance of 1200 and odd Pounds in his. Banks's Favour, which Lawton agreed he would pay in a Fortnight, and did foon after pay 500 %. but detained the remaining 700 l. to reimburse himself what was due to him from Paxton, and to secure the Payment of 2001, remaining due to Mr. Masterman, for his Bill. Mr. Leonard Martin, Partner with his Father-in-Law Paxton, faid, that he had been concerned in feveral Suits about the Borough of Colchester, and had his chief Directions from Mr. Daniel, an Attorney there, though Lawton sometimes interfered; that foon after Lawton's Death, he received a Letter from Daniel, (Appendix, No. IX.) which, after expressing his Sorrow for Lawton's Death, fays, ' Sure I am had he been living and well, our Commencements of Iuffices would have been determined one Way or other ere this Time: If you have any Interest, I beg you would press it strongly; with it the Corporation is ours, without it, it is bazardous, and will be attained, if ever, with great Difficulty.) That he, (Martin) received 1331, as the third Share of the Fines due to the Profecutors in this Affair; that by Lawton's Advice, who feemed very defirous of Success in the Affair of that Corporation, he presented a Petition, figned by Daniel, to the Treasury, for the King's two Thirds, and thereupon got a Warrant from the Treasury, directing Paxton to pay him 280 %. which was dated July 10, 1741, upon which he received the Money the 26th of January then last: and that he did imagine, these Prosecutions were with a View of influencing the Election, and to turn the Borough, and to turn out the Mayor, and get the returning Officer.

Upon this Affair the Committee make a Remark, which they conclude with faying, they could not determine what could induce the Earl of Orford to continue Parton in his Office, upwards of eleven Years,

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without accounting, &c. and submit it to the House, whether this Indulgence was owing to a criminal Neg-

lest, or a more criminal Confederacy.

The Committee then proceed to the Transaction relating to the Borough of Weymouth, and give the following Examinations: Mr. Richard Fordan faid, he was Mayor of Weymouth and Melcom Regis in the Year 1740, that June the 16th in that Year, Mr. Pearle and Mr. Olmius came down to Weymouth, and Mr. Pearse defired his, Fordan's Vote and Interest for himself and Mr. Olmius, and two others in Petto; and told him at the same Time, that there would be a Letter produced, obliging him, and all the Officers in the Service, to vote for him, Pearfe and his Friends; and then Mr. Pearse desired him to go with him in private; that when they were alone, Mr. Pearse said, he was defirous to have the Corporation filled up, and that a Hall should be called for that Purpose; and he further requested, that he, Jerdan, would meet him and Olmrus, and fome other Friends; but Mr. Fordan refused to meet Olmius, and then Mr. Pearse left him. That on the 18th Mr. Pearle came to his House about Noon, and told him, that if he would come into the Measures of him (Pearle) and his Friends, and fill up the Corporation, in order to have a returning Officer, or Words to that Effect, he had it in Commission to fay, that he (Jordan) should have the Collection of the Port of Weymouth, in a Month's Time, and a Letter from Sir Robert Walpole, under his own Hand, to make good that Promife. Mr. Pearle then went from his House, and returned about four o'Clock the fame Day, and brought to him a List of such of the Revenue Officers as were to be displaced. He took this Lift, which was wrote in Mr. Pearse's own Hand, and read it over, and after Pearle was gone, he wrote it down from his Memory; and it appeared to the Committee, that feveral of the Persons therein named were displaced accordingly. And Mr. Fordan further faid, that Pearle again preffed him, to fill up fix of the Vacancies with Friends of his (Pearle's) who were most of them since provided for; and further told him (Fordan) that if he (Pearle) were fure of the returning Officer, Sir Robert Walpole

Pole would fend down two other Candidates. That Mr. Pearle went to London, and returning on the 30th, fent him, Jordan, a Melfage, by Mr. Richard Arbutbnot, defiring to speak to him at Captain Tizzard's, but he refused to go, though Arbuthnet told him, Mr. Pearle had a Letter from Sir Robert Walpole to shew him; that upon his Refusal, Arbutbnot went and fetched the Letter, which he, Fordan, read, and took it to be addressed to Mr. Pearle; the Purport of which was, that whatever Mr. Pearle promised to him, Fordan, Sir Robert Walpole would make it good; and that his, fordan's Brother-in-Law, Mr. Franklyn, a Clergyman, should have the first Living that fell in the Gift of the Crown, or the Seals, worth his Acceptance. That with much Perfuafion he did meet Mr. Pearle at Mr. Tizzard's Summer-house; that he there shewed him this Letter again, and told him it was Sir Robert Walpole's Letter; that it was figned R. Walpole, and he apprehended it was all wrote in the same Hand with the figning. That Mr. Pearle then again pressed him to call a Hall, and fill up the Corporation, which he refused: That on the 19th of September the same Year, being two Days before the Election of a Mayor came on, a Letter was produced to him from the Commisfioners of the Customs, importing, that his Deputation as Land-Waiter was superseded, and Robert Arbutbnot, the Brother of Richard abovenamed, was to fucceed him; and he faid, he had been employed in the Cuftom-House ever since the Year 1712, and had been Land-Waiter in that Port from the 4th of May 1729.

The Reverend Mr. Franklyn before-named, confirmed Mr. Fordan's Evidence, as to Sir Robert Walpole's Letter, and as to Mr. Pearse's soliciting to have the Corporation filled up; and added, that upon his Franklyn's refusing to influence his Brother Fordan, or to meddle in the Affair, Mr. Pearse replied, that if fair Means would not do, foul must, and that he thought Mr. Pearse explained what he meant by soul Means, for he said he must have at their Charter, and their Charter had been since attacked; for three Months after, Mr. Pearse attempted to set up a Mayor

in a manner contrary to the usual Custom of the Place, and Mr. Pearle's Friends had filed several Informations

in the King's Bench against the Corporation.

Thomas Pearse Esq; being himself examined, confessed all that Mr. Jordan and Mr. Flanklyn had said; that the Removes and Promotions at Weymouth was with a Design to secure the Election at Weymouth and Melcomb Regis; that this Scheme was concerted by him and Mr. Olmius, and communicated to and approved of by Sir Robert Walpole, who named Colonel Chalmondely, and Mr. Plumer for the other two Members; that he had the Letter beforementioned from Sir Robert Walpole, and believed it to be his Hand-writings, &c.

John Olmius Efq; confessed the Confederacy, and its being approved of by Sir Robert Walpole, and that Sir Robert named Col. Gholmondely and Mr. Plumer to

be the other two Members, &c.

The Committee found, that though these Endeavours of the Earl of Orford, to influence the Votes at Weymouth, by placing and displacing the Officers of the Revenue, proved ineffectual, yet another Attempt of the same Nature was made just before the

Election, which was proved as follows, viz.

Mr. Ezekiel Pomeroy, chief Clerk to the Check at Deptford, said, that April 27th, 1741, eight or ten Days before the Weymouth Election came on, the Reverend Mr. Morgan came to his House at Deptford, between five and fix in the Morning, and asked if he was willing to go on a particular Message to Mr. Tucker, at Weymouth, which would be of fingular Service to Mr. Tucker, as well as to him, Pomeroy: He answered, he was willing, but must have Leave of Absence: Morgan went to Town, and at two o' Clock returned with a Letter from Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Facob Ackworth for Leave, and said, that Sir Robert Walpole inquired, if he, Pomerey, might be depended on, and that he, Morgan, had undertaken for his Fidelity. That in the Afternoon they went up together to London, where they met Mr. Olmius, with whom they dined, at the Crown Tovern behind the Exchange, where Olmius told him, if he would go down to Mr. Tucker, and tell him, that if he would but agree to

take him, Olmius, Mr. Pearle, and another Friend who was not mentioned; he, Olmius, was commissioned from Sir Robert Walpole, to affure him, Tucker, that every Friend of his that had been displaced, should have their Places again, or any other that Mr. Tucker should please to ask; and as for Mr. Tucker himself, he should have any Thing he would be pleased to ask, and that if he, Tucker, doubted of the Veracity of the Meffage, and either he or his Brother would come to Town, they should be fully facisfied of the Truth of it; and that he, Pomeroy, was not to communicate this Message to any other Persons, but to the Tuckers, and his, Pomeroy's Father, who had been Post-master, but was then out; but upon his going to Weymouth, Mr. Tucker refused all the Offers made him. Pomeroy further faid, that Morgan and Olmius had often told him, that if Mr. Tucker and his Friends refused to agree with Mr. Olmius, and join their Interest to his, it would be the total Ruin of Mr. Tucker and his Brother, and the Overthrow of the Charter.

Mr. Olmius, though he could not recollect at first, yet upon being confronted with Pomeroy, he recollect ed, and confirmed what Pomeroy had said; and added, that he had communicated this new Scheme to Sir Robert Walpole, who approved of it, and promised his Assistance.

Mr. Morgan was in the same Case, but upon being confronted, he likewise recollected, and confirmed every Thing Pomeroy had said; and added, that Sir Robert Walpole did write a Letter in his Presence to one of the Commissioners of the Navy, which Letter he carried to Sir Jacob Ackworth.

The Committee observed upon this, that when a Minister employs the Money of the Publick, and the whole Power and profitable Employments that attend the collecting and disposing of it, for undermining the Freedom of Elections, it is as criminal a Way of subverting the Constitution, as by an armed Force, and therefore, they thought it necessary for the Consideration of Parliament, while Parliaments have a Power to consider it.

They next proceeded to lay before the House the Conduct of the Earl of Orford, with relation to the Quan-

Quantity and the Manner of issuing and receiving that Part of the Civil List Money employed in what is called secret Service. That being informed of this Money's having been issued under three different Denominations, viz. of secret Services, his Majesty's immediate or special Service, and to reimburse Expences; they called for an Account of all the Money issued under these three Heads, (Money issued to his Majesty's Privy Purse excepted) during the last Ten Years; (Append. No. 10.) and from this Account there appeared to have been issued in that Time 1,453,400 l. 61, 3 d.

That the issuing of such an immense Sum, during a Time of profound Tranquillity, alarmed them, and put them upon examining what Sums had been issued for the same Services, in a former Period of the like Number of Years; and they were surprized when they sound, that from the 1st of August, 1707, to the 1st of August 1717, there was issued under the aforesaid Heads, no more than the Sum of 337,960 l. 4 s. 5 d. \(\frac{1}{2}\) (Append II.) considering that the said Period comprehended a general and most expensive War abroad, a Demise of the Crown, the happy Establishment of the present Royal Family upon the Throne, and an open and dangerous Rebellion at home; in short, every Event that could happen, to justify extraordinary Expences in carrying on the Business of Government.

After some Observations upon these Accounts, the Committee proceeded to lay before the House the Proofs, that the Money issued under these three Heads,

meant one and the fame Thing.

Christopher Tilion Esq.; a Clerk of the Treasury, who came into that Office in the Year 1684, said, that he looked on all these Moneys to be of the same Nature, that they are all without Account, except as to what relates to the Sollicitor of the Treasury, nor is there any Entry in the Treasury of the Application of any of the Sums of Money.

John Sheppard, a Deputy Messenger of the Treasury, who had received many large Sums of Money under these three Heads, said, That the Warrants upon which he received the Money at the Exchequer, under any of these three Heads, whether in his own Name, or in the Names of other Persons, were all without Account;

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and that he made no Distinction, whether the Orders. were for special or secret Service, or to reimburse Ex-Just to property I had

pences.

The Committee then observed, that all the Money iffued under the Head of fecret Service, was iffued in the Name of John Scrope Elq; Secretary to the Treafury; but the Money issued under the other two Heads, were made payable to a great Variety of other Names, for which Sums no Receipts appeared to have been given; but none of those to whom the Orders were payable, under any of these three Heads, appeared to have any Interest in the Sums so issued; may that many of the Orders for this Money were iffued unknown to the Persons to whom they were made payable, and this they proved by several Witnesses. And they further observed, that a great Number of Orders did not appear to have been communicated to the Perfons whose Names had been made use of therein, (if any fuch Persons there were) althor their Names were indorfed on the Back of the respective Orders, as having received the Amount of the Sums therein specified. The Committee then laid before the House, an Ac-

count of the Sums they could trace into the Hands of particular Persons, and an Account of what they could trace into the Hands of the Earl of Orford, or Persons who delivered it directly to him; the former of which amounted to 271,769 l. 103. 6d. and the latter to 1.059,211 1. 6s. 2d. Of the former Kind, the Sum of 177,610 l. 11 s. 6 d. had been iffued to Mr. Lowther, and had been disposed of by him from Time to Time, pursuant to Minutes of the Treasury; and in that Interval he had paid no less a Sum than 50,077 /. 18, to Authors and Princers of News Papers, such as Free Britons, Daily Courants, Perfuafives to Candour and Impartiality, Corn-cutters- Journals, Gazetteers, and other Political Papers, as per Account (Appendix

No. 13.)

Another Sum of the same Kind the Committee took particular Notice of, as follows: "Mr. John Lever, High Bailiff of the City of Westminster, having in-curred the Displeasure of this House, by acting at the general Election, in an illegal and arbitrary Manner, in Prejudice of the Rights and Liberties of the Electors of the faid City, and in manifest Violation

of the Freedom of Elections, and being in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, for the said Offence; your Committee find, that 1500 l. issued under the Head of Money to reimburse Expences for his Majesty's Service, was, during his being in Custody, applied to the Use of the said Lever; for John Sheppard Said, that Mr. Scrope sent for him, and pulled out of his Pocket an Order for 1500 l. which was in his, Sheppard's, Name, and told him, he must carry it to Sir Charles Wager, and indorse it, and leave it with Sir Charles; that he went accordingly to Sir Charles, took the Order of him again, passed it as usual, and received the Money, and delivered the 1500 l. Net Money into Sir Charles's own Hands. And Francis Galhery Elg; a Member of this House, being examined, said, that Sir Charles Wager told him, that he was in Expectation of getting some Money for Mr. Lever, the High Bailiff of Westminster, and when he (Gashery) one Day returned from the Navy Board, Sir Charles told him, that in his Absence 1500 l. had been brought him by one of the Treasury, and Sir Charles desired him to take the Money and pay it to Mr. Lever, and that he received the 1500 l. from Sir Charles the 2d of January last, and has fince paid it to the Use of the faid Lever, as will more fully appear by his Examination annexed, No. 14."

As to the 1,059,211 l. 6 s. 2 d. the Committee shewed by the Examination of several Witnesses, that they had traced it into the Hands of the Earl of Orford; and particularly that Mr. Scrope, in whose Name all the fecret Service Money, amounting to 815,819 l. 5s. 2d. was issued, always sent or carried it to Sir Robert Walpole, as foon as he received it; but Mr. Scrope himself refused to take the Oath, or be examined, because, he said, he would not take a General Oath, when he was refolved to answer no Questions relating to the fecret Service Money, which he could not do, confiftently with his Duty to his Sovereign; for having laid his Case before his Majesty, he was authorized to fay, 'That the Disposal of Money issued for secret Service, by the Nature of it, requires the utmost Secrefy, and is accounted for to his Majesty only, 4 and

and therefore his Majesty could not permit him to

disclose any Thing on that Subject.' avenue and the

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Besides the Sum of 1,453,400 l. 6s. 3 d. before mentioned, it appeared to the Committee, that there had been paid, in the Ten Years preceding, the 10th of February then last, the Sum of 45,675 1. without Account, to the Secretary of the Post Office for the Time being, as by the Account annexed (No. 15.) by Virtue of a Warrant from the Treasury, and this for a Service formerly inconsiderable. That the first Payment of this Kind was in the Year 1718, and amounted to 446 l. 2s. and the succeeding Payments for some Years were about 750 l. per Annum, from whence it had gradually increased to 4700 l. the then present Annual Allowance; which Office, John Barbutt, Secretary to the Post Office, said, he apprehended, had been formerly defrayed by the Secretaries of State. Upon this new Article of Expence they observed, that the Method of giving Warrants for Money without Account upon the Offices, where any Part of the Civil Lift Revenue was received, was highly irregular, as it tended to disguise the Sums issued for secret Service, and might conceal the Amount of the Revenue it-1 23 min

Lastly, the Committee proceeded to lay before the House, how the Earl of Orford had got a large Sum of Money into his Hands, in a most precipitate and irregular manner, but two Days before he quitted his Employments, viz. February 19th; and that upon that Day he signed Orders on the said Civil List Revenues, which with former Orders then uncomplied with, for 1568 1. 9 s. 2 d. amounted in the whole to 30,257 1. 12 s. 11 d. 1, notwithstanding that on that Day, there was but 14,2841. 17 s. 0 d. in the Exchequer, applicable to the Uses of his Majesty's Civil Government. These Irregularities, and this Over-draught they proved by the Examinations of several of the Officers of the Exchequer, and by a State of the Civil List Revenues on that Day.

And they concluded their Report with Observations as follows: 'Those Sums which are specified to be for secret Service, and which have always been issued in Mr. Scrope's Name, are the only Money for which

his Majesty gives a Receipt, and may therefore be all that the Crown conceives to be issued without Account; for the specious Titles of special Service, and to reimburse Expences, seem, from the very Phrase, to imply some Account; and what is issued to the Sollicitor of the Treasury under the Head of reimbursing Expences, is actually accounted for, so that his Majesty may possibly be led to believe, that all the Money issued under these Heads, is accounted

for, as he gives no Receipt for the same,

And thus it may happen, that by the Artifice of Minister, such Sums of Money may be issued under the Heads of special Services, and to reimburse Expences, as may endanger the publick Liberty, whilst the Crown may be ignorant of the same; and by attending only to what is specified to be for secret Service, may believe, that Service is kept within reasonable Bounds.

These are the most remarkable Particulars that your Committee think proper to lay before you, relating to the Head of secret Service, which, if it be considered either by Comparison, or by its Confequence; either by the Sum, or the Manner of its Issue and Receipt, are equally exorbitant, dangerous,

and destructive.

If it be considered by the gross Comparison, then it stands above, as 1,384,600 l. 6 s. 3 d. to 279,444 l. 1 s. 7 d. 1. If by descending into Particulars, then it will appear that the two remarkable Years 1733 and 1734, amount to 312,128 l. 19 s. 7 d. being considerably more than the Total of the whole ten

Years, from 1707, to 1717:

And what is most astonishing, the Demands for fecret Services in the fix Weeks immediately preceding the Resignation of the Earl of Orford, amount to more than the whole Expence upon that Head in the three Years ending Angust 1710; and the Draughts upon the Exchequer for that Use, in one Day only, being the 9th Day of February last, (the last indeed he fat at the Treasury) amount to a greater Sum than was issued for that Service in any one of the forementioned three Years so gloriously distinguished by repeated Victories.

And if the Confequences of this Profusion be confidered, what can they be but the Alteration of a Government which fo lately was supported in that Branch, for one fifth Part of the Expence, upon the Medium of the ten Years. Your Committee have informed, how the Power, the Influence, the Offices of the Government have been employed by him, towards violating the Freedom of your Elections; and they apprehend that they have just Grounds to fuspect, that part of these immense Sums have been expended for the fame most pernicious Purposes; and the rather, when they confider from what Queftion the obstinate Silence of Paxton took its Rife; as also what Sums have been given towards defraying the Expences of the new Charter at Radner, and to carry on the Profecutions at Colchefter; as also the strong Probability of the same Practice being carried on with respect to the Borough of Orford; besides, the remarkable Sum to Lever, as a Reward to a most unjust Returning-Officer, censured by, and actually under the Punishment of Parliament, as a Violater of the Liberties of his Country.

Nor are the Apprehensions of your Committee at all lessened, when they consider the manner of issuing, and receiving these great Sums; for here they find the regular Course and Order of the Exchequer was on the ninth of February last overturned, by pawning the Orders to a Bank-man for immediate Payment, by which means the Earl of Orford got 17,461 l. into his own Hands, one of the last Days he remained in the Treasury, which was disguised in three Warrants, and was much more than there actually was in the Exchequer applicable to the Uses

of the Civil Government.

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'They also find the Sums issued under the two Heads of special Services, and to reimburse Expences for his Majetty's Service, though they seem to imply open and determinate Uses, yet they are issued without Receipt from his Majesty, as well as without Account, except what relates to the Sollicitors of the Treasury; so that it is possible, that the Sums under these two Heads, amounting to 508,781 s. 1 s. 1 d. may be issued and employed for Uses, which

which the Crown itself may look upon as no Ways making Part of the Article of secret Service; and if a profuse and designing Minister should by these Means get a Power of squandering such vast Sums of fecret Service upon his own arbitrary Deligns, while the Crown may be milled to imagine, that this Branch of the Government is carried on at a moderate and justifiable Expence; your Committee apprehend, that the King may be impoverished, the Civil List exhausted, the just Debts unpaid, and the People, in Consequence, loaded with new Burdens, to replace that Profusion which may be so dangerous to their Liberties.

Your Committee have now laid before you the Conduct of the Earl of Orford, with Relation to the Payment of the Troops, the Freedom of your Elections; and the Quantity, as well as Manner and Confequence of iffuing and receiving the publick Money, supposed to be employed for the secret Service of the State, notwithstanding the Obstructions they have met with, either for want of Power to compel, or indemnify the unwilling Witness or Accomplice, and from their Inability to protect and support those, who might have been more ready to do their Duty to the Publick.

Your Committee are now proceeding in the Examination of the Copies of the Papers, and Letters, and Extracts of Letters, relating to the Convention, referred to them by the House, which they will

report with all possible Dispatch.'

Their third Report prevented by the Prorogation.

The most remarkable Things contained in the Papers and Accounts which made up the Appendix, being taken Notice of in the Report, and there faithfully stated, I have not Occasion to give a Copy of it; and therefore shall conclude my Account of this important Affair with observing, that the Committee was preparing, and were very near ready to have laid a yet further Report before the House; but they were prevented by the Prorogation.

Place Bill passed by the Comrejected by the Lords,

I now come to give a short History of the most extraordinary or important Bills which in this Session had mons, and the good Luck to be passed into Laws, and this I shall

give

give in a chronological Order, according to the Time they were at first occasioned or moved for. In this Order the first I am to take Notice of, is a Bill passed at the end of the Seffion, for excluding certain Officers from being Members of the House of Commons. which Bill, tho' not brought in till late in the Seffion, yet as it was occasioned by the Place Bill brought in early. and rejected by the Lords, I shall begin with it, and in order thereto, I must first give an Account of the Bill rejected. This Bill was first moved for by Mr. Sandys, on the 21st of January, when Leave was given to bring it in, and the faid Mr. Sandys, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Mr. Charles Cholmondley, and Mr. Philips, were ordered to prepare and bring it in. As fuch a Bill had passed this House but the last Session *, it was foon prepared, and presented to the House by Mr. Sandys on the 26th, when it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a fecond Time, which it was accordingly on the 28th, and committed for the Monday following. But as the great Alteration in our Administration happened soon after +, the Commitment of this Bill was put off till the 16th of March, when the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Bill, and Mr. Sandys, now Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported, that they had gone though the Bill, and made feveral Amendments, which they had directed him to report, when the House would be pleased to receive the same. The Report was ordered to be received next Morning, which it accordingly was, and the Amendments being agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be engroffed. On the 22d it was read a third Time, passed, and sent to the Lords; but the Supplies being mostly all now granted, and the Mutiny Bill passed, it there met with it's usual Fate; for it being there read a second Time upon the 6th of April, and a Motion made for committing it, the Question was carried in the Negative by 81 to 52 §.

But as some of the new Ministers thought themBill for exfelves engaged in Honour to do something for the cluding cerrain Officers

^{*} See Annals for laft Year, P. 130.

⁺ See before, P. 39.

See London Magazin 1743, P. 105.

Satisfaction of the People upon this Head, therefore upon the 8th of April, Mr. Pulteney moved, the Members being first summoned, for Leave to bring in a Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of Parliament, which was granted, and the said Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Carnwall, were ordered to prepare and bring it in. On the 15th Mr. Pulteney presented it to the House, and having gone through the usual Forms in both Houses, without any Opposition, it received the Royal Assent among the other Bills then ready, upon the 16th of June.

Wool Af-

The next Bill of this Kind I am to take Notice of is the Bill for the more effectual preventing any Cloth or Woollen Goods from being taken or Itoln away in the Night Time from Racks or Tenters, which, though it cannot be faid to have been introduced, yet it may be faid to have been occasioned by the clandestine Exportation of Wool's having been brought under the Confideration of this Selfion, as it has been of almost every Seffion for many Years past. This Affair was first introduced by a Petition of the Gentlemen, principal Traders, and Inhabitants of the Town of Cullempton, in Devonshire, complaining of the Exportation of unmanufactured Wool, the Decay of their Trade, and the Calamities of their Poor, the Payments for whose better Subliftence had for the fix Years then last past increased from 2s. 6d. in the Pound to 6s. 6d. and therefore praying that the House would be pleased to commiserate their Condition, and think of some Remedy for their unhappy Circumstances before the End of that Seffion of Parliament: Which Petition was presented to the House on the 19th of February, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House. Besides this, as the going into a Committee upon this Affair, was a long Time delayed, there were Petitions of much the fame Tenor prefented from many other Places, which were of course referred to the same Committee, and upon the 23d of March a Petition of Samuel Webber was presented to the House, setting forth, that he had for many Years past employed almost his whole Time, and also been at very great Expence, in contriving a Method to prevent the Exportation of Wool to foreign Parts,

Parts, and for that Purpose printed and presented to that House, at the End of the last Session of Parliament, a Scheme for that Purpole *, and also for regulating Servants and Apprentices; which Scheme he apprehended would be effectual for the Purpole aforefaid, and might be put in Execution without any Expence to the Publick; and in it's Confequence produce large Sums, towards the leffening of our Taxes, and discharging our national Debts; and therefore praying the House to take the same into Confideration, and to grant him Leave to be heard in Relation thereto, or to do otherwise therein, as the House should think fit. This Petition was likewife referred to the fame Committee, and Leave granted the Petitioner to be heard; and upon the 30th of March a Petition of Thomas Cowper of London Gendeman, was prefented to the House, setting forth, that pursuant to an Address of that House, on the 5th of March 1740, to direct the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, during the Recess of Parliament, to prepare a Scheme for registring the Wool of Great Britain and Ireland, to be laid before the House that present Session, the Petitioner, (agreeable to several Publications made by the faid Commissioners, to defire such, who had any thing to Offer on that Account, to bring in their Schemes) did give in one accordingly, which he had fince published under the Title of, A short Estay on Trade in general, but more enlarged on that Branch relating to the Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, wherein the erroneous Calculations of Mefficurs Webber, London, and the Draper are detected; and also a Method proposed to prevent the Owling unmanufactured Wool, by a publick Registry, at such Expence, that the Crown might not fuffer, nor the Growers of Wool be appressed; which he hoped he had effectually done; that he had found by the Votes, Mr. Webber had Leave to be heard on the Matter of the Scheme, and therefore prayed Leave to be heard at the fame Time, which was granted, and his Petition also referred to the fame Committee.

See Annals for loft Year, P. 154.

WALLY Y

As the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations had upon the 18th of February presented to the House their Report, in Pursuance of an Address to his Majefty of the 5th of March preceding, to direct them, during the Recess of Parliament, to prepare a Scheme for the registring the Wool of Great Britain and Ireland *; and as the House had called for an Account of the Value of Woollen Manufactures exported from England from Christmas 1715, to Christmas 1740, distinguishing each Year, and how much from London, and how much from the Out-Ports; which Account was laid before the House March the 10th; this Report and Account were referred to the Committee on the faid Cullempton Petition, upon the 1st of April, when the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of this Affair. But before I give an Account of the Progress of this Committee, I shall give my Readers an Abstract of the said Report, which many of them may be curious to fee.

The Report was as follows, viz.

I. I T is proposed, that a certain Number of Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, Manusacturers, and Exporters of Woollen Manusactures, be appointed with full Powers to prevent the clandestine Exportation of Wool, by establishing a Register of such Wool as now remain, or shall hereafter annually be shorn in Great Britain.

II. The first Meeting to be at on the

Day of

III. The faid Commissioners shall then by Ballot, chuse eight Persons out of their Number, to be the acting Commissioners for the ensuing Year to sit daily, of which sive to be a Quorum.

IV. Four of them to go out at the Year's End, and

four new Commissioners chosen by Ballot.

V. And so for the second Year.

VI And every succeeding Year. No one Commissioner shall be chosen twice, till all have served once.

VII. The like Rotation for the future, those first chosen, to be first in Succession.

VIII. Each acting Commissioner to receive an annual Salary.

* See Annals for last Year, 159.

IX. Upon the Death, &c. of any acting Commissioner, another shall be chosen by the whole Body of Commissioners.

X. And fo for any Commissioner at large.

XI. The acting Commissioners, or five of them, shall have full Power for carrying this Scheme into Execution.

XII. Shall have a Secretary, Deputy-Secretary, an Accomptant-General, Deputy-Accomptant, ten Clerks, one Door-Keeper, and two Messengers, fixteen Supervisors, with two Affistants for each Supervisor, one hundred and fifty seven riding Officers, and one hundred other Officers, to be constantly stationed in the principal Ports and manufacturing Towns of the Kingdom, with reasonable Salaries; who shall all be chosen by Ballot, by the whole Body of Commissioners then present.

XIII. But upon Death, or Removal, to be replaced

by the acting Commissioner.

XIV. These Officers shall be posted as the Com-

missioners shall judge most convenient.

XV. There being about 786 Market Towns, in England and Wales, one riding Officer will be sufficient for five of them, and may attend each one Day or more in every Fortnight, to make Entries of Wool in each Person's Possession, grant Permits, &c.

XVI. One Supervisor with two Assistants may in-

spect ten riding Officers.

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XVII. Notice to be given in every Parish Church, of the respective Days in every Fortnight, throughout the whole Year, when the riding Officer will attend at the Market Towns within his District, which, as near as may be, shall be the usual Market Days.

XVIII. Every Person under the Penalty of shall attend at some Market Town on the Day appointed, and make an Entry with the Officer, of the Wool in his Possession, who shall give him a Certificate thereof, in the following Terms, viz.

THESE are to certify that A. B. dwelling at came this Day, and made an Oath before me, That all the Wool, now in his Custody, is kept in, or laid up in such a Room or Lost, and doth amount to Weight, and no more.

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XIX, And

XIX. And the faid Officer shall within Days, return a Duplicate of such Certificate to the Commissioners.

XX. No Person to remove Wool without a Per-

mit from the Officer of the Diffrict.

XXI. Every Grower of Wool within. Days after he shall have shorn his Sheep, under Penalty aforesaid, to make an Entry, upon Oath, with the Wool Officer, of the Number of Sheep and Lambs by him depastured, Fleeces shorn, and Weight of the Wool, distinguishing the Kinds; and do not remove any Part, but by Permit.

XXII. All Fell-mongers, or others, who fever Wool from flaughtered Sheep, or Lambs Skins, shall likewife give Account, upon Oath, every fix Weeks, to the Wool Officer, of all Skins they receive in, and the Weight of Wool fevered from them, diffinguishing Shorlings from others; and that they do not

remove any Part without a Permit.

XXIII. No Person to purchase Wool, exceeding the Weight of Pounds, without a Licence from the said Commissioner, and giving Security that he will not transport any Wool, nor remove any without a Permit.

XXIV. Licences may be granted, and Security taken by any of the Officers paying the Sum of

XXV. Such Licences and Securities to be returned

to the General Office in London.

bmA XIX

XXVI. Provides for charging or discharging every Buyer and Seller of Wool by Permits for Removal till it comes to the Manusacturer.

XXVII. Who shall be discharged thereof, by the Weight of his Manufactures, with a reasonable De-

duction for Loss in working up the fame,

MXVIII. All Wool exceeding Pounds, removed without a Permit, shall be forseited, and treble the Value, with the Horses and Carriages, one Half thereof to his Majesty, and the other Half to the Officer, who shall receive the same.

XXIX. That all Dealers in Wool, shall account annually with the Wool Officer for the Quantities of Wool by him grown, bought, or disposed of, whereof they are to be discharged by Permits and Receipts on

the

the Back thereof, or by Manufactures made out of the fame; and whatever Quantity is deficient, shall be looked upon as so much Wool clandestinely exported, and they shall forfeit treble the Value.

XXX. Reasonable Allowances shall be made for Diminution in working, Loss by Fire, &c. of which

the Commissioners to be the fole Judges.

XXXI. Proceeding, according to the best and most authentick Accounts of what generally hath been the

usual Loss or Waste in the faid Operations.

**XXII. All Wool removed out of the Place entered for it's keeping, exceeding Pounds, shall be accounted Wool removed without a Permit, and be liable to the Penalties, except small Quantities fold to poor Housekeepers, to be by them wrought up into Hose, Sc. or delivered to Combers, Spinners, Sc.

XXXIII. A daily Account of fuch small Quantities to be kept in Books, provided the Dealers signify the Quantity and to whom delivered; which Books lie open in their Warehouses to be perused by the Officers, and shall be returned at the Year's End to the

Wool Officer, upon Oath.

XXXIV. Dealers, &c. failing in the above Article,

shall for every Offence forfeit the Sum of

XXXV. Any Wool Officer, in the Day-Time, to enter into the Room, or Warehouse, for keeping of Wool for Examination; and if the Wool shall be deficient, the Owner shall forfeit treble the Value.

XXXVI. The like Penalty, where the Quantity of

Wool shall exceed the Entry made thereof.

XXXVII. Dealers to have Weights and Scales, and affift in weighing Wool; or forfeit the Sum

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XXXVIII. Wool Officers shall have Power, taking to his Assistance a Peace Officer. in the Day-Time, upon Information given upon Oath before any Justice, to enter Rooms to fearch for concealed Wool; if such be found, to be forfeited, and treble the Value paid by the Person, in whose House or Custody sound.

XXXIX. Perfons, obstructing Officers, shall for-

fci

XL. No Wool shall be carried Coastwife, but by Veilels registered and licensed, and Security given not to export it to foreign Parts.

XLI. Such Vessels to be English built, and navigat-

ed by the King's natural Subjects only.

without a Permit, specifying the Quantity and Quality of Wool, to what Licensed Purchaser, and where

configned.

XLIII. The Captain of the Vessel, not to deliver the Wool, but in the Presence of a Wool Officer, nor to any but to whom the same is consigned, who shall deliver to the Captain a Permit for purchasing the same, together with a Receipt on the Back, which shall be a Dischage to the Captain.

XLIV. Allowauces shall be made for Losses by Shipwreck, or Captures by the Enemy, upon sufficient

Proof.

XLV. All Vessels, not licensed, taking Wool, shall be forfeited, one Half to the Informer, the other to his Majesty.

XLVI. Any Wool Officer, or Officer of the Revenue, or any Captain of his Majesty's Ships, are hereby impowered to make Seizure of such Vessel.

XLVII. If any Wool, or any Horse, Carriage, or Vessel, shall be seized for want of a legal Permit, &c. the Proof shall then lie on the Owner of such Wool, and not on the Officer who shall stop the same.

XLVIII. All Forfeitures, and Penalties, to be determined in a summary Way, if within the Bills of Mortality, before the acting Commissioners, or in any other Place, before two neighbouring Justices, whose Determination shall be final, except in the Case of Vessels seized, where the Owner may appeal to the Court of Exchequer.

XLIX. The Act of the 12th of his present Majesty, relating to the registring Ships, &c. to continue

in Force.

CVIMEN

L. Persons taking out Permits for removing of Wool, who neither in the Time limited remove it, nor return the Permits to the Woll Officer shall for-feit

LI. The Commissioners annually to lay an Account of their Proceedings before his Majesty in Council, and both Houses of Parliament.

biogramm gray hill said The land Landie bas block from This Scheme may be extended to North Britain and read Wines Lace and I beauty an Reball bout of

All which is most humbly submitted.

Whiteball. Monfon Ja. Brudenel
Feb. 12, 1741-2. R. Plumer B. Keene T. Pelbam R. Herbert. M. Bladen.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon this momentous Affair, not only upon the faid 1st of April, but also upon the 29th of the same Month, and upon the 7th of May; and Mr. Webber, and Mr. Cowper were heard upon their respective Schemes: but as these and every other Scheme that was offered appeared impracticable, or too dangerous to make the Experiment, the Order was dropt upon the first of June; and upon the fourth, the House resolved Nem. Con. That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to cause strict and immediate Orders to be given for the effectual putting in Execution the Laws then in being for preventing the Exportation of Wool or Yarn, from Great Britain and Ireland to foreign Parts.

This was all that was done by this Committee; but while the Affair of Wool was under the Consideration of the House, viz. May the 10th, Mr. Hayward moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual preventing any Cloth, or Woollen Goods, remaining upon the Rack or Tenters, or any Wool left out to dry, from being stolen or taken away in the Night Time; which was agreed to, and the faid Mr. Hayward, the Lord Gage, and Mr. Selwyn were ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill. On the 15th, Mr. Hayward presented the Bill to the House, which was ordered to be printed; and the Bill being generally approved of, it went through both Houses without Oppolition, and received the Royal Assent at the End of

the Seffion.

Bid F

. Gold Lace Bill. The next Bill I am to take Notice of, which had the good Fortune to be passed into a Law, is the Bill to prevent the Frauds committed in the counterfeiting of Gold and Silver Lace. This Bill was introduced by a Petition of feveral Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Wire, Lace and Thread, in Behalf of themselves and many others concerned in the faid Trade, which was presented to the House on the 15th of March, and fet forth as follows, viz. That by an Act passed in the ninth and tenth Year of King William the Third, intituled. An Act for fettling and adjusting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk for the better making Silver and Gold Thread, and to prevent the Abuses of the Wire-Drawers, it was, among other Things, enacted, that Copper, Brais, and every other inferior Metal than Silver, should be spun on Thread-yarn, or Incle only, and not on Silk, under Penalty of forfeiting five Shillings for every Ounce; and that no Gold or Silver-Thread, Lace, Fringe, or other Work made thereof, or any Thread made of Copper, Brass, or any inferior Metal, or Wire, or Plate ready wrought for covering Silk or Thread, should be imported into this Kingdom, under the Penalty of forfeiting and burning the fame; which faid Act was to be in Force for three Years only; that by an Act passed in the first Year of Queen Anne, for continuing and amending the faid former Act, a Penalty of one hundred Pounds was laid on every Importer, and the Forfeiture of the Goods; which said Act was to continue in Force for seven Years, and expired above thirty Years fince; that, fince the Expiration of the faid Act, great Quantities of Tinfel, Copper, or other base Metal, have been brought into this Kingdom (partly manufactured) which is foun upon Silk, and worked up in Imitation of Gold and Silver-Lace, and is brought to that Perfection, and comes fo near the real, that the Manufactures in the Gold and Silver Trade are daily in Danger of being deceived therein, and not only tends to the great Discouragement of that Trade in particular, but is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Publick in general; and therefore praying the House to take the Cafe of the Petitioners into Confideration, and grant them such Relief, as to the House shall feem meet.

This Petition being referred to the Confideration of a Committee, their Resolutions were reported by the then Lord Mayor of London, upon the 8th of April. as follow: That the Petitioners had fully proved the Allegations of their Petition; and that the House should be moved for Leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the Frauds committed by the counterfeiting of Gold and Silver Lace; and he having moved the House accordingly, his Motion was agreed to, and Sir John Barnard and his Lordship were ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill, with an Instruction to insert therein a Clause or Claufes for fettling and adjusting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk, and for the better making of Gold and Silver Thread. This Bill was the next Day prefented to the House by the Lord Mayor, when it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time. Upon the 13th it was read a fecond Time, and committed; and upon the 30th, a Petition of Thomas Sharp, of London, Laceman, was presented to the House, representing as follows, viz. That although the Scope of the Bill brought into this House to prevent the Frauds committed by the counterfeiting of Gold and Silver Lace, and for fertling and adjusting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk, and for the better making of Gold and Silver Thread, as it now stands, feems to be calculated for the Benefit of the Gold and Silver Trade in general, yet there are several Matters therein contained, which, as the Petitioner apprehends, will not only be prejudicial to his Majesty's Revenue, but also greatly detrimental to the Interest of the Petitioner, and a great Number of other his Majesty's Trading Subjects; and therefore praying, that he may have Leave to be heard against such Parts of the faid Bill, in fuch manner, as to the House shall seem meet.

Which Petition was referred to the Committee upon the Bill, and it was ordered, that the Petitioner should be heard by himself before the said Committee, as also that the Committee should admit such of the Petitioners for the Bill, as should think sit, to be heard by themselves at the same Time, in Favour of the

Bill, against the said Petition.

On the 19th of May, Complaint was made to the House of a Letter, relating to this Bill, inferted in a Paper,

Paper, printed by J. Huggonson, in Sword and Buckler-Gourt, over-against the Crown-Tavern on Ludgate
Hill, intitled, The Champion, or the Evening Advertiser,
by Capt. HERCULES VINEGAR, of PELL-MALL,
and dated, Tuesday, May 4th, 1742. And the said
J. Huggonson was ordered to attend, on the Monday
Morning following; when he did accordingly attend,
and having consessed his printing the said Paper and
Letter, and his Sorrow for the same, he was dismissed

without any farther Punishment.

On the 20th, The Lord Mayor reported from the Committee on the said Bill, that the Committee had considered the Petition of the said Thomas Sharp, had heard the Petitioner by himself, and also several of the Petitioners for the Bill; that the Committee had examined the Allegations of the Bill, and found the same to be true; and that they had gone through the Bill, and made several Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House. This Report was next Day received and taken into Consideration, after which the Bill met with no farther Obstruction, and having passed through both Houses, received the Royal Assent on the 16th of June.

The Linen Affair.

The Linen-Affair is what comes next under my Confideration, which was introduced upon the 29th of April by presenting the two following Petitions, viz. A Petition of the Subscribing Merchants of the City of London, and others, Dealers in the Manufactures of Linens, made in Great Britain and Ireland, in Behalf of themselves, and the Manufacturers of Linens in the faid Kingdoms; fetting forth, that the Manufactures of Linen have of late Years been greatly improved, and confiderably increased within the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; whereby the Prices of all forts of Linens have been greatly reduced, and great Numbers of Poor have been employed; which Manufactures cannot be further extended, without the Aid of the Legislature; and therefore praying the House, to take the Premisses into Consideration; and give such Relief therein, as to the House shall seem meet.

And a Petition of the Manufacturers and principal Dealers in Linen within the Burgh of Perth, North-Britain,

Britain, in Behalf of themselves and many others; setting forth, that Linen is the Staple Manufacture of North-Britain, whereby great Numbers of His Majefly's Subjects are, and many more might be, employed and subsisted; that by the Progress already made in this Manufacture, considerable Sums have been prevented from being fent to foreign Parts; that by properly encouraging thereof, much larger Sums might be annually faved to the Nation, the Poor, inflead of being burthensome, or obliged to go to other Countries for Bread, might be rendered useful at home, the Confumpt of the Produce of Lands and of Woollens, and other Manufactures, chiefly supplied from South-Britain, would greatly increase, in a Way, that no foreign Nation could disappoint us of, and a confiderable Addition would be made to the publick Revenues; that the Inhabitants of the foreign Linen Countries have greatly the Advantage of His Majesty's Subjects, by having been long in Possession of these Manufactures, by the Cheapness of Flax, and by all their Materials for whitening being Duty free; through which, and by allowing the Duties on foreign Linen, to a trifle, to be drawn back at Exportation, even to our Colonies, Foreigners have had the fole, or principal Benefit of our Plantations in this great Article, and the British and Irish are, in a great measure, cut off from this their only and natural Market abroad; that by discontinuing the Drawbacks on foreign Linen carried to our American Settlements, the present great Spirit for promoting this Manufacture, would be preferved and enlarged; and as the Increase of our Home-Manufactures has within these ten or twelve Years reduced the Price of foreign Linens from ten to fifteen per Cent. there is good Ground to believe, that, with this Encouragement, such further Improvements may be made, as that His Majesty's Subjects, in a few Years, would be cheaper supplied than at present, and that there would be little or no Occasion for importing foreign Linen; that it is not to be expected, the Britifb and Irifb will ever ardently and effectually apply themselves to the extending this Manufacture, 'till they are affured of a Market, and put on a better Footing than Foreigners; and therefore praying the House to taketake the Premisses into Consideration, and to give fuch Encouragement to this Staple, as to the House shall feem meet.

These Petitions were referred to a Committee of the whole House, and Petitions of the same Tenor with the last being presented from many other Places in Scotland, and referred to the same Committee, the House upon the 7th of May resolved itself into a Committee upon this Subject, and having made some Progress, the Committee was resumed upon the 24th, when they came to several Resolutions, which were, by Order, next Day reported, by Mr. Hosper their Chairman, and were, as I have already mentioned, P. 58, 59.

Of these Resolutions, the first and second were agreed to Nem. Con, and the rest being likewise agreed to. the faid Report was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, where it was the Cause of the faid first and second Resolutions of the ad of Fune before mentioned; and a Bill being ordered to be brought in upon these Resolutions, as I have likewise before mentioned, the fame was prefented to the House by Mr. Francis Fane on the ath of June, being intitled, A Bill for encouraging the Manufacture of British and Irish Linens by allowing a Bounty upon Expontation of certain Species thereof from Great Britain. The Bill was then read a first Time, and ordered to be read a fecond Time, which it was upon the 10th. and was then committed for the Wednesday following, being the 16th; but upon that Day there was presented to the House a Perition of the Merchants, His Majesty's Subjects, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, in Behalf of themselves, and others, Dealers in Cambrick, alledging as follows, viz. That should the faid Bill pass into a Law, the Petitioners will be very great Sufferers thereby, having bought in foreign Parts, and paid for large Parcels of Cambricks, which are not as yet, or can be, imported within the Time limited by the faid Bill; and should the Petitioners import them after the Bill is to take Effect, they will never be able to wend them, without great Loss, and he greatly affected in their Property; and representing to the House, that the laying a further Duty of five Shillings and eight Pence upon each whole Piece of Cambrick

Cambrick will not (as the Petitioners apprehend) answer the Ends proposed by the Bill, but divert the Course of Trade, by taking it out of the Hands of the fair Trader, and putting it into Smugglers Hands; which, as it will be a great Detriment to the present Importers, will also considerably reduce the Revenues of the Crown in that Branch of the Customs; and praying the House to take the Premisses into Consideration, and permit them to be heard by themselves, or Counsel, before the said Bill passes into a Law, or to give them such Relief, as to the House shall seem

meet.

This Petition was referred to the Committee upon the Bill, and it was ordered, that the Petitioners should be heard by themselves before the said Committee, if they thought fit; and that the Committee should admit fuch of the Petitioners for the Bill, as should think fit, to be heard against the said Petition; for which Purpose the Commitment of the Bill was put off to the 18th; when the House resolved itself into the said Committee, as they did likewise upon the 23d, in which Time they heard the Petitioners, and examined Witnesses both for and against the Bill; and having made feveral Amendments, the same were, by Order, reported by Mr. Philips, and with Amendments to some of them agreed to; after which a Clause was added, and the Bill with the Amendments ordered to be ingrossed. On the 28th, it was read a third Time, being then intitled, A Bill for granting to His Majefly an additional Duty on foreign Cambricks, imported into Great Britain, and for allowing thereout a Bounty upon certain Species of British and Irish Linen exported; and being passed, it was sent to the Lords, where it was agreed to without any Amendment, and received the Royal Affent at the End of the Selfion. After having thus given the History of the Bill, I must observe, that the Scheme for this Encouragement to our Home Manufacture was first thought on, and proposed by Mr. Thomas Lowndes, a Gentleman who has been the first Projector and Promoter of feveral Things which have been, or may be very beneficial to his Country.

May 31st, Mr. Gybbon moved for Leave to bring Bill for preventing Luin a Bill to prevent Lunaticks from marrying, during naticks to the marry. the Time of their being under Commissions of Luracy, which was granted, and Mr. Bathurst and he were ordered to prepare and bring it in. Accordingly, the very next Day, he presented the Bill to the House, and it passed so quickly, and with so little Opposition through both Houses, that it was ready for the Royal Assent by the End of the Month, which it received at the End of the Session.

Bill brought in for regulating Elections, and rejected by the Lords.

As to the Bills brought in this Seffion, which had not the good Fortune to be paffed into Laws, I shall observe the same Order as before, and must therefore begin with taking Notice, that upon the 25th of February, it was ordered, Nemine Contradicente, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to explain and amend the Laws, touching the Elections of Members to ferve for the Commons in Parliament, and to restrain the Partiality, and regulate the Conduct of returning Officers at fuch Elections; and Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Winnington, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Scot, Mr. Carew, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Hay, and Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, were ordered to prepare and bring it in. On the 17th of March Mr. Pultenry presented it to the House, when it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time and printed, which it was upon the 30th, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. On the 6th of April, the House first resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon this Bill, as they did likewife on the 12th and 26th of the fame Month, and upon the 3d of May, when they went through it, and the Report was by Order received on the 11th, when the Bill was again ordered to be printed with the Admendments, which, with other Caufes, prevented the Report's being taken into further Confideration till the 21st of June, when the House began to take it into Confideration, which took them up that and the two following Days, and also the 28th; and as it now began to meet with Opposition, especially from the old Courtiers, a Motion was made for recommitting the Bill, but it was carried in the Negative, and the Bill with the Amendments ordered to be ingroffed. On the 6th of July it was read a third Time, and an Amendment made to it; and after a long long Debate, the Question for it's being passed was carried by but one Vote, the Numbers upon the Division being 93 to 92. Upon it's being passed Mr. Pulteney was ordered to carry it to the Lords; but though from this short Account of it's Progress it will appear that no Bill was ever better confidered by the Commons, their Lordships did not think fit to give it their Concurrence, so that the Bill, after all this trouble, was loft and a sould be a sound of the work,

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The next Bill that occurs is that unlucky one, call- Pention Bill ed the Pension Bill, the bringing in of which is now brought in and re ected really become a mere Farce, and will, I am afraid, by the always be fo, unless some House of Commons here-Lords. after resolve to have it brought in and passed into a Law, before they refolve to grant a Supply. This Bill was moved for by Mr. Carew on the 26th of February, and Leave being granted to bring it in, the Lord Gage, Mr. Phillips, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring it in. As there was no Difficulty in preparing a Bill that had so often been approved of by the House, Mr. Garew presented it to the House, on the Monday following, when it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time, which it was, by Order, upon the 4th of March, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. On the 8th the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the faid Bill, went through it, and the Report being received upon the 11th, as this was the first Session of a new Parliament, several of the old Courtiers took Courage to oppose the Bill, and moved for it's being recommitted, but the Question was carried in the Negative, and the Bill with the Amendments was ordered to be ingroffed. On the 16th the Bill was read a third Time, and a Motion being made for passing it, the Motion was strenuously opposed by the same Sort of Gentlemen, but upon putting the Question, it was carried in the Affirmative by 233 to 153, and Mr. Carew was ordered to carry it to the Lords, where it met with it's usual Fate, being rejected upon the second Reading by 76 to 46.

As the next Bill I am to take Notice of was occa- Peritions soned by a very famous Complaint to the House, I against the Lords Commust first give a short Account of that Complaint and missioners the of the Ad-

miralty.

the Proceedings upon it. On the 20th of Fanuary 2 Petition of the subscribing Merchants and Traders of the City of London, in Behalf of themselves, and of the Trade of these Kingdoms, was presented to the House by the Lord Mayor of London, and read, setting forth as follows, viz. That the Petitioners, with the utmost Concern, have found themselves under the Necessity of representing to the House, that the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms have been continually exposed to the growing Infolence of the Spanish Privateers, from the Commencement of this just and necessary War; that during it's whole Progress and Continuance, notwithstanding the repeated Applications of the fuffering Merchants for Protection and Redress, their Losses and Misfortunes have confiderably increased of late, to the impoverishing of many of his Majesty's Subjects, the great Detriment of Trade in general, the Diminution of his Majesty's Revenue, and the Difhonour of the Nation; that upwards of three hundred Ships and Veffels have been already taken, (the greatest Part of them in or near the British Channel and Soundings) and carried into St. Sebaftian, and other adjacent Ports; by which, Numbers of his Majefty's most useful Subjects have been reduced to Want and Imprisonment, or, compelled by inhuman Treatment and Despairing of a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, have inlifted in the Service of Spain; that the Petitioners apprehend, that most of these Missortunes might have been prevented, considering the Weakness of our Enemy at Sea, had a few of his Majesty's Ships of War been properly stationed, and the Commanders kept strictly to their Duty; a Neglect, which appears the more turprising, as there was a Precedent of an Act of Parliament in 1707, expresly made for those Purpoles, intituled, An Att for the better fecuring the Trade of this Kingdom, by Cruizers and Convoys; that by Means of this Neglect, and the many valuable Prizes the Spaniards have made, they have been encouraged and enabled to fit out fuch Numbers of Privateers from St. Sebafian and Bilboa, exclusive of other Ports, as to render the Navigation to and from these Kingdoms every Day more and more dangerous; and that the prefent great and unexpected

mexpected Power of the Enemy in the Mediterranean. gives the Petitioners Reason to apprehend, that their Trade is become extremely precarious in those Parts: that there have been various Neglects and Delays in the Appointment and fending out of Convoys; and that out of those few, which have been granted, fome of the Commanders have paid to little Regard to the Ships under their Care, that they have deferted them at Sea, and left them as a Prey to the Enemy; and praying Leave further to represent, that the Navigation to and from feveral of his Majesty's Colonies has often been much exposed to the Enemy; and that many Ships have been taken in the American Seas by their Privateers, principally owing, as the Petitioners prelime, to a Want of a fufficient Number of Ships; or of proper Care in some of his Majesty's Commanders, flationed in those Parts; that many Ships have been brought into Danger, by the arbitrary impreffing of their ableft Hands out of the Homeward bound Ships before they had made the Land, or arrived to a Place of Safety, and out of the Outward bound Ships in the Profecution of their Voyages; and praying Leave to affare the Houle, that they do not complain of fuch Captures as are the unavoidable Consequence of a War, but of such only as have been oc-Trade, which has, during the whole War, laboured under an apparent Neglect and Difregard; nor shall they ever be induced, either by their part Misfortunes, or future Apprehentions, fo far to forget their Duty to his Majesty and the Legislature, as once to repine of murmur at the present War with Spain, which his Majesty and these Kingdoms are so necessarily engaged in, and upon the vigorous Profecution of which the Interest of the British Trade and the Freedon of Navigation to evidently depend; and praying the House to take the Premisses into their Consideration, that fuch Provision may be made for the future Protection of the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms, as the House shall think fit; and that the Petitioners may be heard by themselves or Counsel thereupon.

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Which Petition was referred to the Confideration of a Committee of the whole House, and the Peti-

tioners to be heard, if they thought fit, before the faid Committee, by themselves or Counsel. And the fame Day, or within a few Days after, Petitions to the fame Effect were presented from Biddeford, Southampton, Leverpool, Lancafter, Briftol, Exeter, Glafgow, Poole, Barnstaple, Whitehaven, and among the rest a Petition was upon the 26th of the same Month. presented by the Sheriffs of London, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the faid City, in common Council affembled, fetting forth as follows, viz. That at a Time when a feeble Enemy holds our Naval Power in Derision, and the Conduct and Distribution of our Ships of War are the Subject of universal Censure, to remain unconcerned and filent, would ill become the Representative Body of this great Metropolis, which so fensibly shares in every publick Misfortune; that the Petitioners therefore beg Leave humbly to represent to the House, that it is with the utmost Grief they have feen the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms so constantly interrupted, on our own Coasts, and almost in Sight of our late powerful naval Armaments, by the Privateers of Spain, to the Ruin of our Trade, the enriching of the Enemy, and the Difgrace of the British Name; that the Losses hereby sustained, the Manner in which Applications for Redress have been often evaded, and other numerous Inftances of Negligence and Difregard of the Commercial Interest of these Kingdoms, (whilst a neighbouring Nation is every Day converting thefe Errors to their own Advantage) have given the Petitioners the most dreadful Apprehensions, lest our Trade, the Foundation of our Wealth and Power, and which has formerly enabled us to maintain the Liberties of Europe, should be transferred into the Hands of our potent and dangerous Rival; that the Petitioners cannot but observe with Concern, that those Ships of War, which they might reasonably have expected, would have been employed in protecting our Trade, have not contributed either thereto, or to the Interest or Honour of this Nation, and that the Peritioners have seen a powerful and well-provided Fleet remaining inactive in our own Ports, or more ingloriously putting to Sea, without the Appearance of any Enterprize GCDCT3

prize in View, or even the Poffibility of meeting an Enemy worthy of it's Attention, whilst our trading Vessels have been daily exposed in the British Channel and Soundings to the Privateers of a Place fo inconfiderable as St. Sebaftian; and that, notwithstanding these various Subjects of Complaint, the Petitioners beg the House to believe, that they do not hereby intend to fignify the least Defire of a Peace with Spain, until his Majesty shall, by a vigorous Prosecution of the War, have obtained from the Enemy an ample Acknowledgment of his People's just Rights, and the Possession of such a Pledge, as may effectually secure the Freedom of Navigation to our latest Posterity; and therefore intreating the House to take the calamitous State of Trade, occasioned by the Grievances complained of, into their Consideration; and that the House would be pleased to make such a Provision. for the future Security of the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms, as they shall think fit.

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All which Petitions were referred to the same Committee; and before and after the first Petition was presented, many Letters, Accounts, Memorials and Papers relating to our Trade and Naval Conduct were called for, and laid before the House; so that this was pethaps one of the most general and solemn, and by what afterwards appeared, one of the most just Complaints that was ever brought before Parliament.

On the 27th of January, the House for the first Time resolved itself into the said Committee, which they likewise did on the 29th of the same Month, and on the 1st, 24th, and 26th of February, as also on the 2d of March, when the Lord Mayor of Lon-don, their Chairman, reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the Matters referred to their Confideration, and had come to several Resolutions, which they had directed him to report when the House should please to receive the same; and the Report was ordered to be received upon the Thursday Morning then next; but before I give the Report, I shall give my Readers an Abstract of the Evidence as it was summed up by Mr. Glover, an eminent Merchant of the City of London, and I shall give it mostly in his own Words, as it cannot be given in better.

After a proper Introduction, he proceeded thus:

Summary of the Evidence upon this Occation.

· As many Gentlemen within the Bar have made Observations throughout the whole Course of our Evidence, I shall have the less Occasion to be minute and circumstantial. Upon that Head of the Petition, which relates to the Number of Captures, it will be fufficient to remind you, that one Allegation, which fets forth the greater Part of three hundred Ships to have been carried into the most adjacent Ports of Spain, was made good by Capt. Robert White; who declared, that one hundred and seventy three Vessels had been brought into St. Sebastian and Port Passage during the eighteen Months of his Captivity in Spain. Captain Best was the twenty fourth Prize taken by the Biscaya Privateer, Capt. Douglas was the fiftieth brought to St. Schaffian at the Time he was carried in. We were particularly obliged to the Gentlemen of the Royal Exchange Affurance, who ordered their Secretary to attend leveral Days, and who proved four and forty Captures: I wish the same could be faid of the London Affurance, who upon the Application of the Merchants refused to give them the least Affistance. Mr. Goy and Mr. Child, who keep private Offices of Affurance, in Effect prove the whole Lift of three hundred and thirty feven Vessels, who being by their Profession completely qualified to judge, affirmed the Lift to be correct, and agreeable to the best Intelligence: That one of them had paid at his fingle Office twenty two thousand Pounds for Losses sustained by the Spaniards, and the other near twelve thousand; and that Besides the two publick Offices of Assurance there were near forty private ones in this City. And to this I must add, we produced no one Mafter of Ships, or Letter from Prifoners, that did not prove many more Captures befides their own. I will beg Leave to observe, that the Number of Captures is confiderably augmented towards the latter Part of the Lift, the greater Half having been made between the Months of March or April, and November or December, 1741. After some Remarks upon this Head of Evidence he fummed up the Next as follows:

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Another Inflance of Negligence, if it Merit fo gentle an Appellation, I have next to produce, not by Way of Comparison, for there is scarce an Example to match it in any civilized Nation; a wild and unpolished People, Strangers to Government, and the Laws of Humanity might have been guilty of fuch a Conduct, and stood excused from their Ignorance and Barbarism: As little, Sir, as this Character may relate to us, we have been guilty of a Neglect to unprecedented, to repugnant to the Practice of Nations, as nothing can probably account for, but an inflexible Resolution to bring upon Trade every imaginable Difficulty from every Quarter: I mean, Sir, that when the Enemy had taken fuch effectual Measures, as answered the essential Purposes of a Cartel, when they had demonstrated this their good Inclination by the most substantial Proofs, there prevailed notwithstanding in England such a Spirit of Inhumanity, as suffered those Numbers of our Countrymen, made Prisoners by the Chance of War, to lye exposed to Want and Misery, to Infolence and Cruelty in the Dangeons of Spain. Nay, by refunng to make good the most reasonable Engagements, though approved and confirmed by the supreme Powers in the Kingdom; such was this implacable Spirit, that it laid even those, who taken in the Merchane's Service, had obtained their Freedom, under the cruel Necessity of furrendring themfelves up to the Enemy again, of leaving their Families and their Country, and of making the hard Exchange of Freedom for Captivity a fecond Time; By which Means the good Intentions of the Enemy, to beneficial to both Kingdoms, were entirely eated, merely that a new Diffress might be inflicted on Trade, though purchased with the Lives and Liberties of our best Subjects. Sir, it appears by our Evidence, that the Spaniards had made fo wife a Disposition to facilitate an Exchange of Prifoners, as nothing remained for us bet to follow their Example, which must in the End have produced a Cartel in form, if after all it had been necessary; that every other Step, which was taken under the Appearance of feeding a Carrel by the Aid and Interpolition M 4 istina

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terpolition of France, was wandring wide from the Mark directly in View, was a vain Confumption of Time; a Delay, which could proceed from no other Motives, but either a total Inattention, or an express Design of promoting in every Shape that known, that original, that favourite Plan of making the

Merchants uneafy with the War.

That there was always a great Officer in Biscoy, little less than Viceroy in the Province, Nephew to Don Sebassian de la Quadra, and stiled the Intendant of the Marine; that this Officer was constantly vested with a plenary Power to discharge the English from Captivity without any immediate Intercourse with Madrid; and that he exercised this Authority without Controll or Reprimand, even while the Council of War and Court of Admiralty were differing about the Form of a Cartel at Madrid, are Facts, which the several Masters of Ships, sometime Prisoners in Spain, have established at your Bar.

That far the greater Part of the English Prisoners were under the Jurisdiction, and at the Disposal of this Officer, and must have been so of Necessity during the whole War, is a Fact, which will appear undeniable upon the least Reflection. Most of the English were taken in Merchantmen near, or in the Channel and Soundings, and carried into Port Paf-Jage, St. Sebastian, or Bilbon, and consequently must have come under the Command of this Intendant of the Marine in that Province; and by the Memorial presented by David Crocket to the Lords Justices, that difregarded Memorial figued by several Land Officers, among others, who had been brought from St. Augustin, and by the Evidence of Grocket himself. who came with other Prisoners from the Havannah, it appears, that St. Sebastian is a general Rendezvous, whither the English are conveyed from the most distant Parts of the World: Consequently that far the greatest Number of our Prisoners must of Necessity have been under the Jurisdiction of this Officer, I hope will be admitted as another effablifted Factod bad it he was it is mad in later

That he shew'd the utmost Willingness to promote an Exchange of Prisoners, that he made use of his Power to difmis them with Readiness and Alacrity, I appeal to all our Evidence in general, who spoke to the Cartel; and first to Mr. Bell, the Commissioner of the Sick and Wounded, whom you heard declare, that at the Commencement of the War our People were treated with Humanity by the ' Spaniards, were fet at Liberty in confiderable Numbers, and even receiv'd Money to bear the Charge of their Journey through that Country; I appeal, Sir, to the feveral Captains so often referred to already, who all agreed in various Instances of English Captives discharg'd by the Intendant, some on their bare Obligation to procure the Dismission of an equal Number of Spaniards from England, or to surrender themselves again Prisoners of War; others, to the Number of thirty-seven at one Time, upon three more, Forbes, Phillips, and Warner, becoming Pledges for the Release of even a less Number of Spaniards, who were made Prisoners on Board the Stamboline, when that Ship was retaken; and that the Intendant at length defifted from exerting his Authority in Favour of the English merely from the Delays and Breach of Faith on our Side.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that the Effect, the Substance of a Cartel perpetually relided in this Offie cer at St. Sebastian, though the Form might be Matter of Controversy at Madrid; and nothing re-" main'd for us but to follow his Example, to difmifs the Spaniards as fast as their Intendant discharg'd the English; a very obvious Method, and even recommended, at least strongly implied by the Address of this House to his Majesty Feb. the 9th, 1740. " upon the Subject of a Cartel. And had we, Sir, re-Leas'd the Spaniards without Delay, and with as lit-tle Helitation, as they discharg'd the English, not only the Prisoners in Biscay, who, I hope, have been demonstrated to be far the greater Part of the whole Number taken in this War, would have pro-cur'd their Liberty; but, as St. Sebastian would naturally have been consider'd in Spain as the Channel for an Exchange of Prisoners, it is reasonable to Suppose, that Prisoners in other Provinces would have been conducted thither, which would have cost the

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the Spaniards no more Trouble, than, when irritated with our Breach of Faith, they caused the Englist to march from thence to remoter Places,

Thus, Sir, it appears, that the Effect of a Cartel was always within our Reach at St. Schaffian; an obvious Method, which at least might have been put in Practice, till a Cartel were established in Form; and it is more than probable, that the Form; if found to be necessary at all, would have naturally follow'd the Substance in Consequence of so constant an Intercourse with the Spaniards in exchanging Prisoners directly with the Intendant, by which Means the Trouble might have been spar'd of going round by the Way of Paris to procure the Cartel from Madrid; a Delay considerably exceeding two Years already, and attended in the mean Time with the Loss of Thousands of his Majesty's most useful Subjects.

Having now fet forth the Measures taken by the Enemy for an Exchange of Prisoners, it will not be improper to shew, what Returns were made from England; the whole Amount of which has been Triffing and Delay, discouraging, disappointing, and provoking the Enemy, checking and discountenancing the good Offices of private Persons, who had actually formed a Correspondence to promote the Exchange of Prisoners with a very considerable Person at St. Sebastian, Father-in-law to this very Intendant, and one of whose Letters intimating the warmers of Zeal to forward so good a Work, was read by Mr. John da Gosta the first Day he appear'd at your Ren

The first Instance of Tardiness on the Side of England was deferring to send away the Spaniards taken on board the Stambalina, till the End of January, as you were informed by Mr. Bell himself; whereas the thirty-seven English were dismissed from St. Sobastian in the Month of April preceding, a Delay on our Part of near ten Months.

The next Instance is equally stagrant; you heard from Mr. Maurice Barrow, Agent for Capt. Manny, fet at Liberty with two more from St. Schaffias in April, how many Months he was soliciting the Admiralty

miralty and Secretary's Office in vain, to procure the Release of an equal Number of Spaniards; that on hinting his Fears to the Secretary's Office of being summon'd to the Bar of this House upon the Affair, he at last obtain'd, what had cost him eight Months fruitless Solicitation before, an Order for their Discharge, which was transmitted to him on the very Day, the Merchants Petition was presented to this House: A Demonstration, that there was always a Power to discharge them, and that the Inclination

only was wanting.

I shall trouble you, Sir, but with one Instance more, the most extraordinary in this whole Proceeding. Austin and Carter, two Captains of Merchantmen, were fet at Liberty by the Intendant of the Marine at St. Sebastian, who requir'd in Return, two Brothers nam'd Scarza, Captain and Lieutenant of a Spanish Privateer. It must be left with the Committee to determine, whether this Demand was unreasonable in the Intendant, and whether two Captains of English Merchant-men are not an Equivalent for two Spanish Fishermen, who had taken Courage from our Neglects to assume the Title of Captain and Lieutenant, and had been enabled by our Plunder to step from a Fishing-Back into a Privateer, Mr. Da Cafta undertook to solicit the Release of these two Spaniards, and finding some Persons of very great Influence to be in the Country at that Time, was forced to trouble the Lords Justices with his Application, who were no fooner apprifed of the whole Transaction, bur with the utmost Readiness and Dispatch, they commanded the Lords of the Admiralty to iffue out an Order for the Release of thefe two Scarzas to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded. Mr. Da Casta being inform'd of this Proceeding immediately sent Advice of the Order for enlarging the two Scarzas to his Correspondent at St. Sebastian, who was no less than Father-in law to the Intendant. Not many Days after he receives a Visit from our Commissary of the Spanish Prisoners at Partimenth, that is, Sir, from the Person, whose Place depends on detaining them in England. makes a Proposal to Da Costa, to adulterate the Order from the Admiralty, and instead of one of the Scarzas to infert another Person; this Mr. Da Costa refused, and in a few Hours after was informed, that the Order was countermanded. Under the utmost Surprize at the News he haftens to the Admiralty, the Secretary's Office, and the Regency, and could not learn, that any one of those Offices knew of this countermanding Order. Soon after he receives a fecond Visit from the Commissary, who renews his former Proposal, and strengthens it with an Offer of fifty Pounds, this was likewise rejected; and Mr. Da Costa declared at your Bar, that had he confented to fo irregular a Proceeding as altering the Admiralty's Order, and accepted of this Bribe, he verily be-liev'd, the Use intended to be made of both was to have discredited him so far both here and in Spain, as to render ineffectual any further Attempts, he might make to facilitate the Exchange of Prisoners. 'To unravel the Secrets of this mysterious Transaction, and discover by whose Authority the Order for releating the two Scarzas was countermanded, Mr. Bell, Commissioner of the Sick and Wounded, was furnmen'd to your Bar; who took the whole upon himself, afferting, that when he received the Order for their Discharge, he immediately represented against them, as being daring Privateers, which he grounded particularly on the Defence they made with great Guns and small Arms, as he had been informed by the Commander of the Rupert, who took them; but this he absolutely recanted the second Time he appeared at your Bar, being asked when

he last saw the Commander of the Rupert.

This Particular therefore being removed, all other Ground of his Representation rested on a meer speculative, political Point, whether in general it is proper to exchange the Officers of Privateers for Captains of Merchant-men. And can it be supposed, that the Lords Justices, and the Lords of the Admiralty, could want the Affistance and Advice of Mr. Bell to judge properly of such a Point as this? Had this been the real Objection, it must be presumed, that it would have occurred to them, before they caused the Order to be iffued out. Another material Circum-

Circumstance must not be omitted; though Mr. Bell afferts, that he represented against these two Spaniards, as Ioon as he received the Order for their Release, he acknowledges at the same Time, that he immediately fent for Mr. Da Costa, who came with Auflin and Carter, told him, they were the two Captains released against the two Scarzas, and with great Difficulty diffuaded Mr. Bell from fending the Order down to Portsmouth by that Night's Post; and that Day was proved on all Sides by Mr. Bell, Mr. Magnus the Merchant, Mr. Da Costa, Captain Austin, and Carter to be Friday the eighteenth of September. Sir, I am not going to take up your Time with Dates, and exhauft your Patience once more; there is but one, which I must beg Leave to infift on. The three last mentioned Persons, Da Costa, Austin and Carter, politively affirmed, that on the Thursday following, that is, the 24th of September, they were again at Mr. Bell's Office, who told them, the Order was then actually gone down; which was confirmed by a Letter from a Person at Portsmouth, who had been wrote to by that very Friday's Post to provide a Vessel to convey the Pri-foners from thence, and whose Letter, dated the 25th, was produced at your Bar, mentioning the Order to be come down for the Release of the two Scarzas by Name: and notwithstanding this, the second Order countermanding their Discharge is dated, or antedated, Sir, as of the very eighteenth, the Friday, when Mr. Bell was so pressing to send down the first by that Night's Post for their immediate Discharge. Upon the whole, Sir, it is scarce possible, that the Date of the countermanding Order can be genuine; and let me humbly defire you, Sir, to recollect, who were the Persons particularly mention'd at your Bar to have been our of Town, when the first Order of Release was so easily obtain'd, and who was faid to be returned from the Country, before that Order was really countermanded . Upon the

Chillion

Sir Robert Walcole returned to Town from his Seat at Houghton-Hall in Norfolk, on Monday, September 21/1, 1741. See Gazetteer for Wednelday, Sept. 23d, 1741. Soldware with teme Observations on the Lines

whole, Sir, it is submitted to you, whether there is not fomething extremely dark and mysterious con-tained in this Transaction: Sir, is it possible to imagine, that a Person in Mr. Bell's Situation, from any Motives of his own, or on a meer speculative, political Point, whether it is fit to exchange Officers of Privateers for Captains of Merchant-ships, would have taken upon himfelf to reprefent against an Order of the Admiralty, iffued out with the Solemnity of a Command from the fupreme Powers in the Kingdom? Sir, he undoubtedly acted by Direction, a Direction which could proceed from that Quarter only, where it is notorious, that favourite Plan took Birth of making the Merchants by every Means poffible weary of the War; and this will appear the more evident, as we are now come to that Part of the Argument, which will evince what real Diffress must fall upon Trade from the lingle Circumstance of embarraifing the Exchange of Prisoners.

He then shewed the great Distress that must be brought upon Trade, and the irreparable Loss to the Nation, by having thus lest our Seamen in the Prisons of Spain; and the third Head of Evidence he summed up thus:

Sir, upon that Head of our Petition relating to the proper Stations of Cruilers, it will be sufficient to remind the Committee of the many Masters of Ships, who all concurred in declaring, that in their feveral Voyages they had never feen one English Man of War upon the Cruife, though some had passed twice, fome fix times, some eight, some ten times during this War in and out of the Channel, fome detained for many Days in the Chops of it, while the Wind was fair to bring the Men of War our, and the Weather moderate; as David Crokat, for Instance, who, coming from the Havannah in a Spanish Vessel, lay beating fixteen Days together, and Captain Allen twenty-eight. In fine, they all declared, they had feen no English Man of War upon the Cruife. I shall therefore proceed to trouble the Committee with some Observations on the Lists of Cruifers

Cruifers laid before the House by the proper Officers; the first commencing at the Declaration of War, and continued to the End of December 1740: though I shall not take up much of your Time upon this Head, but rather offer my Observations, as Matter of Form, fince the Papers were admitted in Evidence; especially as there are so many Gentlemen within the Bar more conversant with Naval Affairs, and better qualified than myfelf, who will be able to convince you, that the strongest Evidence of Neglect is contained in the several Papers delivered in from the Admiralty. I will first beg Leave to observe, that it was eight Months from the Declaration of War, as appears by this Lift, before any Ship was stationed off Cape Clare in Ireland, which you heard from the feveral Sea-faring Perfons at your Bar to be con-" fidered as a very important Station. Sir, the Panther is ordered on the 14th of June 1740, to cruife thirty or forty Leagues to the Westward of Scilly, and sometimes off Cape Clare; that is, Sir, as often as the Commander could find Leifure out of the twenty-feven Days, he continued on that Cruffe, Sir, it was nine Months from the Declaration of War before any Ship was stationed off St. Sebastian. The next Particular, which merits your Notice in this Lift of Cruifers, is the extraordinary Contrivance to swell the Number by inferring with great form Velfels, which could be employed on no other Service but Impressing; such as were stationed off Leith in Scotland, Whitehoven in Cumberland, Leverpool in Lancashire, and Yarmouth in Norfolk, Places where ono Privateer is ever feen. Not, Sir, that we comoplain of impressing in general, as shall be more di-Rindly explained, when I come to that Head; yet, Sir, to rank these Pressing-Vessels in the same Lift with those, who are supposed to be employed against the Enemy's Privateers for the Defence of Trade, is furely a very unjustifiable Artifice to swell the Number of Cruifers. There is a fecond Lift, Sir, or rather a Continuation of this to December 1741. Permit me, Sir, to bespeak your Attention to the Paper I have in my Hand, and be pleafed to carry the Nature of it in your Thoughts; it is a Lift of

Ships employed to cruife against Privateers. I am now come to that Part, where a powerful Fleet, commanded by two Admirals, supposed to be sent out on the important Concerns of three Kingdoms, whose Expectations were fixed on some sudden and great Event, is yet without Shame fet down in this List as Cruisers against the Privateers of a Spanish Fishing-Town. Sir, if this Fleet, consisting of no less than the Victory, the Royal Sovereign, and other the principal Ships in the British Navy, were really destined to annoy Privateers, and for that single Purpole, as appears by this Paper, it was trusted to Sea in the Month of November, a Season when Saips of that Size were scarce ever seen upon the Ocean fince the being of the Royal Navy; and if this is to be considered as an Instance of Concern for Trade, there is not a Merchant, who will dare to make the least Shadow of an Acknowledgment for such a Procedure, unless he means to forfeit the Character of an Englishman. Letters have been produced in our Evidence, intimating the Contempt, which our infolent Neighbours, the French, have thrown on the Conduct of Great Britain. Sir, in what Manner would this Expedition have been treated, in what Light confidered by all the Nations of Europe, as well as by England, Scotland, and Ireland, could it have been foreseen at the Time, when our first and fecond-rate Men of War were fitted out with fo pompous a Preparation, and put to Sea with such vast Expectations, that they would have been given in at last to the House of Commons under the Title and Pretence of Cruifers? I fay, Sir, Pretence of Cruifers, for while they were at Sea the Enemy made the greatest Havock with our Trade; the Losses sustained in the Months of September, October, and November, were the first Foundation of our Petition to this House; and had the Number of Hands, requifite to man one first-rate Ship of War, been distributed among smaller Vessels, and those properly stationed, the Merchants would have obtained all the Security, they could defire, and would never have troubled this House with the least Complaint.

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Sir, it further appears by this Lift, that the Admiralty reckon every Ship to be out on a Cruise from the Time the is first fent upon the Station, till the is ordered off to some other Service, without allowing for their frequently quitting their Station in the Interval, and retiring into Port. What Trust is to be reposed in this Lift, may be discovered by the Conduct of the King fton, which failed from Plymouth the 26th of February, got fafe to Gorke the 14th of March, fet Sail from thence the 30th, and arrived fave at Lisbon the 14th of April; and this Ship notwithltanding is let down in due Form as a Cruifer for fix Weeks in the Soundings. The fecond Time the King fon was out, it appears by the Commander's own Letter to Mr. Corbet of the 24th of September last, that he received Cruising-Orders from "Captain Ambrose on the 4th of that Month, left his Station the 7th, and foon after arrived fafe at Lisbon once more. But as we have been deprived of the Evidence, we expected, from the Captain's Journals, which notwithstanding the Order of this House have onot been laid upon the Table, it is impossible to discover, what other Fallacies may lie concealed in this List; though from this Tardines, I hope, I may fairly take the Advantage of observing, that the keeping back the Captain's Journals, and other material Papers, fo long after they were called for, feems to be a tacit Admission, that they contain some Evidence, which is unwilling to fee the Day, and that our Accusations are just, and well founded. Upon the whole it is evident from the Face of this Lift, that there have scarce been more than two Ships at a Time cruifing in the Soundings, and they often but for a few Days, frequently no more than one Ship, and fometimes none at all and that the Admiralty may not have an Excuse by pleading Want of Knowledge or Intelligence, permit me, Sir, to remind you of their own Letter in Answer to the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 21st of May; where it appears, they were perfectly acquainted with the fair Way, the known Track of the homeward-bound Trade, which they acknowledge to be the Latitude, where the Spamish Privateers generally cruise; and at the same Time 3381742. frankly N

frankly confess to his Grace, that there had been but one Ship stationed there since March, which returning the Beginning of that instant May, they had caused another to sail from Plymouth on the ninth to take the Place of the former. Whence it is plain, that there must have been an Interval of some Days between the Departure of the first from her Station, s and the Arrival of the last to succeed her, that this known Track was left without any Cruifer at all, and confequently the feven Privateers, which the Duke of Newcastle took Care to inform the Board, were watching to intercept the homeward-bound Trade, were for fome Time left at large to make what Havoc they pleafed. The Letter concludes with acknowledging the various Applications almost daily made f from every Branch of Trade for Protection, but that Ships were really wanting for the many different Serf vices required. By some Letters, we have produced in Evidence, Foreigners are faid to enquire with Aftonishment, what has been done with the Multitude of Ships, we have had in Commission; this Letter from the Admiralty, would perfuade, that there are more Services than Ships; but what, and how effectual to the Public these Services have proved, that fo few Ships have been spared for the Protection of 5 Trade, is a Confideration for this House, and not for me. And I think myself bound in Justice further to declare on this Head, that though we have involved the Commanders of Men of War in the fame Acculation with their Superiors, it is more than probable, that those Gentlemen may have much to offer in their own Justification for quitting their Stations, and frequently going into Port. Who can tell, what Condition the Ships were in, when they were first ordered out, whether their very Proportions and Dimensions might not be unfit to abide hard Weather; whether their Compliments of Men e might not have been short or fickly, and their Provisions of every kind either defective, or absolutely bad? We, Sir, could only follow the Lights, we had; but it rests with this House to condescend and take the Clue from our Hands, to make the strictest " Enquiry, to diftinguish the Innocent from the Guilty, trace trace every Grievance to its true Author, and fee that none fuffer, either in their Character, or otherwife, but those, who are truly guilty.

received a report of American After which he went on thus:

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Sir, I now proceed to the Head of Convoys; upon which I will first remind you of that most distinct and material Evidence delivered by Mr. Wilkinfon, who proved, that the Portugal Fleet had been detained for near twelve Months, partly for Want of Protections, partly by the Delay of Convoys, and laftly by being tacked to a large Fleet of Men of War, a Circumstance, which might occasion the Lois of two Months upon the whole. Some will be ready to ascribe this last Delay to contrary Winds: Sir, it is well known, the Winds were not perpetually contrary at that Time, and there were many Opportunities for the Portugal Fleet and its 6 Convoy to have got clear of the Channel, had they not been made Part of an Expedition; and it had been more politic, more beneficial for every Interest in the Kingdom, to have flopt even an important Expedition by lending Men out of his Majesty's Ships for the Use of the Portugal Fleet, rather than by detaining it so long to have given our Rivals, the French, fuch immense Advantages against us; who, finding the Portuguese to be in great Want of English Bayes, took the Opportunity of this fatal Delay to flip into the Market with a Manufacture of their own, which the Portuguese were obliged to make Use of instead of ours. Ignorance, a wretched Excuse at all Times, cannot be pleaded here; the Merchants of London in their Applications for Protections and Convoys, fet forth their Apprehensions of an Event fo pernicious to this Country, in case the Woollen Manufactures of France should take s Place in Portugal: And that this was the fatal Cons sequence of our own Neglect, is manifest by the * Representation of the Factory at Lisben to Conful 6 Compton, and by his Letter to the Duke of Newcastle; which further sets forth, that the English in See Appendix. were. N 2

were in Danger of loling the Benefit of paffing thro their Hands the several Balances of Trade due from the Portuguese to foreign Nations; that during the Interval, when no Convoy was suffered to depart from Lisbon for fix Months together, in Order, as was reported, to chastize the Insolence of the Merchants, the Dutch immediately seized the favourable Occasion of fending two Men of War to become the Carriers of Gold from Lisbon. That our Captains of Men of War absented themselves, or avoided fo good a Perquifite through their own Inclination, and without politive Directions, is a most improbable Supposition; especially as one Commander has shewn fuch particular Fondness for a Lisbon Voyage, as to have twice quitted his Station in one Year, and put the Public to the Expence of four Pounds a Man e per Month, while his Ship lay unemployed a con-Giderable Time at Lisbon with no other View than to procure a Freight of Gold from thence to England. Laftly we have shewn, that not only a Pacquet from Lisbon with fifteen thousand Pounds on Board has been suffered to be taken, of which there is but one Instance in the late French War, and that this Capture was made after Notice previously given by the Merchants, that stronger Vessels ought to be employed in that Service; but to complete our Misfortunes, the French have now fet up a Pacquet of their own between Havre-de-Grace and Lisbon, and are consequently in the Way of becoming considerable Sharers with the English in transporting Gold from Portugal. But what availed Representations and Warnings of these impending and national Calamities, to those who have shewn by their Actions, that they intended no less should be the Effect of their Management? The Merchants were now most coms pletely diffrested; the favourite Plan was now brought to Perfection; and the French, those faithful and difinterested Friends to Great Britain, were at the same Time obliged in a peculiar Manner by being admitted co-partners with us in our Portugal Trade; a Reward, they well deferved for their early and diligent Care in procuring a Cartel in our Bea half from the obstinate Spaniard. But it rests with

this House not only to redress the flarving Manua facturer, and the injured Merchant, but to enquire. what Benefit the landed Interest will receive from this Conduct, and what has been or can be obtained from France as an Equivalent-for our Woollen Manufacture.

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The other Parts of Mr. Wilkinson's Evidence relate to the Behaviour of a Commander, who was accused by the Portugal Merchants of taking twenty-feven Ships under his Convoy at Lifbon, and not bringing one with him to England; the same Gentleman likewife mentioned a fingular Circumstance of the Mafter of a Ship, who having been taken under Convoy by another Commander, and deferted at Sea in twenty-four Hours, and being brought up to the Admiralty by feveral Merchants in order to coms plain and make his Affidavit, was there refuled to be heard or admitted.

The Delay of the East-India Convoy must have made a due Impression on the Committee ; it will be fufficient, if I just remind you, that the Convoy did not fail till four Months after proper Application made by the Company, and Notice given, what Time the Men of War ought to reach St. Helena; by which Neglect the India Fleet failed from thence without Convoy, and above a Million of English Property was left exposed to the Enemy;

Mr. Crocket, the Carolina Merchant, informed you, that the Commander of the Tartar Man of War undertook to see four Ships safe from that Coast? but within the usual Limits of a Convoy from thence the Enemy's Privateers found Means to make Prize of three; by which Misfortune two thousand two hundred Barrels of Rice were conveyed to the starving Inhabitants of St. Augustin.

Before I conclude this Head, I must beg your Permission to trouble the Committee with a short Narration. When the Merchants first met to deliberate on their Petition to this House, and digest the various Heads of Complaint, the Name of Captain Ambrose was dropt in the Assembly, and a gencerai Applause ensued; every little Reflection and Cenfure fubfided; and for them to thew, that no future

N 3 good * good Conduct should atone for one past Error, was universally considered as a Procedure too stern for our Times, and a Discouragement to that little Virtue, which, imbittered as we were with ill Usage, we then thought existed in this Country. And no fmall Sacrifice was made to this Gentleman, for out of his Case the Merchants could have framed a very ftrong Article of Complaint against his Superiors; but in Tenderness to him this Sacrifice was made. It is true, Sir, he has been guilty of protecting the devoted Trade of his Country. The Merchants hope, Sir, that the fame Motives, which prevailed on them to forget his former Mistake, was not the Cause-But I find, I am going too far, and will therefore beg Leave to conclude this Head, with humbly affuring the Committee, that there is not a Trader in London, who did not feel inexpressible * Concern, as foon as it was known, that this longforgotten Error had again been revived, and notwithstanding the Intention and Care of the Merchants to conceal it, had been cruelly exposed to publick Observation once more.

nde iby cer Christop, wanted at an awar-Sir, I now proceed to the Neglects of Trade on the Coast of North-America, which have surely been amply made out by Capt, Clack, Mr. Crockat the Merchant, and that Multitude of Letters, we produced, from the most considerable Persons in those Colonies. One most extraordinary Circumf stance feems to merit your particular Attention. When publick Representations had been transmitted to the Admiralty, that the Phænix Man of War was quite out of Repair, and wanted a new Bottom, and confidering how ill provided those Countries are for the Purpose, would take up fix Months to be com-* pletely refitted, Care was taken to order the Tartar, the other remaining Ship, from off that Station; by which to confiderable a Colony as South-Carolina, where even in Times of Peace two Men of War had been conffantly stationed, sometimes three, or more, was now left entirely naked for feveral 4 Months, and exposed to the Enemy's Privateers, which were then known by Information from the Governor ras

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Governor of that Colony to infest the Coast in great Numbers. Sir, there are but two probable Reasons, which can be affigned for this Management. It must either be considered as an Instance of extending to North-America the savourite Plan, I have so often repeated; or else must have proceeded from another Motive, which, when I come to mention, will fill this Assembly with Indignation and Horror. This naturally leads to the last Head in our Petition, and with the Explanation of this other Motive for calling the Tartar from her Station at that particular Juncture all our Evidence will be closed.

The last Head relates to arbitrary impressing. Sir, it is humbly hoped, the two Inflances, we produced, will acquit the Merchants of intending the least Complaint against impressing in general; this they consider among the Number of Inconveniences, which every Member of the Community is obliged to undergo for the Advantage of the Whole; and under which the Merchants, though they have been treated as Aliens, are ready and willing to acquiesce: But, Sir, where the Law connives at these necessary Grievances, and forbears to interfere, there are yet certain Methods and Regulations pointed out by Equity and common Sense to render these Grievances as little burthensom to the Subject as possible. It is, Sir, of the most unprecedented Deviations from all Rules of Justice and Humanity that we complain. To recapiculate the Particulars of an Evidence, you have heard this very Day, would be tedious; I shall therefore only dwell upon the Circumstances, which attended the impressing of Mr. Blydestein's Men in South-Carolina, as most distinctly related by himself, at your Bar, and confirmed by Captain Best, who was at that Time upon the Spot. Part of the Crew be-Ionging to the Tartar entered Mr. Blydestein's Ship, forced open the Cabin, whither the Sailors had retreated, fired feveral Vollies of fmall Shot among them, notwithstanding they offered to surrender, and in the End one of them was killed by Samuel Bathurst, Master of the Tartar, who with his Come panions panions was afterwards brought in guilty of wilful Murder by the Coroner's Inquest of that Province. The Coroner's Boat coming to the Man of War, and demanding the guilty Persons by the Authority of that Officer, supported with an Order from the Governor, and the Chief-Justice's Warrant, was repelled by Force, and threatened to be funk, in Case it did not stand off: It has not appeared by our Evidence, that a fingle Shot was fired by the Merchant's Men from the Cabin, but whether there was, or was not, whether Samuel Bathurst was guilty of the Murder or not, is of little Consequence in this whole Transaction; the Stress does not lie there, nor is it, Sir, for the Death of one Man, nor to attack a fingle Murderer, that the mercantile Interest of Great Britain has been thus drawn up in Array at your Bar. Whatever may be done by others, I will suppose that Samuel Bathurst was innocent of the Murder; the Stress of the Whole lies here; being found guilty by the Coroner's Inquest he was obliged to take his Trial, whether Innocent or not, and the protecting him by Force against the Governor's Order, and the Chief-Juffice's Warrant, was trampling the civil Magistrate under Foot. After this, when the Commander of the Tartar apprehended, the Governor was preparing with Anger and Indignation to Support his Authority by Force, he fled from his Jurisdiction; and eight Months after, when every Witness was absent, the Murderers were acquitted by a mock Trial before three Captains of Men of war. It was asked, whether three Captains compose a regular Court-Martial; Sir, it is not material, whether it was regular, or not; it is fufficient, that first by protecting the guilty Perfons against the civil Magistrate, and afterwards prefuming to try and acquit them by three Captains, the military Power fet the Law at open Defiance, and treated the King's Authority with Contempt. And now, Sir, I submit to you, whether, excepting the general Delign of diffressing Trade in every Shape, and in the most distant Parts of the World, any other Motive as yet appears for ordering the Tartar off her Station at that Time, the Confe-" quence

Decale in

quence of which was leaving a confiderable Colony entirely defenceles, but an Intention to screen this Murder, when the Murderers were demanded by the civil Magistrate of South-Carolina, were then, and are still liable, to take their Trial in a Court of Justice.

of the Commissioners of Admiralty themselves, the

first Part of which was in these Words;

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the Murderess were acquired by a Sir, after the many Grievances already enumerated to tell the Committee, that the heaviest is yet behind, will perhaps awaken their Aftonishment, and, I humbly hope, bespeak their Patience a little longer. The Subject of Complaint, I have now to mention, is no less flagrant in it's Nature, than if those, who administer Justice in a neighbouring Hall, should receive every Plaintiff with Anger, and reject his Suit with Disdain. However considerable, however meritorious to the Publick, the mercantile Interest of Great Britain may appear at this Bar, whatever Degree of Indulgence and Regard the Merchants may have found from this great Assembly, in other Places they have severely experienced, that they were deemed unworthy of the publick Concern: Their Complaints have been received with Indifference, and their Misfortunes imbittered with Infult and Scorn. Have Applications Seen made letting forth the Misconduct of a Commander, who deserted the Trade under his Convoy. and left it exposed as a Prey to the Enemy? Did any Censure pass? Was any Redress obtained? What Answer was returned but this? What would you have with this Captain, would you have him turned out, and the Master of a Merchant-man put into bis Room? You would have all the Captains of his Majefty's Ships turned out, and Masters of Merchantmen put into their Place? Have publick Representations been made from our northern Colonies, that their Coast was neglected and defenceles? Was the least Remedy applied to the Evil? Or does it appear, that the Commanders, the most notoriously guilty of Neglect, have met with the least Rebuke, or are at all confidered in a less favourable Light. than that active, that gallant and diffinguished Officer Captain Ambrofe ? Has Murder been commitsted in the arbitrary impressing of Men, the Law vios lated, and the civil Magistrate fet at Defiance? Was a regular Complaint preferred against this Proceeding? What Reparation has there been made? Or in what Manner has Justice been fatisfied ? The Law underwent a fecond Violation from the military Power, the Murderers were acquitted by a mock Trial in a Court Marshal, who might have been condemned in a Court of Justice, and are at this Hour still liable to be tried for wilful Murder. Have the most reasonable Applications been made for Ships to protect the Trade of these Kingdoms? Has any Care been taken for that Purpole? One of these Applications was upon a Day, when indeed no Board was fitting: I will not fay, Sir, how far the Sense of the Board was expressed by some Words dropt from one of the Commissioners; nor do I believe, that Gentleman was aware of the bitter Meaning conveyed in those Words, It is your own War, and you must take it for your Pains; no, Sir, I cannot be perfuaded, that he ever affixed to that Phrase the malignant and rancorous Idea, with which it was originally iffued, and spread through every inferior Channel, from that Quarter, where it was first determined, that Trade should be deprived of Protection, and every Hardship heaped upon the Merchant, till he should be brought to acknowledge his Error, and repent of the War.'

After which he added some Remarks upon this Behaviour, and concluded with a most emphatick Application to the House for Redress and Justice.

The Reader being thus made acquainted with what was proved before the Committee, he will not be furprized at the Resolutions they came to, which were as follow, viz.

Refolutions

1. That it appears to this Committee, that, notof the House withstanding the repeated Applications of the Merupon this
Occasion.

Chants, for Cruisers to be properly stationed for the
Protection

Protection of the Trade of this Nation, from the Privateers of the Enemy, the due and necessary Care has not been taken to keep a proper Number of his Majesty's Ships employed in that Service, more especially in and near the Channel and Soundings, for Want of which, many Ships have been taken by the Enemy, fome of them of confiderable Value, to the great Loss of many of his Majesty's Subjects, the great Advantage and Encouragement of the Enemy, and the Difhonour of this Nation,

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z. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Detention of the Fleet of Merchant Ships bound to Portugal, for near twelve Months, by the Refusal of Protections for fome Time, and the Delay of Convoy afterwards, gave our Rivals in Trade an Opportunity of introducing new Species of their Woollen Manufactures into Portugal, to the great Detriment of

this Kingdom. 3. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the House be moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for the better protecting and fecuring the Trade and Na-

vigation of this Kingdom in Times of War.

These Resolutions being reported, according to Or- Trade and der, on Thursday the 4th of March, the first two were Bill brought feverally agreed to without Opposition, and it was or- in. dered Nemine contradicente, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better protecting and securing the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom in Times of War; and that the Lord Mayor of London, and Sir John Barnard, should prepare and bring in the same. And then it was ordered, that the first and second Re-Address afolution of the Committee of the whole House, to faid Lords whom it was referred to consider of the Petition of the Commission fubscribing Merchants and Traders of the City of Lon-oners. don, in Behalf of themselves and of the Trade of these Kingdoms, and also of the several other Petitions, referred to the Confideration of the faid Committee, which Resolutions have been this Day agreed to by this House, be humbly laid before his Majesty, by such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Which Resolutions being accordingly laid before his Majesty, Mr. Comptroller, upon the 8th, communicated-

nicated to the House his Majesty's Answer, which was, That he will always have Regard to what is represented

by the House of Commons.

And here to the Surprise of the present Generation, and probably of Posterity, the House ended its Resentment as well as its Inquiry; nor was this folemn and well-grounded Complaint attended with any other Consequence than the turning out of those who were then the Commissioners of the Admiralty, which would probably have happened though no fuch Complaint had ever been made, because of the great Change that had just been made in our Administration.

The faid Bill rejected by the Lords.

But this was not the only Disappointment the World mer with upon this Occasion, as will presently appear from the Fate of the Bill thus ordered, as I have faid, Nemine Contradicente. This Bill was upon the 1st of April presented to the House by the Lord Mayor, and being read a first Time was ordered to be read a second Time, and printed. On the 8th it was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Tuesday the 27th, so that every one, both without Doors and within, had full Time to confider it. From that Day the Commitment was by Order put off to the 7th of May, when the House refolved itself into a Committee upon the faid Bill, and having gone through it, the Report was received on the 11th, when the Bill with the Amendments was ordered to be ingroffed, and upon the 17th it was read a third Time, passed, and sent to the Lords. But upon the Bill's being read a second Time in that House, and a Motion made for committing it, a Debate enfued in which the following Lords were the chief Speakers, viz.

> Against the Bill. The Earl of Winchelfea, The Lord Delawar, The Earl of Cholmondeley.

For the Bill. The Duke of Bedford, and The Earl of Chefterfield.

And upon the Question's being put, it was carried in the Negative by 59 to 25.

Copy of the As the Reader may perhaps be furprised, how a Bill introduced in fo folemn a Manner, and paffed by the other

other House with so much Unanimity, could be rejected in this, that he may judge for himself I shall give him a Copy of the Bill as follows, in which the Words filled up or added by the Committee are inclosed within Crotchets, and the Words left out put with References at the Bottom of the Page.

A Bill intitled, An Act for the better protecting and securing of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom in Times of War.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in Times of War, that a fufficient Number of Ships should be appointed, and kept confrantly employed, as Cruifers, in proper Stations, for the Protection and Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom; be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Confent of both Houses in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That when and as often as this Kingdom shall be engaged in War with any Kingdom or State in Europe, (over and above the Ships of War for the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote Parts) fuch a Number of Ships of War, as shall be sufficient for the Protection and Security of the Merchant Ships, in their going out and returning home, shall be constantly employed as Cruisers, or for Convoys, in and near the British Channel and Soundings, and in fuch other Stations on this Side Cape Finisterre, as shall by the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain for the Time being, be judged most proper for that Purpose; the aforefaid Ships of War to be careened at least [three] Times in the Year, or oftner, if there be Occasion; and that the Seamen on Board any fuch Cruifers shall not be turned over into any other Ship or Ships, but fuch only as shall be appointed for cruising, or Home * Convoys, according to the Tenor of this Act. (2) Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained hall restrain, or be construed to restrain, the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being, from directing any of the Ships which shall be appointed to be Cruisers in Pursuance of this Act, to be employed in the Line of Battle, [in case of great Necessity] on this Side Cape Finisters, without whose immediate Direction, the said Ships shall be always cruising, or employed as Home Convoys, ex-

cept when they are careening or refitting.

(3) And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being, shall on or before the first Day of July next,] authorize and appoint a Commissioner of the Navy, or some one or more Person or Persons, who fhall confrantly relide at fuch Place or Places, as his Majesty shall direct; by Virtue of which Appointment, fuch Person or Persons, in the Place or Places, for which he or they shall be appointed, shall superintend or overfee every Thing relating to the aforefaid Cruifers; and shall take Care, that every Thing necessary be immediately provided for all and every the aforesaid cruising Ships of War, that shall come into any Port by Stress of Weather, or to careen or refit; and as foon as they or any of them, are refitted, shall order all or any of the said Ships of War to put to Sea again as foon as possible.

(4) 'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said [first Day of July,] if any Captain, or other Officer, on Board any of his Majesty's Ships of War, shall wilfully spring, carry away, or lose any Mast or Masts of any such Ship *, or shall make any false Pretence or Excuse for leaving the Station, on which such Ship or Ships shall be appointed to cruise, or shall return into Port before the Expiration of the Term appointed for his Cruise, without just and sufficient Reason for so doing; every Captain, or Officer offending in any of the aforesaid Cases, [shall be punished by Fine, Imprisonment, or otherwise, as the Offence by a Court Martial shall be adjudged to deserve.]

(5) And, to the Intent, that it may be the more easily known what Service the aforesaid Cruisers shall

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every Year perform, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid. That the Commissioner of the Navy in each of the Out-ports, or fuch Person or Persons as shall, for that Purpole, be appointed by the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being, shall transmit to him or them, every [three Months,] a diffinct and separate Account digested into proper Columns, of the Time when any of the Ships appointed to be Cruifers, failed out of Port, when fuch Ship came in, together with the Number of Days cast up that such Ship was out upon Duty, and the Reasons of her putting into Port, and the Time and Reasons of her Stay there; with an Account how often, and the Times when each of the faid Ships have been careened every Year; and that the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being, shall cause Copies of the said Accounts to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, within seight Days] after their meeting.

(6) And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being, shall, on or before the said [first Day of July,] nominate and appoint such a Number of Ships of War, as shall be sufficient for the Purposes aforementioned, to be Crussers or Convoys on this Side Cape Finisterre for the current Year; and shall afterwards yearly, and every Year, during the present or any suture War, between the sister Day of November and the sufficient Number of Ships of War to be Crussers or Convoys on this Side Cape Finisterre for the Year ensuing; and as often as any of them shall happen to be taken or

loft, shall, as foon as may be, appoint others in the Room of every Ship so taken or loft.

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(7) And whereas it is of the utmost Importance to the Trade of this Nation, that the Captains or Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War appointed for Convoys to and from remote Parts, should take due Care of the Merchant Ships committed to their Charge;

Charge; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Captain or Commander of any of his Majesty's Ships of War, who, on or after the Bill shall commence, shall be appointed Convoy or Guard to any Merchant Ships or Veffels, or who shall have any Merchant Ships or Veffels under his Charge, do and shall diligently attend upon such ' Charge without Delay, and in and during the Course of the Voyage take the utmost Care of such Merchant Ships and Veffels, and do, and shall every Evening fee that the whole Number of the faid Merchant Ships and Vessels under his Convoy be in Company with him; and in case he shall be obliged in the Night Time to tack, or alter his Courfe, or lie to, that he do and shall make the proper Signals, to give the Merchant Ships and Veffels, under his Convoy, Notice thereof; and if in the Morning he fhall find any of the faid Merchant Ships and Veffels to be missing, he shall use his utmost Endeavours to rejoin them, and shall not willingly or negligently fail away from, leave, or forfake fuch Merchant Ships or Veffels, until he has feen them fafe, so far as he fhall be directed to convoy them; and in case any of the faid Merchant Ships or Vessels shall be in Diffress, he shall give them all proper and necessary Relief and Affiltance, as far as he is able; and in case any such Captain or Commanding-Officer shall refuse or neglect to do all, or any of the Matters aforefaid, every fuch Captain, or Commanding-Officer, shall [be condemned to make Reparation of the Damage to the Merchants, Owners, and others, as the Court of Admiralty shall adjudge; and also be punished according to the Quality of his Offence, as shall be adjudged fit by a Court Martial.] (8) And whereas it is of the utmost Importance to our Settlements in America, and the Trade thereoft, that the Commanders of the Ships stationed there, should use their best Endeavours for the Protection and Security of fuch Trade, [and the Colonies there;] be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That & none of his Majesty's Ships, which + Left out, in Time of War.

Left out, during the Continuance of any fuch War.

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fhall be flationed at any of the faid Settlements, fhall quit or leave their Stations under Pretence of going to careen or refit, or under any other Pretence whatfoever, without an especial Order from the Lord High Admiral, (or the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War in those Seas, or in Ame-

rica |) for the Time being t.

(0) And to the End that it may appear what Service the Ships fo stationed shall perform, be it enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Captain or Commending-Officer on Board every fuch Ship or Veffel, thail keep a distinct and separate Account, digested into proper Columns, of the Times when the faid Ship or Vessel sailed out of Port, when such Ship or Vessel came in, the Service she was upon, together with the Number of Days cast up, that such Ship or Vessel was out upon such Duty, and shall cause the fame to be fairly entered into one or more Book or Books to be kept for that Perpole; fuch Entries to be digested in proper Columns, and to be every (fix Months) transmitted * to the Captain or Commanding-Officer of every fuch Station Ship, to the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being, and shall also fend Duplicates of the said Accounts at the first Opportunity.

"" (10) 'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War on their Arrival at any of the said Settlements, shall deliver a Copy of the Orders they shall have received from the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain for the Time being, so far as they relate to the Protection of the said Colonies, and of the Trade of the said Colonies, to the Governor and Council of the respective Colony or

I Theje Words were added.

Lest out, Or unless the Commander or Commanders of fuch Ship or Ships shall be ordered off their Station, to be employed in the Line of Batele in the American Seas, which shall not be done, but in Cases of the greatest Necessity.

Left out, together with the Duplicates thereof.

Plantation where they shall be stationed; which Orders shall be entered into the Council Books of such Colony or Plantation respectively; and the said Governor and Council are hereby authorized and impowered, to give such Directions in Writing to the Captains and Commanders of such stationed Ships, as they shall think will be most for the Protection and Security of their Trade: And the said Captain and Commanders are hereby required to conform to, and observe the same, provided the same do not contradict the Instructions they shall have received from the said Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the Time being.

Publick Accounts Bill.

The next Bill I shall take Notice of, which had not the good Fortune to be passed into a Law, was intitled. A Bill for taking, examining, and flating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom. Though this Bill was moved for, by Sir John Rusbout, on the 20th of January, yet the great Change in our Administration happening foon after, it was not prepared and prefented to the House till the the 27th of April, when Sir John presented it to the House, and it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a fecond Time; which it was on the 6th of May, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. On the 17th, The House refolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the faid Bill, and Sir John Hynds Cotton being in the Chair, they went through it with several Amendments, which Sir John reported on the 20th, and the Bill with the Admendments being ordered to be ingroffed, it was refolved, that the Number of the Commissioners, for taking, examining, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom, should be seven; that no Person should be a Commissioner, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to his Majesty; that the Commissioners might be Members of that House; and that they should be chosen by Way of Balloting. The Ballot being accordingly taken on the 25th, and being examined by a Committee appointed for that Purpole, the Numbers for the Candidates in the Court and Country Lifts stood as follows, viz." Court

Court Lift.

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Country Lift.

Sir Richard Corbet 235	Geo. Grenville Efq; 236
Welbore Ellis Efg; 231	Edward Hooper Efg; 238
Charles Hamilton Efq;241	John Bance Efg; 232
Sir William Middleton 237	Sir Charles Mordaunt 225
Edw. Thompson E/q; 231	John Pitt Efq; 228
James West Eig; 235	John Phillips Efq; 231
Tho. Fonnereau Efq; 224	John Stuart Efg; 222

Upon which the Committee reported next Day, that the Majority had fallen upon the Gentlemen, whose Names are printed in Italicks in the above Lifts.

As the Majority thus appeared to be Gentlemen in the Court Interest, the other Party expected but little from the Examination, therefore they began to grow cool about the Fate of the Bill; and as Courtiers feldom like to have their Accounts looked into by fuch clearfighted Gentlemen, as the three that were chosen of the Country Lift, they took Care, upon the 1st of June, when the Bill was read the 3d Time, to have the Question for its being passed carried in the Negative, by 136 to 66.

I come now to the other important Affairs that hap- Motion for pened in this Seffion of Parliament, which did not come Triennial the Length of a Bill, or where no Bill was defigned. Parliaments. Of the former Kind, the most important happened upon the 31st of March, when a Motion was made, the Members being first summoned to attend, that an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, intitled, An Act for enlarging the Time of Continuance of Parliaments appointed, &c. might be read; and the same being read accordingly, a Motion was made, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the faid Act. As Instructions had been fent from most of the Counties and great Cities in the Kingdom for having this Act repealed, such a Motion as this was expected from this Sellion of Patliament, especially when it appeared, that the Country Parry had got a Majority: Nay, it was expected, that this House of Commons would not only have brought in

and passed a Bill for this Purpose, but that they would have insisted upon its being passed by the two other Branches of our Legislature, before they had granted any Supplies. How the Motion came to be so long delayed, I cannot tell, but when it was now made, it met with great Opposition, and after a long Debate, the Question was carried in the Negative by 204 to 130.

Clothiers Petition.

March 11th, There was presented to the House a Petition of the Gentlemen and Clothiers of the County of Wilts, in Behalf of themselves, and many thousands Manufacturers employed in the Woollen Manufacture in the faid County, representing as follows, wiz. That, notwithflanding the Care of the Legislature to guard against the Irregularities, which might arise in the Mystery of Clothmaking, several great Abuses have of late crept into the same, to the great Loss of the Nation, Diffres of the Poor, and Injury of the Mafter-Clothiers, whereby the faid Trade is reduced to a languishing Condition; which, if not timely remedied, the Petitioners conceive, will be attended with most pernicious Consequences, and end in the Ruin of the Manufacture, to the great Lois of our national Commerce; and that among thefe, the Petitioners apprehend, the illicit Liberty many Persons have taken, of late Years, to fet up this Trade, without having either ferved a lawful Apprenticeship to the same, or having proper Skill in the Manufacture, hath been one great Source of the Evils and Abuses, which have been introduced into it, and a great Cause of the Decay of this valuable Manufacture; and that, by this destructive Liberty, upon every s little Motion of Trade, Persons of little or no Skill have rushed into this Occupation, debauched the labouring Hands, and thereby occasioned these Goods to be made in a scandalous and deceitful Manner, to the great Discredit of this Commodity at foreign Markets, and, at the same Time, raised the Price of Labour, by their Imprudence, to fuch an exorbitant Height, as the Nature of the Manufacture will not bear; whereby Clothiers of Skill and Reputation have not been able to carry on their Trade as formerly; and many of them have been forged to ab-

scond, and become Bankrupts, and others to leave of Trade; and that this perdicious Practice, inflest of being advantageous to the Poor, tends apparently to their Injury, by drawing many raw and unexperienced labouring Hands into the Trade, more than the Manufacture, in the greatest Extent, could ever fupport; they having, for many Years, been employed in an uncertain Manner, having Work only at particular Seafons of the Year, being fomerimes overpaid for their Labour, and other Times underpaid; and often without any Work at all; from whence, at one Time, they are infolent, idle, debauched, and mutinous, through the extravagant Wages they receive; and, at another Time, land guithing in diffressed Circumstances, and thereby become a Burden upon the Parishes; and further, that these Men, of little or no Skill, who have suddenly engaged in the Trade, to compensare for the extravagant Wages they give, have often paid the Poor in Truck, in lieu of Money, and used other oppreffive Methods, which have brought an Odium upon the Reputation of the Clothiers in general, though without any Foundation; and that, by an Act made in the fourth and fifth Years of the Reigh of King Philip and Queen Mary, it is, amongst other Things, enacted, " that no Person shall make any "Woollen Cloths, or Kerleys, to be fold, unless fuch Persons shall have been Apprentices to the " Occupation of making and rowing of Cloth, or "Kerfeys, or have been exercised therein by the space " of feven Years before, upon the Pain or Forfeitune of fuch Cloth, or the Value thereof;" in order, as the Peritioners' apprehend, to prevent unfkilful Perfons from entering into the Trade; which Act has proved ineffectual to produce this good End; praying therefore the House to take the Premisses into 4 Confideration, and that Leave may be given to bring in a Bill, for the better regulating of the Clothing Trade, or that the Petitioners may have fuch other Relief, as to the House shall frem meer? This Petition was referred to the Confideration of

a Committee, and on the 15th another Petition of the fame Nature was prefented from the Gentlemen and

Clothiers

Clothiers of Gloucestershire, which was referred to the fame Committee; but this being an Affair of a very nice and important Nature, nothing was done

this Session in Pursuance of these Petitions.

Petitions against the Aries, with the Proceedings thereupon.

Upon the same Day the first of these Petitions was presented, a Petition of the principal Inhabitants of the several Parishes of St. Martin in the Fields, St. Anne, St. James, St. George Hanover Square, and St. Margaret within the Liberty of Westminster, in Behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Inhabitants of the faid respective Parishes, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that a particular Number of Men in each of the faid Parishes, by wresting the Sense of some Laws now in being, and taking Advantage of the Ambiguity of others, have affumed to themselves, under the Title of select Vestrymen, the various Powers and Authorities of affeffing and levying all, or most, of the Parochial Rates and Assessments, of electing and appointing Churchwardens, Overfeers, and other Officers and Servants, into the Offices or Places of Trust or Profit within the said Parishes, of passing their Accounts, and of appropriating and applying the Money fo affeffed and levied, and, in general, of managing the Affairs of the faid Parishes, exclusive of and without the Knowledge and Concurrence of the Rest of the Inhabitants; that in the Execution of these Powers, the said select Vestrymen have afferfed the faid Rates unequally, have collected and levied them partially, by favouring some, and oppressing others, have applied the Monies illegally, by diverting them to other Purpoles than those for which they were raised, have imposed burthensome Offices on some, without any Rule of Rotation, and excused others therefrom for pecuniary Considerations, and other unwarrantable Reasons; that the faid felect Vestrymen hold their said pretended Offices for Life, if resident in the said Parishes, elect others as Places become vacant, secrete their Accounts and Transactions, and have refused the Inhabitants the Inspection or Knowledge thereof; a Power, the Petitioners apprehend to be superior to that of any other Body known to this Constitution, and inconsistent with the Liberty of the Subject; that these, besides many other GrieGrievances, Exactions, and Oppressions of the said select Vestrymen, tend to create Controversies, Uneasinesses, and Disputes amongst the Inhabitants of the said Parishes, to render them dependent, and to weaken the Security, which every Subject of Great Britain ought to enjoy, for the Preservation of his Property; and therefore praying the House to take the Premission Consideration, and to order that a Bill be brought in, for the Redress of these Grievances, by regulating the said Vestries, and Government of the said Parishes, and for the Relief of the Petitioners, in such Manner, as to the House shall seem most proper.

This Petition was also referred to the Consideration of a Committee, which entered upon the Affair referred to them, but upon the 13th of April adjourned to that Day three Weeks, which the House being informed of upon the 26th, it was ordered, that the faid Committee should meet that Afternoon at five o'Clock, notwithstanding their said Adjournment; and they having from that Time continued their Meetings, and examined several Persons, Papers, and Records, they agreed upon a Report, which the House received upon the 4th of May, and ordered to lie upon the Table. On the 6th, the Lord Perceval, their Chairman, made a special Report relating to one John Cullis, a Petitioner and a Witness, who on his Examination said something reflecting upon John Laroche, Esq; a Member of the House, which appeared to be false; whereupon the House Nem. Con. ordered him to be committed to Newgate, where he remained only till the 12th, when upon confessing his Fault and begging Pardon, he was, after having received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, ordered to be discharged out of Cuftody paying his Fees.

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1-15 In the mean Time, viz. upon the 10th a Petition was presented from the Vicar, Church Wardens and Vestry-men of St. Martin in the Fields, representing, that the Committee's Report did affect them, and praying to be heard by their Counsel upon that Subject, which was ordered accordingly, and the first Petitioners or Inhabitants had likewise Leave to be heard by their Counsel upon the same Subject. On the 18th, a like Petition was presented from the Vestrymen of the Parish of St. Anne's, and Counsel were here like-

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wife ordered to be heard upon both Sides. The fame Day the Lord Perceval made a further Report from the faid Committee, which was ordered to he upon the Table; and on the 21st the House proceeded to take the Reports already received from the faid Committee into Consideration; and the Counsel for the Vicar, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Martin in the Fields were heard, and examined several Witnesses, upon which the House, without hearing the Counsel for the other Side, ordered the farther Confideration of the faid Report to be adjourned till that Day rivo Months. On the 25th, the Lord Pareval made a further Report from the same Committee, which upon the 28th was ordered to be taken into Confideration on that Day two Months; whereupon a Motion was made by Lord Perceval, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of the Vertries of the Parishes of St. Martin, St. Anne, St. Fames, St. Margaret, and St. George Hanover Square, within the City and Liberty of Westminster; but after Debate the Question was carried in the Negative voo to 130. Upon this Question's being thus rejected, his Lordship tried another, which was for Leave to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of select Vertries and Parish Offices; but this Question was likewise carried in the Negative ; fo that an Evil which, under pretence of avoiding numerous and tumultuous Affemblies, has by Cultom or Charter crept in to mamy of our Cities and Boroughs, as well as Parithes, is like to remain unredreffed; I mean, that of a certain Set of Men getting into their Hands the whole Power and Direction of the Society, and filling up the Places of those that die or remove, by a private Election among themselves, which is a Sort of Monopoly of Power, and like all other Monopolies will certainly be made a bad Use of. Very numerous Assemblies are certainly inconvenient, and often become tumultuous, but furely this may be prevented, without allowing any particular Set of Men to ingroß the Power of the Society; for a free People ought always to retain in their own Hands the Power of chufing their own Magistrates, and that every Man besides the King may know how to Obey as well as Command, they ought

to take Care, that no Minister or Magistrate shall con-

tinue too long in any fuch Office.

Several Papers and Accounts relating to Georgia proceed.

having been called for, and the Affairs of that Colony ings relatbeing thereby brought under the Confideration of the Georgia.

House, a Petition was presented to the House on the 30th of April, figned by one Thomas Stephens, as Agent for and in Behalf of the People of Georgia in America; representing as follows, viz. That by Virtue of Letters Parent, bearing Date the ninth Day of June 17322 a large Tract of waste Land, bounded to the Northward on the River Savannah, and by the Province of South Cardina, and to the Southward on the River Alatamaka, was granted to certain Perfons incorporated by the Name of The Truffees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, for the Purposes and Intentions therein mentioned; and that, in Pursuance thereof, large Sums of Money have been granted by Parliament, several private Donations and Contributions have been made, and Numbers of Gentlemen have adventured, on their own Expence, while many industrious poor Persons were ferr over by the Truffees, to improve and cultivate the Colony on their Scheme; and that the Failure of this Scheme, which has been found to be utterly impracticable, has been properly reprefenred, from Time to Time, to the Truffees, and necessary Attenations recommended and pentioned for, near leven Years; and that, through a Refulal of these Alterations, and Misapplication of the pubhick Money, great Delays in discharging the Debts due from the Trustees to the People, and many Abofes in the Civil Power, the Colony is fo greatly reduced, both in the Number and Condition of it's 'Inhabitants, as to be incapable of fulfilling his Majeffy's most gracious Defigns in establishing it, unless such prefent Redress be found for the injured People, and fuch Means procured for their Encouragement, as may concur with the natural Fertility of the Soil, the commodious Situation of the Province, and it's excellent Harbours for Trade, to answer the generous Purpoles of an effectual Establishment; and therefore praying the House to take the Premistes

into Consideration, and grant such Redress, as to

the House shall seem meet.'

As feveral Members of the House were affected by this bold Petition, it was referred to a Committee of the whole House, and the 7th of May appointed for taking it into Confideration. On the 6th, Mr. Comptroller presented to the House (pursuant to their Address to his Majesty) a Copy of the Petition of the said Thomas Stephens to his Majesty, dated the 26th of March 1742; and also a Copy of the Answer of the Truftees to the faid Petition, dated the third of May 1742: And it was ordered, that it be an Instruction to the faid Committee, that they do admit Counsel to be heard for and against the said Petition, if the Parties concerned therein should think fit; which shewed, that the House were willing to give the Petitioner as full and fair a Hearing as he could defire. At the fame Time, they ordered the faid Thomas Stephens to attend the Committee the next Morning, and to bring with him his Appointment to be Agent for the People in Georgia, as also all the written Instructions he had received from them, for the Discharge of that Office.

The Order for the House's resolving itself into this Committee was next Day put off to that Day Sevennight, and several other Papers being in the mean Time called for, the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, on the said Day, being the 14th, as likewise on the 20th of the same Month; and on the 1st, 15th, and 24th of June, when Mr. Carew their Chairman, reported from the Committee, that they had come to several Resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and the Report being received on Tuesday the 29th, the Resolutions were all agreed to, and were as follow, viz.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee. 1st, That the Province of Georgia in America, by Reason of it's Situation, may be an useful Barrier to the British Provinces on the Continent of America, against the French and Spaniards, and the Indian Na-

tions in their Interests.

2d, That the Ports and Harbours within the faid Province may be a great Security to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom.

3d, That

3d, That the faid Province, by Reason of the Fertility of the Soil, the Healthfulness of the Climate, and the Convenience of the Rivers, is a proper Place for establishing a Settlement, and may contribute greatly to the increasing of the Trade of this Kingdom.

4th, That it is very necessary and advantageous to this Nation, that the Colony of Georgia should be

preferved and supported.

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5th, That it will be an Advantage to the Colony of Georgia, to permit the Importation of Rum into the faid Colony from any of the other British Colonies.

6th, That the Petition of Thomas Stephens contains false, scandalous, and malicious Charges, tending to asperse the Characters of the Trustees for establishing

the Colony of Georgia in America.

Upon the House's agreeing to the said last Resolution, they ordered the faid Thomas Stephens to attend the House next Day, in order to be brought to the Bar, and reprimanded on his Knees, by Mr. Speaker, for his faid Offence; which he accordingly was, and was then ordered to be discharged, paying his Fees; so that in this whole Proceeding the Wildom, Justice, and Lenity of the House were very remarkable; for at the same Time that they punished the Petitioner in the most moderate Manner (which was owing to the Mediation of the Trustees themselves) they afferted the true Interest of their Country, and gave Relief to the People in that Article which appeared to be most inconvenient to them.

As to what happened this Session in either House where no Bill was brought in or deligned, the most

remarkable were as follow:

Tuesday, December 22d, a Motion was made in Protest octhe House of Lords, That an humble Address be pre-casioned by fented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased for Letters to give Directions, that there be laid before this House, to and from Copies of all Memorials, Declarations, and Letters, the Queen of which have been fent either to his Majesty or his Minifters, by the Queen of Hungary or her Ministers, or by his Majesty or his Ministers to the Queen of Hungary or her Ministers, with the respective Answers to fuch Memorials, Representations, and Letters: And of all Letters wrote by either of his Majetty's principal

principal Secretaries of State, or any other of his Majesty's Ministers, to his Majesty's Minister residing at the Court of the Queen of Hungary, or by the said Minister to either of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or any other of his Majesty's Ministers, relating to the State of the War in the Empire, and the Support and Interests of the House of Austria, since the Death of the late Emperor.

The Motion was objected to. And a Question

being flated thereupon,

It was proposed after the Word [Declarations] in the former Part of the Question, to leave out these Words [and Letters.]

Which being objected to, after Debate, the Queftion was put, Whether those Words should stand

Part of the Question?

It was resolved in the Negative.

And it being proposed to insert, after the Word [Ministers] mentioned in the fourth Place [and of all Letters which have been sent to his Majesty's Ministers by the Ministers of the Queen of Hungary, or by his Majesty's Ministers to the Ministers of the Queen of Hungary.

The fame was objected to.

Then it was proposed to leave out these Words [and of all Letters wrote by either of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or any other of his Majesty's Minister residing at the Court of the Queen of Hungary, or by the said Minister to either of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or any other of his Majesty's Ministers.]

Which being objected to, the Question was put, Whether those Words should stand Part of the Ques-

tion?

It was refolved in the Negative.

Content 32. Not Content 59.

Because the leaving out those Words in the Motion invalidates the Address to the greatest Degree, by denying the necessary Lights to see into Affairs of the utmost Concern to the Nation, and Transactions most probably in Agitation between Great Britain and the Queen of Hungary, inasmuch as there is neither Matter nor Means sufficient left to give his Majesty our

best

best Advice upon, although so graciously asked from the Throne at this critical Conjuncture. Besides which, it is apparently putting such a Check and Reftraint upon the Privilege of the House of Peers in wording Addreffes to the King, as may prove of the utmost Prejudice and Loss to both, which the Nation in general would in Consequence be Sufferers by, should this be made Use of by ministerial Artifice or Power, at any Time to come, as a Precedent, to defeat or annul Addresses of this Kind, whereon the Freedom and Safety of his Majesty's Person, the Protestant Succesfion and Government fo eminently depend.

Haversbam.

The fame House having called for a List of the Lord's In-Officers upon the Establishment of Minorca, diffin- the State of guishing such as were present upon this Island, and Minorca and fuch as were absent, and having appointed the 27th of Protest. Yanuary for taking this Affair into their Confideration, after a Motion and some Debate the Affair was adjourned till next Day, when the Proceedings were as

follow, viz,

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The Order of the Day being read for reluming the adjourned Debate, which arose Yesterday upon a Motion made in Relation to the Officers who were absent from Minorca, and for the Attendance of Major General Anstruther; who attending accordingly was called in, and being fworn, was shewed the List of the feveral Officers upon the Establishment of Minorsa, whereby it appears what Number of them are ablent, and the Nature of their respective Offices, and was defired to give the Reasons (as far as he knew) which occasioned their Absence. And having given a particular Account of this Matter, was examined further in general as to the State and Condition of the faid Illand, the Number and Condition of the Forces there, the Manner and Method of Recruiting, and other Matters,

And being withdrawn, The Proposition made Yesterday was again stated, and a Question being put thereupon, It was resolved in the Negative.
Ontents 57. Not Contents 69.

Contents 57

After

After this a Motion was made, That it appearing to this House, that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Minorca, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St. Philip, and several other Officers upon the Establishment there, are now absent from the faid Island, to the manifest Prejudice of the publick Service; refolved, that an humble Address be prefented to his Majesty, to give Directions, that the Officers upon the Establishment who are absent. as aforesaid, do forthwith repair to their respective Posts, and that his Majesty, out of his Royal Care of fo important a Place, will be pleafed to give the strictest Orders, that for the future, to prevent any such Prejudice to the publick Service, fuch a Number of the faid principal and other Officers as shall be sufficient to perform the Services belonging to the faid Establishment, be constantly resident on the Place.

The fame was agreed to.

But upon the first Motion's being rejected, the following Protest was entered upon the Journals, viz.

Die Jovis 28 Januarii, 1741.

"HE Order of the Day being read, refuming the adjourned Debate, which arose Yesterday, upon a Motion then made in the Words following, viz.

As it appears to this House, by the Lift of the Officers belonging to the Establishment of Minorca: * That out of nineteen Officers, only one Adjutant, one of the joint Secretaries, the Provost Marshal,

and one Surgeon's Mate, and the Signal Man, f are attending their Duty in the Island: It is the Opinion of this House, that the permitting so many

Officers to be absent in Time of profound Peace, would be a great Neglect of the publick Service,

tending to the Destruction of Military Discipline; but that the fuffering them to be absent in Time of

War, at a Juncture, when the Island of Minorta has been threatened with an Invasion from the Spa-" niards, renders the Pollession of that important

Place precarious, and is highly injurious to the Ho-

onour and Interest of these Kingdoms.

After

After Debate, The Question was put thereupon,

And it was Refolved in the Negative,

Contents 57 Not Contents 69

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1. Because We conceive, That as the Fact stated in the former Part of the Question, appear'd plainly from the Paper laid before this House by the proper Officer, and neither was nor could be controverted by any one Lord, the Cenfure contain'd in the latter Part of the Question was not only just, but as gentle as so evident a Neglect of so important a Place, at so critical a Time could possibly allow. The Principal, if not the only, Argument made use of by those Lords who opposed the Motion was, That the Censure was general, and pointed at no particular Persons, which we rather apprehend to be a Proof of the Justice and Moderation of that Cenfure, as it could then only light upon the Guilty whoever they were; and we are inclined to believe, that had the Cenfure been applied to any particular Persons, the contrary Argument would have been urged, and the Injustice of a particular Censure, without Proofs, sounded high, tho' posfibly, at the same Time, the necessary Means of getting at those Proofs might have been render'd difficult: That out of nineteen Officers paid upon the Establishment of Minorca fourteen were absent, among whom were the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and the Governor of Fort St. Philip, was a Fact disputed by none, tho' the flightest Censure of it was oppos'd by the Majority of the House. We therefore hope, that Posterity, to whom we thus appeal, will not only approve of our Conduct in this Motion, but will likewife, from the ill Success of it, find Reasons to excuse our not attempting many others of the like Nature.

2. Because when we consider the tender Apprehenfions of the Administration for the Island of Minorca, in the Year 1740, when, upon Information received, that a few Troops were marching to the Coasts of Catalonia, and a few Tartanes affembled in the Port of Barcelona, Orders (possibly obscure from that Precipitation which the Emergency requir'd) were sent to

our Admirals in the Mediterranean, to provide immediately for the Defence of that Island, even by going there with their whole Force, if necessary; by the Execution or Mistake of which Orders, the Spanish Squadron was fuffered to fail from Cadix to the West-Indies. to the imminent Danger of our Fleets and Possessions there; we cannot well account for that profound Security in which the Administration feem'd to be the last Year, with Regard to that valuable Possession, when an Embarkation of fourteen or fifteen thousand Men, and above two hundred Transport-Ships was publickly preparing at Barcelona, and confequently within four and twenty Hours Sail of Minerco, which Embarkation foon after went undisturb'd to Italy: But we fear this inconsistent Conduct may give too much Credit to Infinuations lately scatter'd in the Publick, that the British Ministers were as secure that Minorce would not be attack'd by the Spaniands, as the Spanish Ministers were that their Embarkation would fail to Italy undisturb'd by our Squadrons in the Mediterranean.

3. Because it appears, that about the same Time that Major General Anstruther left that Island, by Leave from the Secretary at War, which was on the 15th of February last, Admiral Haddesk informs the Secretary of State, in a Letter of the 10th of the same Month, that by the latest Letters from Mr. Conful Birtles, he mentions, 'That a Spanish Embarkation is actually intended, and the the first Defign was on a fudden dropp'd, the last Intelligence declares the same to be renew'd again;" which Information, we conceive, was fufficient to have excited greater Apprehensions for the Danger of that Island, than feem to have been entertained, fince no one Step appears to have been taken thereupon for its Defence, or any Leave of Absence recall'd; but the whole Government was fuffer'd to devolve to a Lieutenant Colonel of one of the Regiments there.

4. Because it appear'd by the Examination of Major General Anstruther at the Bar, that when he lest Minorca, about the 15th of February last, above seven hundred Men were wanting to complete the Regiments there, and near the same Proportion of Officers

absent:

absent: That the private Soldiers were so uneasy at having been there so long, that many destroy'd themselves from Despair, and many maint'd themselves to get discharg'd. That should the island be attack'd, the Inhabitants would, in his Opinion, certainly join the Spaniards: That in his Opinion too, that Island was always in Danger when our Enemies were superior in the Mediterranean, which has been for some Time, and is still the Case. All which Circumstances concur to prove the Danger, the Neglect, and the Justice of censuring such a Neglect at such a Time.

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Because it was faid in the Debate by those whose high Stations best enable them to know, That a general Relaxation of Government, and Abuses of this Nature, were the Vices of the present Age. A melancholy Truth! which we conceive is so far from being an Argument for Impunity, that it evinces the Necessity, at least, of censuring such as we can attain to the Knowledge and Proofs of. And indeed, we have but too much Reason to believe, that the several Abuses committed in the feveral Branches of the Government, unpunish'd at least, if not conniv'd at, have already produc'd Effects too sensibly felt by this Nation; which Abuses, from the Nature of Things, necessarily multiply themselves, and if not speedily check'd, must soon forge a Chain of reciprocal and criminal Dependency, too strong for even the Authority of this House to break, too heavy for the Constitution to

6. Because the Motion for an Address, offer'd in lieu of this Question, in which the same Fact is stated in its full Extent, but without the least Censure annex'd to it, is, in our Opinions, not only unprecedented, but inconsistent with the Honour and Dignity of this House, as it may seem calculated to screen the Guilt it avows; and as it may be thought to intimate stuture Impunity for publick Crimes, if balanc'd by private Ministerial Merit. Artifice may clude Enquiries, or prevent Detection; Lenity may censure a Crime, yet spare the Criminal; but Mankind, we fear, may be at a Loss to account from what Motives so criminal a Neglect, fully stated, prov'd and admitted, could escape without Censure; or may ascribe it to

fuch as would affect the Reputation, and confequency leffen the Authority of this House.

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Greemwich	Ward	Westmareland
Carlifle	Bridgwater	Thanet
Shaftfbury	St. John	Batherst
Northampton	Oxford	Ric. Lincoln
Manfel	Exeter	Clinton
Chefterfield	Foley	Hereford
Leigh	Denbigh	Gower
Aylebury	Lichfield	Aylesford
Fabrouth	Beaufort	Glifton
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Talbot	Buffolk	Braford.

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The House of Lords having this Session called for a State of the National Debt, the same was laid before them, and was as follows: soo one than

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Stop put to the Proceedings upon controverted Elections

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Having before-mentioned the Establishment of the Committee of Elections, and the Country Party's having carried the appointing the Chairman of that Committee, it was expected, that this Committee would, before this Session was at an End, have cleared the House of all those of the other Party, against whose Election any reasonable Objection could be made; but upon the 15th of March, an Order being made, that the Election for the Borough of Flint, before referred to the Committee, should be heard at the Bar on the Wednesday following, this Order was immediately followed by a Motion, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of Elections, that they do not proceed on any Petitions, now before them, complaining of undue Elections and Returns.' Which Motion, to the Aftonishment of many Gentlemen of that Party, was patronized by almost all those who had accepted, or expected Places upon the late Change in the Administration; and consequently the Question was carried in the Affirmative. Upon this Question's being carried, as the Country Party expected another Motion of the same Kind, with regard to Elections at the Bar, they moved, that the House should now adjourn, but the Question was carried in the Negative, and a Motion being then made, 'That the House will not hear, at the Bar of this House, during this Session of Parliament, the Matters of any Petitions complaining of undue Elections or Returns, that have been already prefented to this House, except the Matter of the Petitions, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Flint in the County of Flint, and the Matter of the Petition of Thomas Forfier and Richard Liddell, Esqrs; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Boffiney, in the County of Cornwall; the Country Party moved for the previous Question, which was carried in the Affirmative, and the faid Motion confequently agreed to, which convinced the Country Party that neither they nor their Cause had any thing further to expect from those who had lately professed to be their Friends.

As foon as the House of Commons had, upon the A mostloyal 22d of March, as before-mentioned, agreed to ap-from the point a fecret Committee to enquire into the Conduct Commons. of the Earl of Orford, the following Motion was made and agreed to Nemine Contradicente, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to asfure him of the Fidelity, Zeal, and Affection of this House to his Royal Person, Family, and Government; and that his faithful Commons will take every Opportunity, in this critical Conjuncture, to shew, how sensible they are of the present dangerous Situation of Europe, by the Distress, to which the Queen of Hungary has been reduced; and, as the late favourable Turn of Affairs affords reasonable Grounds to hope that, if the is timely and properly. affifted by those Powers, who are engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her, the Balance of Power may be again restored, and the Tranquillity of Europe re-established, this House will therefore proceed with Unanimity, Vigour, and Dispatch, to support his Majesty in all such Meafures, as shall be necessary to attain these great and delirable Ends; having, from a just Sense of their Duty, the highest Regard for the Honour and Safety of his Majesty, and the truest Concern for the Freedom, Peace, Trade, and Welfare of thefe Kingdoms.

Which Address was on the 25th presented by the whole House, and his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen.

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THANK you for this dutiful and loyal Address. Your Unanimity on this Occation will, I am perfuaded, be attended with the happiest Consequences, both at home and abroad. I recommend to you the laying aside all Heats and Divisions. I desire nothing more than to reign in the Heats and Affections of all my People; which I look upon as the greatest Security to my Government and their Liberties.

Iournals ordered to be printed.

May the 5th, upon the Motion of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, the House appointed a Committee to confider of printing the Journals of that House, and to report their Opinion thereupon to the House; which Sir Watkyn accordingly did on the 31st, and the Refolutions of the faid Committee being with an Amendment to one of them agreed to by the House, were as follow, viz. eld

1ft. That all the Books of the Proceedings, or fournals of the House of Commons, now in the Custody of the Clerk of the faid House, and commencing with the Book, called Seymour, which begins with the Reign

of King Edward the fixth, be printed.

2d, That one thousand Copies of the faid Journals be printed, for the Use of the Members of this House, by the Appointment, and under the Direction, of Nicholas Hardinge, Efg; Clerk of the House of Commons, (the fame not to exceed thirty Volumes) with a proper Preface and Index to each Volume, and a general Preface and Index to the Whole.

3d, That a proper Recompence be made to the faid Nicholas Hardings, for the Lois of Fees, which he, and his Office, will fuffain, by printing the faid

Journals.

After which it was refolved. That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be

- graciously pleased to order the Sum of five thousand Pounds to be advanced to Nicholas Hardinge, Esq;
- Clerk of this House, towards enabling him to print the Journals of this House; and likewise the further
- Sum of one thousand Pounds, as a Recompence to
- the faid Nicholas Hardinge, for the Lois of Fees which he, and his Office, may fuffain, by printing
- the faid Journals; and to affure his Majefty, that

this House will make good the same."

And laftly it was ordered, "That the faid Journals be printed by fuch Person, as shall be licensed by

Mr. Speaker; and that no other Person do presume

to print the fame."

Address for permitting the Importation of Spariff Wool.

June 17th, The House resolved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will will be graciously pleased, by Proclamation to be iffued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or by his Order in Council, to be published in the London Gazette, to take off the Prohibitions and Restrictions, contained in the Act of Parliament of the thirteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for probibiting Commerce with Spain, so far as the same relate to Wool, and Barilla, of the Growth or Product of any of the Kingdoms, Dominions, Islands or Tetritories of the King of Spain, commonly called Old Spain, lying or being in Europe, or of the Islands, commonly called the Canary Islands, belonging to the said King of Spain.

These were the most important Transactions of this List of publiamous Session of Parliament, which, as will hereaster lick Acts appear, produced a very remarkable Change in the Face of Assars all over Europe; but that I may leave nothing very material unmentioned, I shall add a List of the publick Acts passed during this Session as sollows, viz.

An Art for continuing the Duties upon Male, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called England; and for granting to his Majety certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called Sectland, for the Service of the Year 1742.

An Act to repeal fo much of an Act palled in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the Preservation of the publick Roads in that Part of Great Britain called England, as obliges Persons not travelling for Hire, to make use of Waggons with Wheels bound with Streaks, or Tyre of a certain Breadth, or the said streaks to be fastened with Nails of a certain Size.

An Act for granting to his Majerly a certain Sum out of the finking Fund, towards the Supply for the Year one thouland feven hundred and forty two.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defettion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

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An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax, to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and

forty two. ' An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted by an Act passed in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the first, intituled, an Act for repairing the Roads leading from the Town of Bromfgrove, to the Town of Dudley, in the County of Worcester, and from the said Town of Bromsgrove to the Town of Birmingbam, in the County of Warwick, fo far as the faid Act relates to repairing the Roads leading from the Town of Dudley to the Town of Brom/grove, in the County of Worcefter, and for making the fame more effectual. An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted by two Acts of Parliament, one of the eighth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, and the other of the ninth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the first, for repairing the Highways between the House commonly called the Horshoe-House, in the Parish of Stoke-Goldington, in the County of Bucks, and the Town of Northampton, and the Road from the North Bridge of Newport-Pagnel, in the County of Bucks, to the Horfesboe-House.

An Act for continuing and making more effectual an Act made in the seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the first, intituled, An Act for repairing the Road from Wendover to the Town of Buckingham, in the County of Bucks; and for building a Bridge at Padbury, and making it

a County Bridge.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted by two Acts of Parliament, one of the first, and the other of the twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the first, for repairing the Highways between Tyburn and Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex; and for mending the Road leading from Brent-Bridge, over Hanwell-Heath, through the Parishes of Hanwell, New-Brentford, and Ealing, to the great Western Road in the said County.

An

An Act to explain and amend an Act paffed in the twelfth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to enable the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Catharine Coleman, in Fenchurch-ftreet, in the City of London, to rebuild the Church of the faid Parish; and for making the faid Act more effectual for the Purposes thereby intended.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots or one fixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale and Beer, which shall be brewed for Sale, brought into, tapped, or fold within the

Town of Kirkcaldy, and Liberties thereof.

An Act for explaining, amending, and making more effectual two Acts of Parliament, one passed in the ninth and tenth Years of the Reign of his Slate Majesty King William the third, for erecting Work-houses, and Houses of Correction in the Town of King from upon Hull, for the Employment and Maintenance of the Poor there, and the other paffed in the eighth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, for the more effectual Provifion of the Poor in the faid Town is and you

an Act for establishing an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for advancing the Sum of one Million fix hundred thousand Pounds towards the Supply for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and forty two. An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of seight hundred thousand Pounds, to be raised by An-" nuities, transferrable at the Bank of England; and for afcertaining the Customs and Duties upon Quickfilver, taken as Prize during the present War; and for the further appropriating the Supplies granted in Settis Seffion of Parliament.

An Act to exclude certain Officers from being

Members of the House of Commons.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, Employments, and Promotions within the Time limitted by Law, and

for allowing further Time for that Purpole.

An Act to impower the Justices of the Peace, of a Liberty or Corporation, to commit Offenders to the House of Correction of the County, Riding, or Division, in which such Liberty or Corporation

An Act to prevent the counterfeiting of Gold and Silver Lace; and for fettling and adjusting the Proportion of fine Silver and Silk; and for the better making of Gold and Silver Thread, : Aline bint

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted by an Act passed in the seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King Garge the first, for repairing the leveral Roads leading from the Town of Ledbury, in the County of Hereford, to the fee veral Places therein mentioned; and for making the faid Act more effectual, mininger to the mA

An Act to explain and amend two Acts of Para liament, one made in the ninth Year of the Reign s of her late Majesty Queen Anna intituled, An Act for repairing the Highways from Short Bridge, in the Parish of Pours field, to the Town of Portfmonth, in the County of Southampson, and another Act made in the twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majerly King George the first, for enlarging the Term in and by the faid Act granted, and for other Purpoles therein mentioned; and for enlarging the Term and Powers by the faid last mentioned Acceranted ? An An for enlarging the Term and Powers grant-

ed by an Act paffed in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King Garge the first, infituled, An Act for repairing the Roads leading from Cirencefter Town's End to St. John's Bridge, in the

County of Gloucefler, and is olderingenter , 251 Mint. An Act for continuing the Powers granted by three feveral Acts of Parliament, one for repairing * the Road from Stump Croft to Nowmarket Heath, and the Town of Cambridge, another for repairing the Road from Foulmire to Cambridge, and the third 4 for explaining, amending and rendring more effectual the faid two former Acts; and for enlarging the Terms granted by the faid two former Acts, up of An Act to render more effectual an Act made in

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the 9th and 10th Years of the Reign of his lare Majesty King William the third, intituled, An Act for erecting Hospitals and Work-houses within the

. Town of Golchefter, in the County of Effen, for

the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof.

An Act for securing to John Byrom, Master of Arts, the fole Right of Publishing, for a certain Term of Years, the Art and Method of Short Hand

invented by him and tooks being validate

An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty on foreign Cambricks imported into Great Britain, and for allowing thereout a Bounty upon certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported.

An Act for the more effectual preventing the counterfeiting of the current Coin of this Kingdom, and the uttering or paying of false or counterfeit

Coin.

An Act to impower the Importers or Proprietors of Rum, or Spirits, of the British Sugar Plantations, to land the same before Payment of the Duties of Excise charged thereon, and to lodge the same in Ware-houses at their own Expence; and for the Relief of Ralph Barrow, in respect to the Duty on some Rock Salt lost by the overslowing of the Rivers Weaver and Dane.

An Act for the more effectually preventing any Cloth or Woollen Goods, remaining upon the Rack or Tenters, or any Woollen Yarn or Wool left out to dry, from being stolen or taken away in the

Night-time.

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or he An Act for further regulating the PlantationTrade; and for Relief of Merchants importing
Prize Goods from America; and for preventing
collutive Captures there; and for obliging the Claimers of Veffels, seized for Exportation of Wool, of
any unlawful Importation, to give Security for Costs;
and for allowing East-India Goods to be taken out
of Ware-houses, in order to be cleaned and refreshed.

An Act to revive feveral Acts, for the Punishment of Persons destroying Turnpikes, or Locks, or other Works erected by Authority of Parliament, and for other Purposes therein mentioned; and to continue several Acts relating to Rice, to Frauds in the Customs, to the clandestine Running of Goods, and to Copper Ore of the British Planta-

tions;

tions; and for extending the Liberty given by the Act of the twelfth Year of the Reign of his present

Majesty, for carrying Sugar, of the Growth of the British Sugar Colonies in America, to Ships belonging to any of his Majesty's Subjects reliding in Great

Britain, and navigated according to Law; and for

the more effectual preventing the cutting of Star or Bent, min batusoni

or Bent.

5 An Act to continue feveral Laws, for the Encouregement of the making of Sail Cloth in Great Britain, and of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for allowing a Draw-back on the Exportation of Copper Bars imported; and to explain a Clause of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, to prohibit the Exportation of Com, and other Things therein mentioned; and to give further Time for the Payment of Duties omitted to be paid for the Indentures and Contracts of Clerks

and Apprentices.

An Act to explain an Act made in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act to render t e Laws more effectual for pree venting the stealing and destroying of Sheep, and other Cattle.

An Act for preventing the Mischiefs which may happen by keeping dangerous Quantities of Gunpowder in or near the Cities of London and Westminfter.

An Act to prevent the Marriage of Lunaticks.

An Act for the better enabling the Commissioners for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the City of Westminster to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, to finish the faid Bridge, and to perform the other Trusts reposed in them; and for enlarging the Time for exchanging of Tickets unclaimed in the last Lottery for the said Bridge; and to make Provision for Tickets in the faid Lottery, loft, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

And I shall conclude with his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses upon Thursday the 15th of July, as follows: the Queens, to the

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I 1 My Lords and Gentlemen,

THIS Session of Parliament has been drawn out His Majesinto fo unusual a Length, and the Season of ty's Speech the Year is fo far advanced, that I am persuaded, of the Sesyou are all very defirous of a Recess. fion.

"I acquainted you, at the beginning of the Seffion, with my Endeavours to bring about an Accommodation between those Princes, whose Union was most necessary in this critical Conjuncture. The Treaty, lately concluded between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Pressia, under my Mediation, and so highly to the Honour of Great Britain, must undoubtedly produce the best Consequences to the common Cause.

The Successes which have attended the Austrian Arms in Germany, the Conjunction of the King of Sardinia's Forces with those of the Queen of Hungary in Italy, the present favourable Disposition of the States General and of other great Powers, are, under God, chiefly owing to the generous Affiftance afforded by this Nation, to it's ancient and natural

Allies.

'These happy Events cannot fail to give Encouragement to our Friends, and to establish the Reputation of our Strength, and our just Influence Abroad.

' If, for the further Support and Defence of the Queen of Hungary, and to restore and secure the Balance of Power, fo particularly recommended to me by my Parliament, it should become necessary for me to controct new Engagements, or to enter into further, I rely upon your Zeal and Perseverance, in so just a Cause, to enable me to make them good.

'In the midst of these extensive Transactions, I have been, and shall continue to be, attentive to the Profecution of the War against Spain with the utmost Vigour; which is of the greatest Importance to the Trade and Navigation of my Subjects; the Encouragement and Protection whereof, thall be one of my principal Cares.'

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grah of Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'The Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch, with which you have given such large Supplies, for the Service of the current Year, demand my particular Thanks, and are fresh Proofs of your Duty to me, and of your Concern for the true Interest of your Country. The Success, with which these Supplies have been

railed, must convince all the World of the established

" Credit of this Nation."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the justest Confidence in the Affections of My People; which I shall not fail to cultivate, by a constant Care of their Rights and Liberties, and by promoting their Prosperity and Happiness. Let it be your Endeavour, in your respective Countries, to make these My good Intentions rightly understood; to calm and heal all Animosities and Divisions; to support my Authority and Government; and to preserve the Peace and good Order of the Kingdom.

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And afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by bis Maje-fly's Command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Tis His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 16th Day of September next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 16th Day of September next.'

CHAP. II.

An Account of the most remarkable Domestick Occurrences relating to the Publick in general.

Change in our Administration. A S the Change in our Administration, which happened soon after the Beginning of this Year, produced a great Alteration, not only in the Affairs of this Nation, but of all Europe, I shall begin this Chapter with a short Account of that Change. I have already taken Notice, that upon the Court Party's losing the second Question in the Affair of the Chippenham Election,

Election, Sir Robert Walpole retired from the House, and that both Houses next Day adjourned at his Majesty's Desire, till Thursday the 18th of February * The Fate of this Question was a manifest Proof, that the Country Party, or the Opposition, as it was called, had got a Majority in the House of Commons, so that it was become impossible for the then Administration to support itself any longer, without gaining over some of those who were then at the Head of the Opposition. This the Minister had foreseen, and had used all his Endeavours to gain over some of the Chiefs of the oppofing Party, particularly his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was then considered as their Center of Union; for on the 5th of January 1741-2, as was publickly, and, I believe, with Truth affirmed, the Lord Bishop of Oxford waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-House, with the following Meffage, delivered to him (as he faid) by the Earl Cholmondely, from His Majesty: That if His Royal Highness would write a Letter of Condescension to the King, His Majesty would give a Gracious Reception to Him, his Friends, those of His Councils, and Servants, who should all be provided for in due Time: That the 50000 l. per Ann. should be immediately added to His Royal Highness's present Income: And, that all His Debts should be paid with all convenient Speed.

To this Message His Royal Highness returned the following Answer:

That he look'd on this Message as a Proposal from the Minister, and not from His Majesty: That he would embrace the first Opportunity to throw himself at His Majesty's Feet; and at that Time should be far from prescribing Terms for himself to His Majesty; but that he could not come to Court while Sir Robert Walpole presided in His Majesty's Councils: That he look'd on him as the sole Author of our Grievances at Home, and of our ill Success in the West-Indies: And that the disadvantageous Figure We at present make in all the Courts of Europe, was attributed alone to him.

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His Royal Highness having thus generously and wisely rejected the Offers made to him in this particular Manner, his Example was followed by the whole Party, and it was affirmed, that all the chief Leaders of that Party had entered into Engagements, that no one of them should agree to any Terms with the Minister, or accept of any Post in the Administration, without a general Concert and previous Confent. This made the Party formidable, indeed irreliftible; and if they had flood to this, they might have obtained what Terms they pleased for their Country, as well as themselves. In these Circumstances the Minister was, when the second Question upon the Chippenham Election shewed him plainly, that the Majority of the House of Commons was against him, which made it dangerous for him to continue any longer a Member of that House, because a single Question might have sent him to the Tower. For this Reason chiefly, I believe, he retired from the House that Evening, and next Day, being the 3d of February, the House was adjourned, as I have before related, which prevented any immediare Parliamentary Proceeding against him. This was the great Crisis: During this Adjournment the Fate of Britain, and, I may say, of Europe, was to be determined; and therefore we may suppose, that on the one Hand nothing was left unattempted to draw off fome of the Country Party, and that on the other, if there ever were any mutual Engagements, they were upon this Occasion reiterated and confirmed. In the mean Time, viz. upon the 9th, it was published in the Gazette, that His Majesty had been pleased to grant unto the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, the Dignities of a Baron, Viscount and Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron of Houghton in the County of Norfole, Vilcount Walpole, and Earl of Orford in the County of Suffalk. And alfo, that His Majesty has been pleased to lignify his Pleasure, by Warrant to the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Effingham, Deputy to his Grace Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marthal, and Hereditary Earl Marthat of England, that Mrs. Maria Walpele should have and enjoy the fame Place, Pre-eminence, and Precedency

dency in all Affemblies and Meetings whatfoever, as the Daughter of an Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

These Grants were very surprising to those who were not in the Secrets of the Cabinet; but upon the Thurfday following they were much more furprised, when, upon the Earl of Orford's going to Court, and refigning all his Employments, it was whifpered about, that the Right Honourable the Lord Carteret had accepted of being one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and that Samuel Sandys Esq; had accepted of being Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of Treasury, without the Confent or Knowledge, as was faid, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wates, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Chefterfield, or any of the chief Leaders of the Country Party, except William Pulteney Efg; fince created Earl of Bath.

Next Day being Friday the 12th, there was a great Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of both Houses of Parliament, who had appeared upon the Country Interest, to the Number of about 300, at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, the Chief of whom

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Dake of Bedford Lord Gower Earl of Berkfhire tifh Peers. Earl of Carliffe Lord Strange Earl of Attelbury Lord Andover Earl of Shafilbury Lord Guernsey Eart of Lite field Lord Quarendon Bart of Oxford Earl of Barrimore Lord Viscount Falmouth Sir Edward Seymour Lord Ward Sir Erafmus Philips

PERSONAL PROPERTY OUTBITIONS THE BUT THE Duke of Argyle Lord Bathurft Earl of Exerce Lord Talbet, and other Bri-Barl of Chefter field The Marg. of Carnarvon Earl of Rockingham Earl of Granard Earl of Hallifax Lord Viscount Limerick Earl Stanhope Lord Viscount Gage Earl of Macclesfield Lord Viscount Chetwynd Lord Viscount Cobbam Lord Perceval Earl of Darnley Sir Charles Mordaunt

Sir

Sir Robert Grofvenor Sir Edward Dering Sir Roger Burgoyne Sir John Hind Cotton Sir Henry Northcote Sir William Carew Sir Miles Stapylton Sir Hugh Smithson Sir William Morris Sir John Rusbout Sir Michael Newton Sir Roger Twisden Sir Robert Long Sir Charles Wyndham Sir Termyn Davers Sir James Dashwood Sir Watkin Wm. Wynne Sir Cord. Firebrace

Sir Edward Thomas Sir Francis Dashwood Sir Facob Bouverie Sir John Chapman Sir Abraham Elton Sir John Peachy Sir William Courtenay Sir James Hamilton William Pultney, Efg. Samuel Sandys, Efq; Philips Gybbon, Efg; Geo. Bub Dodington, Efg; Edmund Waller, Efg; William Shippen, Elg; William Fazakerley, Elg; William Mellift, Efg. Alderman Heathcote John Bance, Elg;

And a great many other Members of Parliament.

At this Meeting, what had been furmised the Day before, was publickly owned, both by Mr. Pultney and Mr. Sandys, and fome warm Speeches were made upon both Sides; but as great Protestations were made, no open Breach enfued; and upon the 16th, a new Commission was issued, without any seeming Discontent, whereby the Earl of Wilmington, Samuel Sandys, and George Compton Esquires, Sir John Rusbout, Bart. and Philips Gybben Efg; were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; the Lord Harrington was created Earl of Harrington, and appointed Prefident of the Council in the Room of the Earl of Wilmington; and the Marquis of Tweedale was sworn of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and appointed one of His Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, by which a new Office was re-established, that had been annihilated over fince the Beginning of Sir Robert Walpole's Administration.

As the avowed Defign of the Opposition had always been to have an impartial and strict Inquiry into past Conduct, to have some necessary Laws past for se-

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curing our Conflitution against the illegal and corrupt Practices of Ministers, and to have a national Administration established without Distinction of Parties. this Design still continued to be patronifed by his Royal Highness and most of the Leaders in the Opposition, and might certainly have been effected, if they had all stood firm to one another. What Promises were made by those who had accepted of Places, I shall not pretend to give an Account of; but that some Promiles were made is highly probable, for on the 17th, being the Day before the Parliament was to meet according to Adjournment, his Royal Highness, attended by a great Number of Persons of Quality of all Parties, waited on his Majesty at St. Fames's, and met with a most gracious Reception, and soon after, by his Majesty's Order, a Party of the Guards was ordered to attend him, which, from his Royal Highness's Anfwer to the Bilhop of Oxford, we may suppose, would not have happened, if no Promises had been made to profecute the Delign, upon which the Opposition was formed, and to which alone it owed its Success.

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This Reconciliation between his Majesty and his Royal Highness, together with a Change in the Administration, occasioned great Rejoicings all over the Kingdom, and great Concord appeared among all those that had been in the Opposition, upon the Parliament's meeting after the Adjournment; but it foon began to be suspected, that the Design of the Opposition would not be profecuted with any Vigour by those who had at first made a fort of Breach, and thereby created a Jealoufy amongst all those who were hearty and sincere in what they had before openly professed. As this Suspicion was confirmed by what happened upon appointing the new Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Duke of Argyle, upon the 10th of March, religned the Ordnance, and the Command of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards Blue, which he had been reflored to upon the 20th and 27th of February preceding; but none of the new Placemen followed his Example, fo that before this Seffion of Parliament was ended, a new Court Party began to appear in Parliament, confifting of all the former to a Man, with the Addition of the new Ministers and their Friends,

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which

which threw the Majority again upon the Court Side of the Question, and may probably continue there in Secula Seculorum, if national Distress does not restore na-

tional Virtue.

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Though this Change in our Administration produced this Charge. no Change in our Measures at home, yet it produced a very great Change in our foreign Measures; for our new Ministers were scarcely settled in their Adminiilration, when it was refolved to fend a great Body of our Troops over to Flanders, the second Regiment of Foot-Guards having at a Muster upon the 16th of February, received Orders to be ready with their Knapfacks and other Accoutrements, for marching at an Hour's Warning; and before the first of the next Month, feveral Regiments of Horfe, Foot, and Dragoons, had Orders to hold themselves ready for imparking on the first Notice, but no Transports were hired till the first of April, nor were the Regiments to be fent abroad actually named till the 24th, when his Majefty was pleased to appoint the following Regiments of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, to be embarked as foon as poffible for Flanders, to be there under the Command of Lieutenant-General Honywood, till the Arrival of the Right Hon, John Earl of Stair, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, who was then to take upon himself the Command thereof.

HORSE.

The Third Troop of Horse Guards. The Fourth Troop of Horse Guards The Second Troop of Horfe Grenadier Guards, The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The King's Regiment of Horse. Major-General Ligonier's.

DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant-General Honywood's. Lieutenant-General Campbell's. Major-General Hawley's, Lord Cadogan's. Sir Robert Rich's. Major-General Cope's.

FOOT.

FOOT.

Three Battalions of Foot Guards.
Mayor-General Haward's.
Brigadier Carmwallis's.
Colonel Duraure's.
Brigadier-General Pulteney's.
Colonel Campbell's.
Colonel Peers's.
Colonel Handafyd's.
Brigadier Huft's,
Brigadier Ponjanby's.
Colonel Jobnson's.
Colonel High's.

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And his Majesty was at the same Time pleased to appoint the following General Officers to command the said Troops.

Field-Marshal, Earl of Stair.

Lieutenants, General, Earl of Dunmors, Campbell.

Howard, Cope,
Ligonier,
Hawley,
Earl of Albamarla,
Cornwallis,
Earl of Effingbam,
Pultensy,
Bragg,
Hulke,
Ponfonby,

And upon the 30th, he added to these the two following Brigadier Generals, viz, the Earl of Rothes, and Charles Frampies Esq.

April 27th, His Majesty reviewed on Blackheath Troops sent Haward's and Ponsonby's Regiments of Foot, presently to Flanders.

after which they imbarked in the Transports provided for them at Deptford and Woolwich, but being detained by contrary Winds, they did not arrive at Oftend till the 9th of May. From this Time the Troops designed for Flanders, being 16334 Men, continued to be embarked and sent over by Degrees, but so slowly that the last of them did not arrive there till the Month of September, before which Time the French Army under M. Maillebois was marched from Westphalia, and the Electorate of Hanover being thereby freed from Danger, an equal Body of the Troops of that Electorate were ordered to join our Troops in Flanders; as were likewise the 6000 Hessian in British Pay.

Though the Troops thus fent over, neither did, nor could attack any of the Enemies of the Queen of Hungary, yet they did not remain altogether without Bloodshed; for soon after the Arrival of the first two Regiments at Bruges, some of the Soldiers having given Offence to the fuperflitious Burghers of that City, by ridiculing a Procession, were furiously attacked by the Mob, and feveral Men killed on both Sides. And on the 10th of July, some of the British Soldiers being in the Market-Place at Ghent, one of them, as the Butchers said, stole a Piece of Meat; but the Soldiers fay, that he only took it up to fmell if it was fweet; upon which the Butcher cut him across the Face with a Knife, and one of the Soldiers returned the Compliment by running him through the Body. Upon this the Fray became general; the Butchers with Knives and Cleavers, and the Burghers with old rufty Swords and Spits, attack'd and kill'd fome of the Soldiers. In the mean Time about twelve Troopers with their broad Swords came to the Relief of the Foot, cut down all before them, and put the Mob to Flight, Some of the young rash Officers were for letting out the Soldiers from the Barracks, but were over-ruled by the more prudent, and with Difficulty the Soldiers were lock'd in. Mean while the Magistrates assembled, and ordered an Edict to be issued, that whoever should any Ways affront the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, should be whipt, and burnt in the Back, and turned out of Town. The Tumult continued for above two Hours, and feveral were killed on both Sides.

Whatever

Whatever this Army in Flanders was defigned for which must be left to Posterity to find out, his Majefty, it feems, had once resolved to go over to see it; for about the Beginning of September, Preparations were actually begun to be made for that Purpofe, and several of his Servants and Horses were sent to Gravesend, in Order to be ready to embark; but as this Journey would have been a great Expence to the Nation, his Majesty was prevailed on to lay aside the Delign, and foon after the Beginning of the next Month, a Stop was put to the Preparations, and the Domesticks with the Horses were ordered to return to London: susuassociales la

As the Resolution for sending these Troops to Flan- Earl of Stair ders was taken without any previous Concert with the and Lord Dutch, and as it was necessary to bring them into to Holland. the Scheme for acting in that Country, if any fuch there was, the Earl of Stair, after having been made Field Marshal, and Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Forces in Flanders, was appointed his Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and upon the 3d of April he embarked for Holland, but had no Success as to this Part of his Embaffy, as I shall give a more particular Account in the Annals of Holland. However, as to another Part he succeeded, I mean a defensive Treaty of Alliance, with regard to his Majesty's German Dominions, which, it was faid, he brought over with him, August 28th, when he arrived, unexpectedly to the Publick, here at London, where he staid but a few Days, having fer out again for Holland the 3d of September. And foon after, to wit, upon the 19th, he was followed by the Lord Carteret, who made as short a Stay at the Hague as the Earl of Stair had done here: Whether his Lordship succeeded in his Errand, or what it was, is yet a Secret; but he had like to have suffered in his Return; for having embarked at Helvoetsluys, on Board the Sbark Man of War, the 2d of Ottober, at three in the Afternoon, and failed before four, he met with fuch tempestuous Weather, that the Ship was in some Danger; however he was at last, on Wednesday Night landed fafe at Yarmouth, and arrived on Friday in Town, to the great Joy of his Friends, who were in fome

fame Pain about him, because the Packet-Boar that failed from Heleuteflugs along with the Man of War, arrived on Monday at Harwich, and gaye an Account of his Lordship's being at Sea.

Admiral Leftock arrives in the Mediterranean.

Admiliant o

Though the Backwardness of the Dutch prevented our new Ministers from giving the Queen of Hungary any great Affstance this Year in Flanders or Germany, yet they took Care to make our Squadron in the Miditerranean of great Service to her. In my Annals for last Year, I gave an Account of the Spaniards landing in Kaly, and of the Affront put upon our Squadron by the French Admiral. This publick Affront obliged the former Minister to send a Reinforcement to Admiral Haddock, under the Command of Commodore Lesch, soon after made a Rear Admiral, who arrived at Gibraltar the first Day of January, being the first of this Year, and sailed again the 5th with the following Ships under his Command, viz.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Neptune	Commod. Leftock	90	750
Barfleur	Clinton on believe	90	7500
Bedford	Cornwall	70	480
Effect	Robinfon	70	480
Naffau	Medley	70	480
Hampton Court	Dent'	70	48b
Royal Oak	Vincent idago	70	480
Romney	Smith	50	300
Winchester	Lloyd	501	300
Winebelfea-	Holcome	20	1500

At Portmobon he joined Admiral Haddock, whose Health was so bad, that on the 5th of March he resigned the Command to Admiral Listock; and returned to England, where he arrived about the End of May. Upon the 1st of the said Month of May, Mr. Lestock, by his Letters of that Date, from on Board the Neptune, off Antibes, advised, that Vice Admiral Haddock, having, upon Account of his Indisposition, been oblight to charge him the said Mr. Lestock with the Command of his Majesty's Mediterranean Squadron, he had set

[.] See Annals for 1741 . P. 244. 437.

Sail therewith from Portmahone the 12th of April, in order to the Execution of his Majefty's Instructions. which he had received from Mr. Haddock, having first appointed Cruizers in proper Stations, for procuring Intelligence and annoying the Enemy, and that they had already had the good Fortune to take and deftroy feveral Veffels, laden with Provisions for the Use of the Spanish Forces, and prepared with proper Accommodation for transporting their Horse to Italy. The same Letters also mention, that on the 4th Instant, fome Days before the Departure of the Fleet from Portmabone, the Victuallers, with fix Months Provisions for the Squadron arrived there under the Convoy of Captain Norris, fo that the whole Squadron had thereby completed their Victualling before they failed from thence.

And by other Accounts we had the following Lift of his Squadron, as it failed from Portmabon, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Marlborough	90	Plymouth	160
Neptune .	90	Rupert	60
Borfleur	90	King from	60
Lancaster	80	Guernsey	50
Somerfet	80	Dartmouth	50
Effex	70	Romney	50
Ipfwich .	70	Oxford	50
Bedford	70	Salifbury	50
Royal Oak	70	Falk ftone	40
Buckingham	. 70	Winchelfea	1 20
Leunes	70	un erath plans	वर् प्रशेषकारं
Neffew	70	r Bomb	290,010
Pambroke:	60	3 Fireships	at this bid
Warwick	60	I Hospital S	hip
Dragon	60	1 Shebeck	ado ylimia
And the second second second second	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	TOUR MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND ASSOCIATE	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

As to the Import of the Instructions which Admiral Admiral Leffock received from Admiral Haddack, it is not fent thicher. known; but it may be supposed, he had some fort of Orders to watch the Motion of the French and Spanish Squadrons, which had both put into Toulon, and perhaps to oppose them if they attempted any Thing

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against

against the King of Sardinia. This, I say, may be supposed by his taking up his Station at Antibes; but our new Ministers resolved to act more openly, and as our Squadron in the Mediterranean was not yet quite strong enough to oppose both the French and Spanish Squadrons, Mr. Matthrws, who had been just restored to his Rank in the Navy, and confequently made a Vice-Admiral, had Orders to repair to the Mediterranean with a new Reinforcement, in order to take upon him the Command of the Squadron there, and with Orders, as we may suppose from his subsequent Conduct, to attack and destroy the Spanish Squadron, if they moved out of Toulon let whoever would protect them. On the 16th of April he failed from Spithead with fix or eight Line of Battle Ships under his Command, having hoisted his Flag on board the Namure, and having arrived in the Mediterraneun, and taken upon him the Command of the Squadron in that Sea, he was some Time after appointed his Majesty's Mipifter Plenipotentiary to all the Princes and States of Italy.

burnt in a French Port.

Laise

Spanish Ships The first remarkable Affair that happened, after his taking the Command upon him, we had the following Account of, in Letters from the Vice-Admiral himself, dated in Villa Franca Harbour, June the 14th, and brought by Captain Callis, Commander of the Duke Fireship, viz. That Captain Norris upon his Cruize between Cape Rous and Villa Franca, having had Notice of five Spanish Galleys, being failed from Margaretta to St. Tropez, he immediately followed them thither with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, in order to detain them there till he should receive Orders from the Admiral concerning them: But that the faid Spanish Gallies having began to fire upon the King's Ships, and thereby broken the Rules which are usually observed in a neutral Port, Captain Norris, had immediately given Orders to the Duke Fireship to set fire to them, which being accordingly executed by the faid Captain Callis, they were all immediately defroyed. stade and and harogener out want a tall a located Under to watch me Monon or the Lond of and Spanis

> N. B. St. Tropez is a French Port in the Mediterranean, lying to the Eastward of Toulon, 990 of

The next Affair was still more remarkable, as will Commoappear from the following Account fent, by a Letter dore Marfrom Edward Allen, Efq; his Majesty's Conful at Na-dition aples, to the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 10th of gainst Na-August. This Letter advised, That on Sunday Morn- ples. ing the 19th of August, N.S. a Squadron of his Majefty's Ships, confifting of the Ipswich, Capt. William Martin, Commodore; the Panther, Capt. Gideon; the Oxford, Capt. Pawlett; the Feversham, Captain Hughs; and the Dursley Galley, Captain De l'Angle, four Bomb Vessels, and four Tenders, appeared in the Bay of Naples; and some Hours before they came to an Anchor before the Town (which was about four o'Clock in the Afternoon) the Duke of Monteallegre fent to his Majesty's Consul, to desire him to go aboard the Commodore, to know whether they came as Friends or Enemies, the Appearance feeming, as he faid, hostile, but that his Sicilian Majesty would be glad to receive them as Friends, defiring nothing more than the Amity of his Britannick Majesty. The Conful, upon that, went on board the Commodore, who communicated to him the Purport of the Order he had received from Vice-Admiral Matthews, and a Message to be delivered in the King's Name to his Sicilian Majesty, which was, That his Britannick Majesty being in Alliance with the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, and the King of the Two Sicilies having joined his Forces with those of Spain in declared War with England, to invade the Queen of Hungary's Dominions, contrary to all Treaties, he, the Commodore, was fent to demand, that the King of the Two Sicilies should not only forthwith withdraw his Troops from acting in Conjunction with those of Spain, but that his Sicilian Majesty should promise not to give them any further Affistance of any Kind whatever. Captain Del Angle, of the Dursley Galley, was charged with this Message, and the Commodore defired the Conful to accompany the Captain to be his Interpreter. They went to the Secretary's Office at five o'Clock: The King was then at Church, and was not to return till fix. But the Duke of Monteallegre received the Message, and told them, that when the King returned he would give the Answer. Accord-

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ingly, at eight, the Duke of Monteellegre came down from the King in Council, and told them the Demand would be complied with, and in Writing, as required; but delired to have some Answer also in Writing, importing, that upon the faid Compliance no Holfili-ties should be committed on their Side. They then returned on board with General Bourke, who was fent from his Sicilian Majesty to desire this of the Commodore; but he faid his Orders were absolute, and did not authorize him to give any Answer, but that he expected a Compliance in half an Hour's Time, or at farthest, an Hour, after the Conful and Captain's being on Shore. The Duke of Monteallegre then defired that he might infert in his Letter, That upon the Conful and Captain's Affurances by Word of Mouth, that no Hoffilities should be committed, his Sicilian Majesty did promise, &c. Capt. De l'Angle delired the Conful to tell the Duke, that he apprehended the Commodore would not be fatisfied with that Condition; upon which the Duke defired the Conful to affure the Commodore, that if he objected to It, it should be left out, and that the Substance of the Letter being fully what was required, he hoped it would be fufficient for that Night. It was two Hours past Midnight when the Conful returned on board, and the Commodore was so far fatisfied, as to promile be would not commence any Hostilities, upon the Affurances given him by the Conful, that any thing he objected to in the Form would be altered; and accordingly in the Morning another Letter was wrote in the exact Words required, and upon the Receipt of it, the Commodore ordered all the Ships to prepare for failing, and they were under Sail before Night, and failing, and they were under Sail befores Ni out of Sight the next Morning, the 21ft N. S. having been only twenty four Hours at an Anchor in the Bay. The whole City was in the greatest Alarm and Consternation imaginable during the faid Negotiation.

The following is a Translation of the Letter above-mentioned, written by the Duke of Monteallegre to Commodore Martin.

SIR, Naples, Aug. 20, N.S.
THE King had already resolved, and given Orders that his Troops, which are joined with those

those of Spain, should withdraw, in order to the Defence of his own Dominions. His Majesty commands me to promise you, in his Name, that he will forthwith repeat his Orders, that his Troops, withdrawing from the Romagna, where they are at prefent, shall immediately return into this Kingdom, and that he will not, in any Manner whatfoever, either aid or affift those of Spain any more in the prefent War in Italy.

Signed,

The Marquis of Salas Duke of Monteallegre.

To Captain William Martin, Commander . of the English Squadron.

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The Vice-Admiral at last took up his Station at the Spanifo Ma-Hieres Islands, where his Ships not only rode fafe in eazine de-a fine Road, but were so near Toulon that no Ship could Ginese fail from, or into that Port, without being observed Port. by them; and in October we had the following Account by Letters from him, dated in that Road, September 17th, viz. That he the Vice-Admiral, having had Information that some Magazines of Cora had been laid up by the Genoese at Arassa, for the Use of the Spaniards, he had dispatched Commodore Martin thither, who arrived in that Road the first of September, and immediately sent Officers on Shore to fearch for the faid Magazines, and that they having found four of Barley there, belonging to the Spaniard, had forthwith destroyed the same, by throwing them into the Sea.

While we were thus employed in the Mediterranean, Our Trade and in carrying our Troops over to Flanders, our monfrued-Trade was very much infelted by Privateers, provided by interruptwith Spanish Committions, but most of them navigated, and many of them commanded by Frenchmen. This Interruption of our Trade had, indeed, been our Misfortune, ever fince the beginning of our War with Spain, as appeared by a List of Ships taken by the Spaniards, which was made up by our Merchants and delivered into Parliament, in support of their Petitions against the Lords of the Admiralry,

from which it appeared, that from the beginning of September 1739, to January 11, 1741-2. the Enemy had taken 335 of our Merchants Ships, and if we fuppose, that several trading Ships were taken, especially in the West Indies, which our Merchants had never heard of, we must admit, that the Spanish Account in my Annals for last Year was pretty near the Truth *. But in this Year the Privateers had most extraordinary Success, especially if we consider, that we ought now to have been more upon our Guard than we could be at the beginning of the War; for from the 20th of January 1741-2, to the 20th of January 1742-3, we had Advices of the Enemy's having taken no less than 141 of our Merchant Ships; and these Privateers became so impudently daring, that they appeared in the German Ocean, as well as in every Part of the British Channel, some Accounts of which I shall give as follow, viz.

Yarmouth, July 24. On the 21st Instant a new Snow, - Kelt, Mafter, failed out of our Roads for Newcaftle, and on the 22d, about eight Leagues N. W. from this Place, was attacked by a Spanish Privateer, who fired at her, and obliged her to bring to. The Privateer's Crew were Part French and Part Spaniards; they had fix Carriage and fix Swivel Guns, and fifteen English Sailors on Board, whom they had taken Priloners from feven other Ships that unfortunately fell into their Hands just before, which they had fent away; by which they had reduced their Hands to twenty four, and could spare none to carry off the Snow, or else (being a new Vessel of about 120 " Tons Burthen, and but on her fecond Voyage) the had probably shared the same Fate. The Privateer ' plundered the Snow of every Thing valuable, and left the Mafter, Men, and a Woman Passenger, nothing but the Clothes on their Backs, but did no other Milchief; after which they made Mr. Kitt take the English Prisoners on board, fearing they would rebel against their Crew, being so few in Number. On the 23d Mr. Kelt came in here, and put the English Prisoners and the Woman Passenger on Shore.' Helwoet-

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STATE OF STREET

* See Annals for 1741. P. 433.

Helwoetsheys, July 25.

I fail'd from Harwich Yesterday, about Six o' Clock in the Afternoon, and after a pleafant Paffage, landed this Forencon at Heloutt. We were chaced this Morning leveral Hours by a Privateer, but there being a brisk Gale of Wind we out-fail'd him, tho' he made all the Sail he could to overtake us; and upon our landing, had the disagreeable Sight of a fine Ship, fent in by the Privateer this Morning, who afterwards went in quest of us. And fince I have been here the has fent in two more, one loaded with Rice and other Goods, and the other a Ship of 400 Tons, from Norway: There is one of the Prizes loaded with Bale Goods, and worth 20,000 l. Sterling. The Privateer that took them is a Dunkirker, and has not a Spaniard on Board of her. She has in eight Days taken nine Ships, all upon our own Coasts. And it would grieve the Heart of any one to hear the Sailors tell of the cruel Usage of the Captain of the Privateer towards them; and the Men they have fent in with the Prizes are the most ill-looking Fellows that ever were seen; and till fuch Time as they had ftript our poor Sallors of their Cloaths, were eaten up with Vermin, and had nothing but Rags; and it makes me shudder when I fee the French Rascals swaggering on board these Ships, a Plank of which their Captain and Crew were never worth before. Here are now in the Haven, a Privateer and four Prizes, and thore are expected in every Moment; and if there is not an immediate Stop put to the Privateers, this Harbour will foon be as famous for Prizes as ever St. Sebaffian's was.

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PRESIDENCE SANS

Campuere, July 25.

Last Night a light Collier was brought in Prize to Flushing, taken on Thursday last, on the Wells, close by the Floating Light on the Dudgeon Shoals; the Men were taken on Board the Privateer, (a Snow with a Goofe Stern and a Spread Eagle on it) but the Mafter's Wife begging on her Knees, they allow'd ber and her Husband to stay on Board the Collier. structed and truck of Autority at this Theorem

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The Irifh Dunkirk Commander, who was left on Board the Collier, stripp'd the Master of his Cash, Watch, Silver Buckles, &c. and his Wife of her Body Cloaths to her Shift and Petticoat; so they parted from the Privateer, and directed their Course for Dunkirk. But next Day meeting with a Man of War, and some Transports for Ostand, from England, they bore away for Flushing, where they now lie. And this Day the Cutter's Men, or English Smugglers, went on Board the Prize, and brought ashore the Master and his Wife by Force, and would have kill'd every Soul of the Spaniards, had not the Burgomaster sent a Party of Soldiers to protect them.

There is one Sail more taken this Day, and ranfom'd for 400 l. There are three Privateers out, who

bave taken now ten Sail.

And by another Letter from Capt. Tivitoe at Dunkirk, dated July the 8th we had an Account as follows, viz.

On the 1st of July, about 12 o'Clock I faw a Sail to Windward of me, which I conjectur'd to be a Privateer, and immediately made all ready, in the best Manner I could, and then tackt being as near the Kentish Knock as I thought safe; she tackt also, and bore down upon us, on which I ordered our Colours to be hoisted, and then fir'd a Gun, and saw the Shot pitch in the Water, close by his Quarter; he still bore down fast upon us, but shew'd no Colours, nor any Men or Guns appear'd; I then fir'd a fecond Time, and faw the Shot make a Hole in her Main Sail, at which her Men all appear'd, and mounted 18 Swivel Guns, and began to knock out the Tomkins; a young Scotchman I had on Board fir'd two Guns, and then their Men appeared very thick, but never attempted to fire; by this Time I got all my Guns on one Side, and loaded; the was then ready to board us, and when I faw their Small-Arms and Number of Men, I defired our Men to go off the Deck, at which Minute he fir'd a four Pounder, that cut one of our Fore-Shrouds, and went through the Sail, but he mis'd boarding us, and fell to Leeward; we then went on Deck, and struck our Colours; at this Time he had

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had hoisted a Spanish Ragged Staff, but struck it directly. He then ordered us to hoist out our Boat. which we did, and I fent five Hands on board her, and they kept them all and fent the Boat back full of Spaniards, Renegado English and Flemings, with their second Captain, Peter Vermar, a Fleming, who ask'd me how I could have the Impudence to fire at a Ship of their Force; however he treated me very well, as I was his Prisoner; they put on board me two Flemings, and eleven Spaniards, and ordered the Ship to Bilboa. The next Day, being Friday, I was in fight of the North Foreland, and on Saturday was not above three Leagues from it, when we were in hopes. of being retaken; on Sunday Morning we were in Calais Road, and took a Pilot on Board, who brought us into Dunkirk. The Privateer arriv'd here on Monday, and brought in with her three Prizes, two belonging to Hull, and one to Scotland, and we are all tour now in the Harbour. This is the Privateer that engaged the Grampus Sloop, is called the Santa Cristo Desportal, and commanded by Don Pedro Valparado; the has two Chace Guns that carry four Pound Shot, eighteen Swivels, and about fixty Men. There is another Privateer here, that mounts fix Carriage Guns of four Pound, eight Swivels, and about 100 Men. There are also two others, on the Coast, viz. a Snow of fixteen Guns, and a Galliot Hoy.

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These Accounts from Holland were the more sur- Women priling, because by the Treaties substitting between the Passengers Dutch and us it is stipulated, that it shall not be lawful the Captors. for any foreign Privateers, to fit out their Ships in either of the Ports of the aforesaid Parties, or to tell their Prizes, or but the same to ransom, or any other Way to truck either the Ships and Goods, or any other Lading whatfoever: Nay, they are not to be allowed to buy Provisions, except what shall be necessary to carry them to the next Port of their own Country. From whence it is plain, that the Indulgence given by the Dutch to these Privateers, was a Breach of the Treaties sublisting between the two Nations; and the intercepting of our Dutch and Flanders Traders was the more provoking, because in them there are gene-R 2

rally fome of our Women Passengers, several of whom were ravished by these Brutes after being taken, and one Woman in particular had the Fingers of her Right Hand cut off in desending hersels, so that they could not conquer her Chastity, till the Loss of Blood made her faint away, and in that Condition the inhuman Wretches ravished the Woman, which I mention for the Honour of the fair Sex, and because it shews, that notwithstanding the general Depravity of the present Age, we have still amongst us some Women who have a greater Regard for their Chastity than they have for their Life.

A Spanish Privateer Soized at Oftend. Whilst the Spanish Privateers were thus triumphing in the narrow Seas, one of them was so unlucky, or rather so foolish, as to put into Ostend, and to carry in along with him a loaded Collier from Sunderland, commanded by Capt. Wilkinson, but the Government there immediately ordered the Privateer to be seized, and the English Collier to be restored to her Captain; which was the least they could do, considering that Spain was then in actual War with their Sovereign, the Queen of Hungary, and England her most Faithful, and only disinterested Ally.

t nant Bradfhaw released by the Portugueze.

In my Annals for last Year I gave an Account of the Lieutenant of the Argyll Man of War being detained and made Prisoner by the Partugueze. This Lieutenant, and all the Men that were along with him, were detained and kept in a noisome Dungeon for nine Months, which was but a bad Return for the Care we shewed, some Years ago, of that Kingdom, in fending a strong Squadron, at our own Expence, to protect it against Spain, which then threatned even Lisbon itself with a Siege: I say, at our own Expence, for if his Portugueze Majesty ever paid for the Expence of that Squadron, it was not to the Nation of England. However, this trifling Dispute was at last, it feems, made up, but how I can give no Account of; and the Lieutenant, Mr. Peregrine Bradlbaw, with such of the Boat's Crew as remained alive, were fet at Liberty in May last, and having returned to England, Mr. Bradsbaw was in Consideration of his

. See Annals for 1741, P. 253, 439

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Sufferings, advanced in October last to be first Lieu-

tenant of the Cornwall, an eighty Gun Ship. Among the many Examples of Spanish Cruelty in Gentlethis War, I cannot omit the following Account of a man's Gra-Spanish Gentleman's Generosity and Gratitude. In titude. June last arrived at Bilboa, one Don Francisco Alvarez de Guillian, who had been taken by the Eltham

Man of War, Capt. Smith, on board a Spanish Ship bound to the Havannah, some Time before, near Puerto-Rice, and carried into Antigua; where, he fays, he was so well treated both by the Captain of the English Man of War and the Gentlemen of Antigua, that he could not fufficiently express his Gratitude for the Civilities receiv'd of them, having had his own Liberty, and that of three other Persons, at his Request, granted him: In Return of which Generosity. he obtained at Bilboa the Liberty of Mr. Edward Doyly, and three other English Gentlemen, taken on board the Judith, Capt. Martin, from St. Christopber's.

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In my last Annals the Reader will see a Remark A Sa Carmade in Virginia upon the private Cruizers fitted out tain broke there, * to which I shall now add, that on the 9th Martial, of June last, a Court Martial was held by Admiral Cavendish, on board his Majesty's Ship the St. George at Spithead, to enquire into the Conduct of Sir Felverton Peyton, late Captain of the Hector, and of Captain Fanhaw, late Captain of the Phænix, during the Time they were station'd at Virginia and South-Caroling, from whence they lately return'd to England. The Court adjudg'd Sir Yelverton Peyton to be difmile'd from ferving as a Captain in the Royal Navy; and adjudg'd Captain Fanshaw to be mulched fix

Months Pay for the Use of the Chest at Chatham. The Accounts I have hitherto given, are fuch as re- The Otter lare to the War in general, and now I shall give some upon aband of the most remarkable Accounts that relate to the Bank. Conduct and Behaviour of particular Men here in Europe, referring those in America to their proper Place. Fan. 14th, the Otter Sloop of War, Capt. Mexander Gordon, was in a violent Storm drove upon a Sand

Bank off Aldborough in Suffex, upon which the Boat was hauled out, and 18 of the Men ordered into it, and sent ashore to bring off Assistance. The Crew insisted much upon the Captain's going in the Boat, but as it is the Captain's Duty in case of Danger, to be the last in leaving the Ship, he absolutely refused it, tho' they were every Moment expecting to be beat to Pieces. The Boat with the 18 Men in it got safe to Shore, but the Storm increased to such a Degree, that neither that nor any other Boat durst venture to Sea, so that the Ship was beat to Pieces, and the Captain and every Soul lest on board perished before any Assistance could get to them.

fuccess of the Grampus and Fox Men of War.

From Lisbon we had the following Accounts, dated Feb. 13. Yesterday's Mail from Operto, brings us News, that last Week fix Merchant-men, loaded with Wine, Fruit, &c. for London having fet fail, were scarce got one League and a half from the Bar, when they were attack'd by three Gallician Privateers, who engag'd them; they vigorously defended themselves for a long while; but one of the English Ships being taken, the other almost exhausted, retired as well as they could, and got fafe into the Harbour. About the same Time, by meer Chance, the Grampus Sloop station'd there, happen'd to come in, and seeing the Privateers, engaged them, funk two, and retook the English Vessel: As to the other, which was the biggeft, having fuffer'd very much in the first Engagement, she made off, for fear of being funk by her own Leaks, and 'tis supposed got into some little Harbour near the Frontier.—Last Monday the Fex Man of War, Capt. Edwards, took a Spanish Privateer that was here last Week. The faid Privateer having spied an English Merchant-man go out, would fain run after her; but the lawful Time to run after an Enemy not being expir'd, she was fir'd at, and oblig'd to come to an Anchor,-The next Day the Spaniard hoisted up his Defiance Flag at the Main-Top mast Head, to challenge, in a manner, the whole Nation: But Captain Edwards having watch'd his Motions when he went to Sea, follow'd him, attack'd and took him, and brought him into St. Julian's Bay; but being inform'd that there would arise fome some Difficulty about her being made a good Prize, prudently carried her off, and it is thought to Gi-

braltar, where the Difficulty will be less.

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His Majesty's Ship the Hastings, commanded by And of the the Lord Bamff, which failed from England the 24th Haftings. of December 1741, to cruize off the Madera and Canary Islands, law a Sail on the 7th of January (the Island of Madera then bearing W. : N. 35 Leagues) to which Lord Bamff gave Chace, and ac two in the Afternoon being within Gun-Shot, fired athwart her Fore Foot, to bring her to; the returned the Fire, and hoisted Spanish Colours; upon which they began to engage, and continued engaging till four o' Clock, when the flruck, and called for Quarter. She proved to be a Register-Ship of 20 Guns, and 105 Men, belides ten Men and four Women Paffengers, and a Child, and was bound from Cadiz for Havanna. Eleven of the Spaniards were killed, and many wounded, and their Ship's Hull and Rigging very much thattered; but the Haftings had not one Man either killed or wounded, and but little Damage done to the Ship. On the 16th of January, as the Haffings was going to Madera with her Prize, The fell in with a Ship and a Snow; the Snow chased her, under English Colours, and the Hastings chased the Ship, which hauled her Wind, but housted no Colours: The Snow finding the could not come up with the Haftings, bore away for the Prize, which had fallen to Leeward, and attack'd her under Spanish Colours; upon this the Hastings bore away to her Affiftance, and in two Hours came up with the Snow, which then struck without making any Relistance, there having been only a few Shot exchanged from their Chace-Guns, before the Haftings came up with her. She proved to be a Privateer from the Canaries, of 14 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 73 Men. The Ship which the Haftings first chased, was her Commodore, and carried 26 Guns and 200 Men.

May 19th, his Majetty's Ships the Launcefton, Capt. Ditto of the Peter Warren, and the Portmabon, Capt. Elmere, came Launceffon into Phymouth from a Cruize, with a Spanish Privateer, and Portmacalled the Perigrine, of 14 Carriage, and as many Swivel Guns, and the four following Merchant-Ships, COVERENCE

which

which the said Privateer had taken, viz. one belonging to Bristol, of 300 Tons, (that carried 50 Men, and fought three Hours before she struck) freighted with Bale-Goods, call'd the Defiance, Capt. Gardiner, bound from Bristol to Jamaica: The Spaniards, as soon as they had taken the Ship, killed the Captain of the Defiance, for so gallantly desending her. Two Garelina-Ships, homeward bound, one called the Clapham-Galley, Capt. Ougier, bound from South-Carolina, for Guernsey; the other the Charles, Captain Harrimond, from South-Carolina for London; and a North-Yarmouthman, called the Hare, Capt. Goodman, bound from Tarmouth to Oporto. The Captain of the Privateer had got safe off of Bilboa, with an Intent to have carried them into that Port, but he altered his Intentions, and steered his Course for St. Schassian's, and in their Passage to that Port sell in with the above Men of War, who took them, and brought them safe into this Port.

Capt. Gordon of the Grampus killed.

June 26th, we had an Account, that his Majesty's Sloop the Grampus, then commanded by Capt .-Gordon, had been attacked by a Spanish Privateer, who, miftaking him for a Trader, bore down upon him with Intent to board him at once, but foon found his Error, The Fight continued obstinate for two Hours, when the Privateer took to his Oars, and sheer'd off, though the was much superior in Guns, Weight of Metal, and Men, having 120 Hands on Board; the Grampus for Want of Wind could not pursue him. At the first Fire of the Spaniards, which was a Broadfide and a Volley of small Arms together, the Captain of the Grampus was killed by the Cartouch-Box taking Fire by his Side, which tore him in a most terrible Manner. Soon after the same Privateer met with and attack'd the Port-Galley, Capt. Friend, from Oporta, who treated him fo roughly, that he was a second Time glad to sheer off without his Errand.

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Success of the Loo Man of War.

The Earl of Northesk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Lee, being on a Cruize off of Cape Finisterre, and the Parts adjacent, received Intelligence of a small Privateer being at Parts Nova, upon which he stood in there on the 30th of June, but the Privateer discovering

covering him, got higher up the River than the Loa could venture, and it falling calm, Lord Northesk was obliged to anchor close by the Towns of Porto Nova, and St. Jogo, into which he fired a few Shot, then landed some Men, and dismounted four Guns which were on a Battery at Porto Nova, and fet Fire to feveral Houses at St. Fago. On the 7th of July, Lord Northesk met with his Majesty's Ship the Dealcastle, commanded by Capt. Elton, and receiving Intelligence of some Vessels being at Vigo, they run up the River, and anchored before that Town, where they made Prizes of four Veffels, two of which they fet on Fire, being light, and not having Sails on Board to bring them out. They fired several Shot into the Town, to cover the Boats while they cut away the Vessels, there being a pretty smart Fire at them with Small-Arms from the Shore. On the 19th of July, upon Intelligence that the Privateer was still about the River of Porto Nova, the Los run in and anchored under the Island of Blydenes, where Lord Northesk put a Lieutenant and fixty Men, with two of the Ship's Six-Pounders, into a Sloop taken at Viga, and fent her up the River in quest of the Privateer; the Sloop could see nothing of her, but in her Return chased a Bark on Shore, and let her on Fire; and Lord Northesk landed some Men, and burnt a Village of about 40 Houses.

September the 18th, we had an Account, as follows, Ditto of the viz. On the 7th Instant, his Majesty's Ship the Kinfale, Kinfale, the Hon. Capt. Hamilton Commander, being on a Cruize off Diep, on the 7th current, and standing in Shore, he saw a Vessel lying to, which, as soon as she saw the Man of War, made Sail towards her, hoisting French Colours; the Kinfale standing for her, they soon came within half Gun-shot, when the Privateer hauled down her Colours, and intended to have boarded the Kinfale, which she took for a Collier.——She is a new Vessel, and well found, has a Lute Stern and a Horse Head, and is rigged sometimes as a Schooner, and sometimes as a Brigg, and of the 58 Men she had when taken, 24 are French; she is mounted with two Carriage and 13 Swivels, and is the same that engaged the Grampus Sloop of War some Time since, and

killed Captain Gordon; the took fix Prizes in the Channel, which she carried into Dunkirk, from whence the had been failed four Days when taken by the Kin-Sale. Her Name is El Santo Christo del Portal y nostra Seniora de la Soledad de Portugalette.

A Letter from Captain Barnett of the Dragon in Hieres-Bay, dated September 15th, gave the following Account :

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Dragon.

Ditto of the WE are just come from a Cruize off Catalonia, where we took eight small Barks of little Value, chiefly by the Help of a fine Xebeque, laden with Beans, which we took from the Wash of the Shore at Matero; the had four Carriage-Guns, twelve Patteraroes, and fix Swivel-Blunderbuffes. The attempting her with Boats would have been impracticable; but the Barge had taken two fmall Settees, which we manned and armed. We stood in, and anchored within Shot of the Town, to favour the Attack, which was commanded by our First Lieutenant, Mr. Ded. They had a warm Fire from the Xebeque, and a smart Fire of Musketry from the Shore; but Mr. Dod going on resolutely, the Spaniards e left the Xebeque, after giving three Fires, and though he was wounded by a Musket-Ball, which went through his Shoulder, early in the Action, he stood the Deck to the last, and brought the Xebeque off; but she proved a dear Purchase, as four of our best Men were killed, and eight wounded. After doing Justice to the Courage and Conduct of Mr. Ded, indulge me with Leave to speak of the Bravery of the Men: A Shift of Wind put our two Cruizers to Leeward, so that they could not board the Xebeque, and more Soldiers still coming into the Town, no Time was to be loft; on which a Midshipman (Mr. Stephen Wood) proposed swimming to her: He had no fooner spoke the Word, than ten of the Men threw off their Cloaths, and being led on by this gallant young Man, took the Water, swam on Board through a warm Fire, haul'd down the Spanish Enfign, and hoisted an English one they found on Board, loaded her Guns, and fired them on the Town. The Barge was then going in with the Pinnace, and an Anchor and Hawser, to warp the Xebeque off · after

f after they should have got Possession of her; but Lieutenant Aytone, who was in the Barge, feeing how Things were, row'd away with her only, and

took the Xebeque in tow, but not without being exposed to a good deal of Fire, though he had not

one Man hurt.'

On the 7th of December, in the Latitude of 49: 40. Dittoof the Scilly, bearing E. half N. Distance 36 Leagues, his Bridgema-Majesty's Ship the Bridgewater, commanded by Capt. Rogers, fell in with a Spanish Privateer at half an Hour past Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, which being to Windward, bore down upon the Bridgewater. Captain Rogers kept close upon a Wind, under double reeft Topfails and Courfes. At Eleven o'Clock the Privateer hoisted an English Ensign, and fired a Shot at the Bridgewater; whereupon Captain Rogers hoisted a Dutch Enfign, hauled up his Main-fail, and back'd his Main-top-fail; but finding foon after that the Privateer made Sail from him, he hauled down the Dutch Enlign, hoisted English Colours, and gave her a Broadfide; upon this the Privateer took down her English Enfign, hoisted Spanish, and made all possible Sail from the Bridgewater, and fired her Stern-Chase Guns. Captain Rogers crouded Sail after her, and ply'd her with his Bow-Chase Guns till three in the Asternoon, when he came up with her, and gave her another Broadfide, which the returned; but Captain Rogers then finding that the thot from him, deferred firing any more till he came close up with her. About Nine, being close under her Lee-Quarter, he gave her another Broadlide, and Small Arms, upon which the called for Quarter; and Captain Rogers has brought her into Plymouth. She is called the Santa la Rita, alias El Neptuno, carried 140 Men, with 18 Carriage, and 8 Swivel Guns, and came out of Bilboa a few Days before the was

On the 6th of the same Month, his Majesty's Sloop Ditte of the the Welf, commanded by Captain Lefting, being on a Welf. Cruize off of Oporto and the adjacent Parts, was chafed by a Privateer Schooner and three Lug-fail Barcolongos; Captain Lofting took one of the Barcolongos with 19 Spaniards on Board her, and chased the Schooner into Bayenna Harbour; he then manned the Barco-

longo Prize, and sent her in Shore after two Sail, which were taken with little Resistance, their Men escaping on Shore. On the 18th, Captain Losting receiving the Intelligence of a Privateer's being at Portion Wide with two Prizes, he made for that Port, and after decoying a Pilot on Board by hoisting French Colours, he run up under those Colours within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town, and then anchored alongside the Privateer, and hoisting his proper Colours, fired both upon her and the Town, where was a Fortification with one 24 Pounder, and 300 Soldiers quartered in the Place, as the Pilot informed him.

After an Hour's Firing, the Privateet's Men left her, and got on Shoar; upon which Captain Lefting mann'd his Yaul, and took Possession of her, and of her two Prizes, a Brigantine and Snow, notwithstanding a continual Fire from the Breastworks on Shoar, and car-

ried them off.

By a Letter from on Board the Serpent Sloop, in the Downs, dated December 29th, we had an Account as follows:

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Christmas Gambols of the Serpens Sloop.

FOR your Amufement here follows an Account of our Christmas Gambols. On Friday the e 24th Instant, at half an Hour past One in the Afternoon, thick Weather, off Dunginefs, I faw the Spanifb Privateer which was talked of to much last Sommer, standing towards us with his Courses and Topfails fer; in a few Minures Time we faw him haul his Courses up, and we being so remarkable, he soon perceived who we was, therefore fet his Courfes again, put about, and flood from us with all the Sail he could make, and we crouding after him, the made for Boulogne, but being a Flood-Tide, and the Wind shrinking, he edged away towards Calais; when Night came on, it came also a thick Fog, so lost Sight of her; however, we kept on our Chace along Shore, it being calm almost all Night long; we lay upon the Lurch, expecting to fee him the next Moming, which accordingly happened, and in some Time after faw another Sail, which proved to be his Majefty's Ship the Lyme, to we were both chafing of her at once,

where

once, he from the Eastward, and we from the Westward, my Gentleman had no Chance but running 'alhore; the accordingly did, all Sails standing, in Whithand Bay, between Blackness and the Chiffs of Catais. I run into three Fathorn Water after her, and fired a great many Shot at her, hoping to demolish her, but the Tide of Ebb coming down, and but ' little Wind, we were drove to the Westward, so could do no more with her that Day. Morning at Break of Day, I made a bold Push, and run so near, that I imagined our Ship would just lie afloat at Low Water, and then came to an Anchor, being within Reach of my Swivel Guns, therefore began to play upon him, with all the Guns I had that "I could bring to bear, hoping to give him his Quietus, which I expect I have done; but the Privateer Isy in and out, so that we had nothing but her Stern towards us; the continual Motion of my Ship, which was very considerable, made it very difficult for us to strike him, notwithstanding which, we killed and ' wounded several Men, which we saw carry'd off, the ' lying dry most Part of the Time, as near the Top of ' High Water as they could get her, and notwithstand-'ing some of her great Guns which she got out of her, and mounted on the Sand, pretty well under ' Cover, which enabled them to make very good Shot 'at us, being without Motion, which was far different with us: We have that away her Fore-Top-Mast, cut her Rigging all to-Pieces, and damaged her Hull fo much, that I am in Hopes it has disabled her from getting off again, though by her lying to far dry, for most Part of the Tide, to be fure they will have great Opportunity of repairing her: Be that as it will, while I am upon the Station, I shall take Care to watch her Motions; her Shot from her Battery has cut our Rigging pretty much, and fome of them has hull'd us, one between Wind and Water, which came into the Bread-Room, and has damaged all our Bread. The Shot we found fince in the " Middle of a Bag of Bread, which with one more, which I have on Board, I find to be three Pounders, both marked with the King's broad Arrow, therefore must have been English Shot, and I cannot think

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where he could have got them; we have not a Man killed or wounded, which is very furprizing, confidering how many Shot came through our Rigging; and between the People as they flood upon Deck. We were upon fuch Shoal Water, that our Ship grounded for a little while, with our Stern right to him, which was the Time he did us the most Mischief, but when our Ship floated, and got our great Guns to bear upon him again, we made him foon Leave off firing of his Guns upon the Sand; when Night came on I thought it most adviseable to heave up our Anchor, and come away, having a Breeze off Shore, for had the Wind been out, and blown any thing, we must have staid there to have kept her Company, and confequently have loft our Ship. During this Engagement I fent our Boats three Times, with Intent to fet her on fire; but they returned again without doing the Job.

Success of the Saphire.

His Majesty's Ship the Saphire, commanded by Captain Helmes, being on a Cruize on the Coast of Portugal, and in Company with some homewardbound Merchant Ships, which he was convoying into the Sea, faw two Sail on the 25th of December, upon which he made a Signal for the Merchant Ships to keep their Courfe, and gave Chace: About two o'Clock in the Afternoon the two Sail parted, one keeping her Wind, the other bearing away; Captain Holmes continued chaling the tormer, and about five took her, the being a Spanish Privateer of about fifty Tons, with eight Carriage and fix Swivel Guns, and fifty two Men. It being then calm, Captain Holmes immediately shifted her Men into his Ship, and put a Lieutenant and thirty Men on board her, to row after the other Vessel, which they came up with the other Evening, and retook and found her to be a Sloop from Limerick, bound to Lifton with Butter.

Privateers plunder the Spanish Coast.

In August the Pulteney Privateer, mentioned in last Years Annals, and another Privateer named the Pearl, not only went into Vigo, and took a Spanish Ship out of that Harbour, but they landed in several Ports of Gallicia, where they made some Plunder, and obliged the Inhabitants of some small Villages to pay them Contribution, to save their Houses from being burnt.

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In the Month of October following, his Majeffy's Drake Sloop the Drake being on a Cruize near Cadiz, fell Sloop rein with three Spanish Privateers of considerable Force, the Paliency with whom she engaged, and fought till she was al-Privateer. most ready to fink. In the Interim came up the faid Pulteney Privateer, who directly attacked the Spaniards, and gave the Drake an Opportunity to withdraw. Captain Purcell finding himself in Danger of being overpowered, hoisted his Bloody Flag as a Signal that he would neither give nor receive any Quarter, by which the Spaniards being convinced, that nothing but Blows was to be got, they sheered off, and left Captain Purcell to purfue his Cruize.

And in the Month of December the fame Captain Brave De-Purcell had another fmart Engagement with the Spa-fence made by Ditto mards, of which we had the following Account from Paltoney Gibraltar, dated January 7, 1742-3. Though I Privateer, am in no Disposition at present for writing long Letters, being much out of Order with a Cold: yet I would not leave you to common Report only for the Account of an Action, the most gallant, I dare fay, which has been performed in the prefent War. It happened in Sight of this Garison, a lit-

tle to the Eastward of Europa-Point, and almost in Reach of our Guns, on Monday the 27th past, and is as follows:

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The Pulteney Privateer, a large Brigantine, mounting fixteen Carriage and twenty fix Swivel Guns commanded by Captain James Purcell, which had been cruifing some Time in and about the Streight's Mouth, appeared that Morning standing in for this Bay from the West, but with little or no Wind. As foom as the was feen from Algizare, or Old Gibraker, there were fent out to her two great Xebeques belonging to the King, each carrying 120 'Men, 12 Carriage Guns, and a great Number of Pattereroes and Musquetoons.

Finding the Brigantine almost becalmed, and looking upon her as already their own, they made great Hafte with their Oars, and the Current being in their Favour, foon came up with her. At this Time there was but one Man of War in the Bay,

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and another heaving down in the new Mole, and the in the Bay an eighty Gun Ship without a Maintop Maft; to that there was no affifting the Privateer but by a Reinforcement of Men, which might very eafily have been fent when the Xebeques first stood out; but the Captains of the Men of War, though applied to, abfolutely refused to reasonable a Request, alledging, that it was impossible to small a Vessel, even full of Men, could escape so superior a Force. The brave Captain Purcell was however of a different Opinion; and though he had in all but forty two Men on board, and of those three wounded in an Action a few Days before; yet he was refolved not to give up a Veffel that had the Honour of a Commission from the Admiralty till the last Necessity; and finding his Officers and Men in the same good Disposition, they prepared for an obstinate Defence. After a few fingle Guns the Sasniards came pretty near and hailed the Veffel by her Name, and the Captain by his (being both very well known upon the Coasts of Spain) entreating him to strike and preserve their Lives, for that otherwise they would give no Quarter. These Thrests were returned with Guns, and so the Engagement began; which, for the Time it lasted, was as warm as perhaps ever was fought, where there was to great a Disparity in the Force. The Spaniards made three Attempts to board, but Captain Purcell always predently referving Half his Broad-fide they never had the Courage to go through with it, and by that Means exposed themselves so much, and were so difabled, particularly in the last Pull, that they could stand it no longer, but made off with their Oars towards Malago, the gallant Purcell Still firing and endeavouring to purfue them; but there being not a Breath of Wind, and not being able to row fast enough, they were soon out of his Reach. The Engagement lafted an Hour and three Quarters, and the Pulteney had but one Man thot through the Body, and five more very much wounded; but

what is very remarkable, every Man on board was

that through the Clothes. The Enemy's Los, you

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may believe, is very great, or they would not have left the Vessel which they came out with a Resolution to take; and a Deserter, who came in some Days ago, makes it exceed even all Expectation: But of that I shall say nothing more till it can be better ascertained. Captain Purcell's Sails and Rigging were all shot to Pieces, and some Nine pounders went through his Hull and Masts; but he could see that they were in a very different Condition, being greatly shattered in their Hulls, as well as torn to Pieces in their Rigging and Saile

to Pieces in their Rigging and Sails.

The victorious Pulterry remaining becalmed after the Battle, several Boats went from the Town and rowed her round, and the Garison in general have so high a Sense of the great Merit of the Action, of which many hundreds of them were Wirnelles, that the Governor and Officers have already made up a handsom Sum for a large Piece of Plate to be made a Present of to the gallant Captain, with a proper Inscription, in Honour of his Conduct and Bravery; and the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Place will do the same in another Piece; the Sailors having already received a Present from them in Money.

Copy of a Letter from the Captain of the Fair Handley to his Owners at Oporto, January 28, 1741-2.

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THIS is to acquaint you that I am fafe arrived Captain off the Bar, after a long and tedious Passage brave Defrom Trepasse of forty seven Days, being destitute sence. of Provision, Water and Lights. Last Saturday we met an honest Fellow, who bid fair for the Ship and Cargo, but not bidding with a stout Heart, was obliged to go without her; it was a Barcalongs of ten Guns, and eighty Men, belonging to Vigo. To make sure, for sear I should not be believed, have brought sour of his Men Prisoners. I bless God neither myself nor Men received any Hurt, after three Hours Engagement. If we do not get in, be pleased to send me Water and Lights, having no S 2

Boat, being obliged to throw that and feveral other Things over-board, I am,

Small in & Gentlemen, sand Classian , Dast or och

Your obliged bumble Servant, वर्ष करूप होते व्यक्ति -gill dar each day and light-

' Jos. Douglass.'

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and the overe at P. S. My Sails are all to Pieces, Two of the Prisoners are much wounded.

Captain Douglass had but ten Guns and only fifteen Men: The Privateer boarded him with ten Men, fix of whom were killed, and the other four made Priforers, to witness, as he says, for his Behaviour.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Richard Howard of the Sloop Molly, dated at Bordeaux, February 1741-2, to Mr. John Nickleson, in London that is a Prefer of to the quitte Ca

Captain Howard's Misfortunes,

THIS is the first Opportunity I have had fince I was taken to acquaint you with my Misfortunes—On the 4th of April last, about 120 Leagues to the Westward of the Island of Madeira, we saw two Ships under French Colours, who we took to be Martinico Men, on which we lay too, to see if they would spare us a Compass or Glass, our own being rendered useless on the Passage, by bad Weather: But to our Misfortune foon found them to be two of the Company's Ships from St: Sebastian's, by receiving a Shot from them, on which we made fail, to get off, which obliged them to give us Chace, firing smartly from both Ships; but notwithstanding we were within Reach of their Guns, we had entirely got clear, had not my People, in the Disorder, by hoisting the Flying Gibb, let it fall into the Water, which brought our Vessel round to the Wind: In the Interim, by their continual Fire from both Ships, they hulled me twice between Wind and Water, and shot away my Masts, which obliged me to surrender; upon which they fent their Boat on board, but finding the Vessel disabled,

disabled, by the Shot she received, they had just Time to carry off her Sails, with fix Casks of Provision, before the funk. When we came on board the Enemy, we found the one to be a Ship of fifty, eight, and the other of thirty Guns, having 750 Men on board. They carried us to Laguir, on the Coast of Caraccas, where they put us into the Stocks for thirty three Days: From thence we were fent to the Row-Gallies, where we remained for fix Months and a Half, feeding on hard Food: From thence they remanded us on board the Ship we came in, which carried us to St. Sebastian's, where I was again fent Prisoner to the Castle, from whence I made my Escape to this Place, after a Scene of Hardships too tedious to relate, until I have the Pleasure of seeing you in London.' - This Captain, some Time before, with three Men and a Boy, engaged two Spanish Sloops, with fixteen Men each, one of which he took, and brought to Charles Town in South Carolina.

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Copy of a Letter from Captain Richard Baker, Commander of the Golden Sarah, dated Plymouth, March 28.

FTER having been chased fixteen Hours by Captain A FIBR naving occil chanding I could no Baker's A Spanish Privateer, and finding I could no Baker's Way clear myself of him, on Friday the 5th Instant brave Defence. I sheered my Ship about for him to come up with me, having taken in all my small Sails, and furled my Mainfail; and at half an Hour past twelve he came up to my Quarter, and gave me his two Chace Guns, and then his Larboard Broadlide of nine more, being all Six-pounders; at the same Time I gave him my Broadfide of four Three-pounders from my lower Deck, and my four small Quarterdeckers. The Engagement was very warm till past two o'Clock, when he sheered out of reach of my Guns, and got his Boat out, to stop, as I suppose, a Hole between Wind and Water, when I em-'a Hole between Wind and Water, braced this Opportunity to give my brave Men a hearty Drink of Wine. In a Quarter of an Hour his Boat was in again, and at us he came within Musket-

Musket-shot, and discharged all his Force, small Arms and all, and we gave him a warm Reception. our Guns being double charged, and we continued our Engagement as fast as ever we could load and discharge, and we generally got two Discharges of our great Guns to his one, but his Swivels he difcharged fafter than we: Thus we continued till past four, when he sheered a little from us, which gave me Time to mount three of my Quarter-deckers, which had been dismounted, and at us he came again, with his Guns all pointed forward. I faw his Delign was to keep under my Stern, and rake me fore and aft, so I put my Guns into a Position to gall him, if possible, as much; but my Ship being so much by the Stern, I could not fall the Metal of my lower Chace to hurt him, so closed my Chace Ports, and by that Time he began, and discharged his two Broadlides, and I mine, but was forced to sheer the Ship so about to bring them to bear, he keeping right at my Stern, that I chose he should rather come on board me than lose my Mark, which he did at the Starboard Quarter, and called on us to strike, which we refused; so he backed his Main-topsail, and then ranged again a long-fide, and run his Boltsprit among the main Rigging; we still refusing to strike he backed a ltern, and boarded me again at the Fore-chains, but not one of those Villains dared enter. All the Time he was on board we fired two Broadfides with defired Success, for we had but just Length for our Guns clear of his Side. He then downed Fore-Tack, and fat his Fore-top Gallant-fail, being on the Lee Side, and run away. I then got all my poor little Number, twenty three Souls together, and to the Praise of God, and my great Surprize, had but three flightly wounded; but to look on the Ship, fure fuch a Wreck never was feen. I believe it will cost 200 /. ro repair the Damage she has received. Never did any Men behave with more Courage than mine did during thewhole Action, which lafted upwards

Never did any Men behave with more Courage than mine did during thewhole Action, which lafted upwards of three Hours and three Quarters; nor is it possible for me to express the Satisfaction I had, to hear them declare, one and all, they would die with me rather

than strike.

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The Privateer was a new three Mass Ship, about 200 Tons, 20 Six-pounders, 16 or 18 Swivels, and there appeared to be 120 or 130 Men. On the 8th I joined Company with two of our Men of War, the Bridgewater, Captain Regers, and the Spye, Captain Newnbam, both worthy Gentlemen, and very careful of the Trade, who assisted me what laid in their Power.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ball, of the Vernon, from Barbadoes, arrived off Dover, dated April 5.

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ON Wednesday the 17th of March. in Lat. 50. Ditto of 15. about 130 Leagues to the West of the Captuin Lizard, at three in the Morning, we faw a Sail to Windward, but being dark, lost Sight of her: At five faw her again standing after us; at fix she hoisted an English Enlign, and fired two Guns to Leeward; we not answering with our Colours, as soon as he came within Gun-shot he hoisted Spanish Colours, and fired a Shot at us; upon which we hoisted our Colours, hauled up our Courles, and returned his Salute, which began the Engagement: It lasted two Hours within Pistol Shot of each other, during which Time he often attempted to board us, but was as often obliged to sheer off, by our firing brisk. by with our great Guns, with Grape-Shot, and our mall Arms. The last Broadside we gave him we perceived he had a great deal of his Rigging cut; and his Matts disabled, for he immediately lowered his Topfails, and dropt a-ftern: We kept our Colours flying about Half an Hour, but then finding he was not inclinable to renew the Attack, we kept our Course.—The Privateer is a new Ship, mounts fourteen Carriage Guns, befides Swivels, and a great Number of Men. — In this Skirmish we had only one Man wounded, who was shor through both Buttocks by a Musket Bell; and the Ship fuftained no Damage, except fome Shot-Holes in her Sails, and the Running-Rigging cut. The Man that was wounded, is in a fair Way of Recovery.

The San world and San

Captain

The ANNALS

Captain Archer in the Drake, bound from Cagliari to Newfoundland, touched at Gibraltar, and gave the following Account:

Ditto of Captain Archer.

ON Friday April the 30th, being in Company with a Snow, Captain Buf, Commander, about 7 o'Clock in the Morning faw a Settee, which viewed us round and chased us, and at eight came within Shot of us. We fired a Shot at her, and at the fame Time hoisted our Colours, as did she, and fired (when within Musket-shot of us) her Broadside with small Arms; we returned it three Times, and gave her all our small Arms. She continued to ply her small Arms very hot on us, and run upon our Larboard Quarter, while we in the mean Time plied our Quarter-deck Guns and small Arms, as fast as we could load them, into her. She boarded us, and entered. Several Men on our Netting with Cutlaffes and small Arms cleared us, with great Loss to them. She boarded us the second Time on the fame Quarter, and run her Prow in on our Maindeck, which broke her Prow, the constantly plying her fmall Arms, with fome large Guns, we doing the like. At length the fell a-thern on our Quarter. We could do no other than cut her Forefail to Pieces with our Cutlaffes and conftant firing, our ' small Arms having done them considerable Damage, fhe was forced to pull off with Loss. The Loss we fultained was one killed and four wounded, and we fustained some Damage in our Rigging and Sails by her great and small Shot, as was their Case, much of her Rigging being cut with our Bar and Grape Shot. The Action lasted about three Hours, from eight to f eleven.

N. B. The Drake bad fourteen Guns, and about twenty Men, the Spaniards about seventy Men.

Copy of the Journal of Mr. Robert Mitchell, Mata of the London, Coptain Oliver, from Lisbon, arrived at Falmouth.

Ditto of the Captain and Crew of the Linden.

JUNE the 9th, we failed from Lifton, in Com-

left

left a Spanish Privateer of eight Carriage, and as many Swivel Guns, and 120 Men; the 11th we faw a Sail in Chace of us, which we foon made to be the fame; he followed us three Days, but did not attempt to come within Gun-shot of us until the 14th, when they held a Consultation, and agreed to attack us. At one she came within Gun-shot of us, when we began to engage, being then in Lar. 1 38. 10. 63. Leagues to the Westward of the Rock of Lifton. Our Captain in the first of the Engagement was mortally wounded by an Accident in firing of the Cabbin Guns; we having no Cockpit, were obliged to leave him in the Cabbin during the Engagement, which lasted three Hours. At two o'Clock the Privateer boarded us, and put forty five chosen Men on our Deck, which forced us to retreat to our close Quarters; they expected to meet with little or no Relistance, but soon found their Mistake, for we gave them such a warm Reception with our fmall Arms, as obliged them to take to our Rigging, where they were full as open to us; the Privateer in the mean Time being grappled at our Stern, raked us fore and aft with their great Guns, by which they made a Breach in our Stern, and then threw in their Stink-pots and Combustibles, until they fet our Cabbin all in Flames, by which our wounded Captain was burnt as he lay, and the Man at the Helm, in a miserable Manner, and did other considerable Damage, but Providence kept it from our Powder Room. We all this while continued a fmart Fire on them; then firing one of our Cabbin Guns, and blowing up our Powder Chefts on Deck at the fame Time, we heard dismal Cries. We did them so much Damage, that the Privateer thought fit to heer off, and those Men that were alive on Deck, leaped over-board, except one whom I have now a We found three dead on our Deck, and (as our Prisoner informs us) we killed and wounded thirty more, for they threw their Dead over-board from our Ship. We had only twenty one Hands on board, but I was resolved to die rather than be taken, for I was sensible of the Usage I should meet with from them, having twice experienced it, once with -

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with our Captain, and another Time with Captain 4 Copper in the Townshend Packet. Captain Saul endeavoured all he could to affift us, but could not possibly do it without hurting us. They did us confiderable Damage in our Mafts and Rigging. When we got on Deck, we prepared for a fecond Engagement, as believing he would renew the Attack, but he thought fit to take his leave of us. They left their Graplins and feveral small Arms behind them. Our Captain lived thirty feven Hours in a miserable Manner, and then died. We had only four Men wounded. Soon after this happened, we fell in with the Lark Man of War, Captain Warren, bound to the West-Indies, who very unkindly pressed nine of our f brave Hands, and gave us nine others in their Room, who could be of little or no Service to us had any Accident happened; but the Wind favouring, we are fafely arrived at Falmouth. and in the

Copy of a Letter from Captain Wakeman, of the Richard and Robert, arrived at Oporto, from Newfoundland.

Dirto of Captain Hakeman.

contact the rest of the contact of t N the 20th I met with a Schooner Privateer, fifteen Leagues to the Westward of Operto, of fixteen Guns, a large Veffel, and fought him three Hours, board and board, without the Loss of a fingle Man; but we received a great deal of Damage in our Sails and Rigging, and three Shot in our Larboard Quarter. He never attempted to board us; I believe I fired above a hundred Weight of Dowder in the Engagement. I judge him to have about eighty or ninety Men on board. the division induces fit ite

Copy of a Letter from on board the Morant, Capsain Ladd, in the Downs, bound for Jamaica, duted July 18. wwo maning our firms

Captain Ladd atfel.

with an say expedic specific mo THE 17th of July, by Day-Light, we being half Way over betwint Beathy and the Franch French Vof. Coult, faw a Two-maft Voffel rack after us, who chaced us for three or four Glaffer; in which Time,

by the Captain's Directions, all Things were got " ready

ready for an Engagement, and finding the Veffel gained upon us a-pace, our Couries were hawled up, being determined to lay by for her; but he, feeing our Refolution, Force, and Number of Hands, attempted to make off without thewing any Colours; upon which, being near us, the Captain ordered directly to fire into him, when he thought proper to hoift French Colours, and bring too. About twenty of our Men boarded him, but upon Examination could find nothing to make him a Prize; though he had a large Number of very frout Men on board, and we all believed had we proved a weak Ship, we should have found him an Enemy.

Copy of a Letter from Malaga, dated October 19, 1742, O.S.

ON the 11th Instant the John and Lucy Bri-Captain gantine, of which I was Master, bound from Miller's ob-flinate Re-Galipoly to Exeter, on the Barbary Coast, fell in fiftance. with a Spanish Privateer of twenty Carriage and forty Swivel Guns, and a hundred and odd Men, belonging to this Place. We finding we could not go from her, the failing better than us, thought proper to make our Defence in the best Manner we could, we being on board in all only eleven Men and Boys, and ten Carriage Guns; fo we engaged her from two in the Afternoo till halt an Hour after five in the Evening, almost Board and Board all the Time. She then boarded us on our Starboard Quarter, and I lashed fast to us, and boarded seventy odd Men at once. We fought them half an Hour at our close Quarters; but we being over-powered, they foon cut our Decks and Hatches open, and got Polleffion of the Brigantine, and on the 13th inffant brought us into this Place. We had one of our best Men shot dead, and six more very dangercusty wounded. We killed and wounded a great many of the Privateer's People; their first Lieutenant is shot through the Leg. Our wounded People are sent to the Spanish Hospital to be cured, but none of the reft of the People are allowed any Thing from the King of Spain; to that was it not for the Riel

of Plate a Day that we are allowed by the King of England, we must starve.

Robert Miller.

Captain Friend's 'brave Defence.

December the 21st, arrived in the Downs, the Port-Galley, Capt. Freind from Operto, who gave an Account that in his Passage, he fell in with a Spanish Privateer, about 25 Leagues S. W. from Cape Clear, who bore down upon him under English Colours; but Captain Friend being on his Guard, would not fuffer him to approach too near, and therefore fired at him, as foon as he came within the Reach of his Guns, on which they lowered their English Colours and hoisted Spanish, and fired a Volley of Small-Arms, which Captain Friend returned with his Broadlide; then the Privateer fired his great Shot, tho' without Execution; but the English had better Luck, for Captain Friend immediately ordered his Lower-Deck Guns to be run out, which were loaded with double-headed Shot, one of which cut the Privateer's Mast, and brought the Men in the Top all down on Deck, on which the Spaniard sheered off, and left Capt. Friend to proceed on his Voyage.

Captain Everard deceives his Captors.

By a Letter from Breft, dated December 30, we had an Account that the Ship which was lately found at Sea, without any Person on board, and carried into St. Vallary's by a homeward bound French West Indiaman, proved to be the Samuel Snow, Everard, bound from Maryland to London; which Vessel was taken in Lat. 49. 40. 200 Leagues West of Scilly, by a Spanish Privateer, of 24 Guns, and 275 Men, belonging to Bilboa. They took out Capt. Everard's Mate, and one of his Men, and put 14 of their Crew on board him, and order'd her to Bilboa. As the Person to whom the Command of her was given, could speak Spanish so very indifferently that the Spania ds could not understand him, and being belides but a bad Seaman, they gave the Command of the Ship to Capt. Everard, but at the same Time threaten'd him with Death, if he did not proceed to Bilboa; however, the first Land they made was Usbant, and were within three Leagues of it when they faw the above-mention'd French Ship, and taking her to be an English

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English Cruizer, it put them in such a Fright, that they hoisted out the Boat, and obliged all on board to get directly into her, and left the Ship adrift. About an Hour before this happen'd, Capt. Everard had chang'd his Course, with an Intent to run her into the British Channel, where he hoped to meet with a

British Man of War.

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All these Accounts I have given in the very Words in which they were communicated, because I thought they would be more authentick in that Drefs than any other I could put them in; and belides these Examples of the Conduct, Courage, and Intrepidity of our British Sailors, we had many others; for many other Privateers and Prizes were taken besides those I have mentioned, and hardly any one British Merchant Ship was taken without making some Relistance, norwithstanding the known Superiority of the Force they were to relift; but of most of them we had no such particular Account as could be inferted in these Annals; and indeed, I could not have spared Room for the whole. As it is with great Pleasure I communicate any good Accounts of my Countrymen, I wish Gentlemen would be a little more careful in fending me fuch as are genuine; but there is a false and a very ridiculous Modelty prevailing in this Country, which makes Men ashamed to give an Account of any glorious Action, they or their Friends had a Share in because it is supposed to proceed from Vanity. This is founded upon our not making a proper Distinction between Vanity and Ambition. To defire to be famed for Virtue, Conduct, or Courage, or any Thing that is really laudable, is Ambition, and it is a Defire which no Man ought to be assumed of: The Romans were fo far from being ashamed of it, that they professed it in all their Writings, and encouraged it by their publick Regulations; because it is of great Service to Mankind and to Society. And the Grecians were fo far from being ashamed of it, that Homer, in his Description of a Battle in the Night Time, represents Ajax calling out for Light, that his Countrymen might fee and observe his glorious Deeds. True Ambition is therefore a Passion which no Man should be ashamed of, and which our Government ought

ought to encourage; but Vanity is of a quite different Nature: It is a Delire to be fathed, or a Fondness for, or Conceit of Things or Actions of no Value or Merit, such as an empty Title or Badge, an embroidered Suit, a fine Person, or a Gentleman's being a fine Dancer, Fidler, or Singer, or any the like trifling Accomplishment, which a Gentleman may acquire, but no Gentleman ought to glory in.

Obstinate
Fidelity of
our Seamen,
and their
ill Treatment on
that Account.

I shall now give some Accounts which shew the Patience and Fidelity of our Sailors, as well as the Cruelty and Barbarity of our Enemies. The following is the Information of John Spofford, Chief Mate of the Southall, Capt. John Evans, bound from Bristel to Philadelphia, who were taken by the N. S. Commia Privateer of 16 Guns, and about 12 Swivels, on the 3d of July, 1741, off Cape Clear, then bearing North fifteen Leagues, about 36 Hours after they took their Departure from the Island of Lundy, and were carried into St. Schastian's.

The said Mate, with Capt. James Tobin, and James Gollins, Sailor, made their Escape over the Walls of St. Sebastian, by Means of bribing the Centinel with two Pistoles and a half, and the Help of a Rope, on Saturday the 7th of August; and having travell'd thro' Woods and Mountains to avoid the Spanish Guards, got over the River in a small Boat for 12 s. and travell'd 46 Leagues after to Bourdeaux in France, and so begg'd their Way

thro' that Kingdom to England.

That they were brought down from Sarragoffa to St. Sebastian's, with many other English Prisoners, in order to lie ready for an Exchange for the Spanish Prisoners in England; the long Detention of which has exceedingly depres'd the Spirits of the English, a great Number having died in close Prison; and many likely Men forced into the Regiments, and Ships Service of Spain, thro' the Treachery of the Irish Officers at Sarragossa, who after procuring Leave for some of the stoutest Sailors to walk the Town, have made them drunk under the Disguise of Friendship, and secretly clapping a Piece of Spanish Money into their Pockets, swore they listed voluntarily, and afterwards by Violence mounted them

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them on Horseback, and with their Feet chain'd under the Horses Bellies convey'd them away to the Spanish Regiments, or to the Men of War.

That those Spanife Irish Officers frequently wished the Prilons of the English Prisoners, and are continually tenzing them to enter into the Spanish Service, telling them, Gentlemen, You had as good enter voluntarily, or you will be forced to do it against your Wills in a few Days, an Order from the King to this Purpose will soon arrive; and upon such like Menaces, some have gone into the Foot-Service, being wearied out with their long Imprisonment.

That out of 48 Persons taken on board the Southcell, there are now only nine lest, some being dead, and others gone for Soldiers or a Privateering; and that the Crews of upwards of 300 English Vessels that have been taken, are likewise greatly diminish'd by Death, and entering or forc'd into the Spanish Service.

That during his Stay at St. Subaftian's he has feen to English Prizes brought inso that Harbour in one Week; that the People are grown vastly rich thro' the many Captures their contemptible Privateers' have taken, which are principally bought up by the French: That they use Precaution in not too hastily building fine Houses, for fear of a Visit from the English Fleet, or a Bombardment; and that he apprehends the City may be easily taken and plunder'd, which is wall'd round, and has but one Castle to defend it, guarded entirely by the Militia.

That the King of England's Bounty Money is of great Support to the unfortunate English Sailots, who cannot express their Gratitude too much to his Majesty, for this signal Favour, otherwise they must share, there being this Difference, that at St. St. bastian's they have only Water allow'd, and at Sur-rogossa both Bread and Water; which is a Thing strange, considering the immense Wealth they have acquired, which one would think should make them a little generous to their Prisoners; the indeed the Mercy of a Sabastian Spaniard is Gruelty, and such

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Cruelty, that it surpasses any one Instance in all the

That there is another Misfortune which attends their close Confinement at St. Sebastian's, and that is, the Want of Medicines or Money to buy them, during their Sickness, which has prov'd fatal to the Lives of many brave Sailors, who have died for want of those necessary Means; and what still adds to the unmerciful Treatment of the St. Sebastian Merchants, they are provided with those Things at Sarragessa, and not only so, but are put into an Infirmary, and have what is convenient for their Condition.—And as the King's Bounty Money of 6 d. per Day is not sufficient in Time of Sickness, 'tis' hoped the British Government will take this Matter into Consideration.

That when he left St. Sebastian's there were upwards of 600 Prisoners, who had then the Liberty of the Town within the Wells,

That the Night he made his Escape, Capt. Ellis,
Robert Smith, and three other Sailors, also got over
the Wall; but by the Fall the two former broke
their Legs, who were taken up and laid down at
the Gate. — This he learn'd by four other Sailors,
who made their Escape likewise the Night after,
viz. Charles Wilson, second Mate to Capt. Richards; — English, another Mate; John Harrison, and another Sailor. — And that when
they arriv'd at Bourdeaux, an English Gentleman
told them all the English Prisoners were again shut
up in the Gaols, supposed on account of some Englishmen making their Elopement.

That two new Privateers were fitting out, never yet at Sea, one that is to mount 40 Guns, which he believes will be ready for Sailing in about 31 Days; and the other built in the Form of a Dutch Dogger, only square Stern'd, and is to mount 12

Guns, belides Patereroes, and have did to

Copy of a Letter from Joseph Guy, (to bis Brother in London) who was taken by the Galgo, a Spanish Privateer, in the Ship Durell, Capt. John Piercy, bound for Newfoundland, which failed from Pool the

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24th of August, 1741, and was corried into St. Sebastian's the 5th of September following.

- When we were first carried into St. Sebaftian's, they put us into a Prison wherein were seven Rooms, three up Stairs, for the Captains, Mates, &c. and four below, for the common Sailors and Marines. Here they took away all the Clothes I had, except an old Waiftcoat, one Shirt, and a Pair of Trowfers. We lay upon the bare Stones, but were allow'd 6 d. per Day from the King of Great Britain. Soon after they march'd us 250 Miles, bare-footed, to the City of Sarragossa, where was a very large Prison and a great many Englishmen in When we arriv'd there, the Spanish and Irish Officers took all the young Men that were flout and healthy, and put them into a large Room, and ask'd us if we would serve the King of Spain; which we denied, and faid we were Prisoners of War, and would ferve no King but the King of England: Then they put us into a dark Dungeon, and took ' the King of England's Bounty-Money from us, and allow'd us a Piece of black Bread of about half a Pound, and half a Pint of Water, for our Allowance daily; by which Means we were almost starv'd, nay, a great many perished there. We had been confin'd feveral Days, when some Spanish and Irish Officers came to ask us a second Time, whether or no we would go for Soldiers, but we denied them again; then they swore we should go by Force. Accordingly we were order'd to march, with a Body of Soldiers to attend us, to the City of Barcelona, where their Troops lay; and those that were not able to walk, were put upon Mules and Asses, with their Legs tied under their Bellies, and their Hands behind them. We were more cruelly used by the Irish in the King of Spain's Service, than by the Spaniards themselves. When we came to Barcelona, there were fome hundreds of Englishmen who were forc'd thither before us, and we were all embark'd with the Spanish Troops on board their Men of War. The Ship I was in was call'd the St. Fernando, of 60 Guns: There were 6,000 Men shipp'd T

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at that Time, and we were landed at Port Spezzia in Genoa: They told us we were going to fight ' against the Germans. The whole Number of Forces, when joined by the French and Neapolitans, was to amount to 60,000 Men, to be headed by the Duke of Montemar, who, as they say, is an Irishman. Before we marched out of the Dominions of the Genoese, Orders were published, that what Man foever went twenty Paces out of the high Road, ' should be shot, and Miquelets were appointed to put the Orders in Execution. Two Englishmen were taken up by those Fellows, and shot immediately, for not obeying the Orders; but we did not take this for a Warning, for I and five more made our Escape, at a small Filing off, about two Miles from the City of Florence, on the 2d of January last. Four Days after three of my Comrades were taken ill; fo we left them, and begg'd our Way to the " City of Verona in the Venetian Territories, where we got a Passport to the City of Venice: When we came there, the English Conful was dead, and all the English Ships were gone home; but the English " Merchants were fo good as to give us fome Clothes, and got us a Passport from the Dutch Consul that we might travel fafely by Land. We then travell'd ' thro' their Dominions into High Germany to the " City of Inspruck, and had a Passport from the Governor. From thence we came thro' Swifferland, and fo on to the City of Francfort, where my other two Comrades, being unable to travel, entered for Soldiers in the Emperor's Army. Then I travelled on by myself, and in fix Days reached the City of " Cologn, and from thence to Rotterdam, where I got fome Clothes and Shoes, after having travelled feveral hundred Miles bare-footed, and lain under Hedges a great many Nights. I was often taken up for a Deferter, but as nothing could be made of me, I was foon released; and I had nothing but the Cha-

rity of the People to fublift upon for several Months together. And after all this great Fatigue I am at ' last safely landed at Lang ston near Havant in Hamp-

" shire; and hope by the Fatigues I have undergone, for being true to my Country, that every English-

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man in the King's Service will endeavour to revenge themselves on the Spaniards for the Usage they give their poor Priloners, and remain your loving Brother,

foseph Guy.

'P.S. When we march'd from St. Sebastian's we lest the Master of our Vessel, John Piercy, a Prisoner there, and have not heard of him since.

Such as is above represented was the Treatment of Cartel at last our brave Sailors in the Prisons of Spain, but at last, settled, and about three Years after the Commencement of the some sex-War, our Ministers thought sit to have a Cartel setchang'd. tled, and about the End of June 396 of those Prisoners arrived at St. Sebastian from Sarragossa to wait for the Transports from England, who, with about 300 there before, were admitted to have the Liberty of the Town, and to have Barracks to lie in. The Prisoners in the other Parts of Spain were at the same Time sent either to Gibraltar, or to some of the Sea Port Towns, in order to be exchanged for the Spaniards and Frenchmen we had Prisoners in England.

As the Method of Manning our Navy by Pressing, Memorial produces every Year some bad Consequences, this against one Year did not escape, as will appear from what fol-Batters, who in lows:

In September the following Memorial was presented murdered a to his Majesty by a great Number of the most emi-Seaman, nent Merchants of the City of London, viz.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

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W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants and Traders of the City of London, humbly intreat your Majesty's most gracious ladulgence and Permission to lay before your Majesty the following Memorial.

On the 17th of May, 1740, Samuel Batters, Master of your Majesty's Ship the Tartar, then stationed on the Coast of South Carolina, accompanied by several others, arm'd with Muskets and Cutlasses,

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made a violent Entry into the Ship Cafar, belonging to Mr. John Blydestein, Merchant of London, then lying in Cooper's River, within the Jurisdiction of that Province; the Crew of the Ship Cafar having sheltered themselves in the Cabin, Samuel Batters and his Companions forced open the Door, and fired feveral Vollies of Small-Shot among them; and, notwithflanding they had offered to furrender, and defired them to cease from such Acts of Violence, one of them (James Radford by Name) was murdered by the Hands of Samuel Batters. The Coroner of your Majesty's Province of South-Carolina, with his Jury, fate on the Body of the Deceased, and brought in a Verdict of Wilful Murder against Samuel Batters and his Companions, whereof a Copy is hereunto annexed; and that Officer, at three different Times afterwards, went in a Boat along-fide the Tartar Man of Wat, whither the guilty Persons had retired upon committing the Murder, and in your Majesty's Name, and by Virtue of Warrants both from your Majesty's Governors and Chief Justice in that Province, demanded that Samuel Batters and his Accomplices might be delivered up, in Order to take their Trials in your Majesty's Court of Justice there; but was refused the same, and treated even with Menaces in Case he did not stand off and depart from the Ship Tartar.

Samuel Batters having in this outragious Manner been hitherto protected from Justice, in Contempt of your Majesty's sacred Name and Authority, arriving in England some Time in April last, was forthwith apprehended and fecured in the Marshalfea Prison, by an Order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Notice whereof was foon after given to Mr. John Blydestein, in whose Service the Sailor, James Radford, had been killed. A State of the Case was then laid before your Majefty's Attorney and Sollicitor General, your Majesty's Advocate, and the Advocate of the Admiralty, who were all four of Opinion that the Trial of Samuel Batters for this Murder properly belong'd to your Majesty's Court of Justice in South Carolina, in whose Jurisdiction the Fact had been committed; upon which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty discharged the Prisoner from their Cuftody,

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Custody, declaring in their Warrant for that Purpole, That it appearing to them, by the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, as also the Advocates General of your Majesty and of the Admiralty, that the said Fact is triable by the Criminal Jurisdiction of South Carolina, they require and direct the Discharge of the said Samuel Batters, on Monday the 9th of August, at twelve o'Clock at Noon, if he is not committed sooner by Warrant from a Justice of the Peace; since the Fact for which he was ordered into Custody was not committed within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

Being thus discharged by the Admiralty, he was again committed to your Majesty's Prison for the County of Surrey for the said Murder, where he now lies, by Vertue of a Warrant not only from one of your Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County, but of his Grace the Duke of Newcessle, one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directing the Keeper 'To detain the said Samuel Batters till sarther Orders, that he may be transported to Sauth Carolina, to be there proceeded against according

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Upon the 17th of August following, at the Request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. Blydestein attended that Board, and was told, that by Reason of several Depositions very much in Favour of Samuel Batters, taken before Capt. Fanshaw, on Board the Tarter, they would lay the Affair before your Majetty, and folicit your Majesty's Mercy in his Behalf: These Depositions at the same Time were read to Mr. Blydestein, and, at his Delire, were submitted to his farther Perufal, though Copies of them were refused; who was not a little furprized that they had never been communicated to him before, and much more fo, that they should be made a Foundation of applying for your Majesty's most gracious Pardon before Trial and Condemnation, as they appear, to the best of his Apprehension, to have been taken full fix Months after the Fact was committed, not with any great Exactness, nor upon Oath; amounting to little more than a bare Narrative from the Mouths of Samuel Batters himfelf and three others, who were Accomplices in the Mur-

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det, and comprehended in the Coroner's Verdict; and of two more at that Time in Durance, having been pressed out of the Ship Casar into the Tartar, confequently under Restraint, and in no Sense free and unbias'd Evidences.

In Order to prevail on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to defift from their Intention of applying for your Majesty's most gracious Pardon, a Remonstrance to their Lordships was drawn up and figned by feveral Merchants of this City purporting, that as Samuel Batters stood charged with Murder, and could only be try'd in South-Carolina, such a Procedure in their Lordships would be 'A most dangerous Precedent, an Infringement of the Authority of the Civil Magistrate in those Parts, and an Inducement to others to commit the like Violences in Time to come, and withal humbly intreating their Lordships, that he might forthwith be sent to South Carolina, in Order to have a fair and legal Trial there.' Which Remonstrance was delivered at the Board of Admiralty by the Hands of the Right Hon, George Heathcote, Eig; Lord Mayor of your Majesty's City of London, and one of its Representatives in Parliament; who being informed by their Lordships, that they had already apply'd to your Majesty for this Pardon, earnestly represented to their Lordships at that Time, and afterwards by Letter, 'That as the Merchants apprehended they could contradict, in several Particulars, the Depositions, which had prevailed on their Lordships to take this Step, they humbly hop'd, that their Remonstrance against it might be transmitted to your Majesty's Secretaries of State as a Means of giving your Majesty an Opportunity of knowing, that Objections do lye sgainst the Pardon of Batters, and of hearing every Thing, which can be offered in Behalf either of Mercy or ' Justice.' Their Lordships have since signified to the Lord Mayor, that as they had already applied for your Majesty's most gracious Pardon in Behalf of Samuel Batters, ' It would be inconfishent with that Application to transmit another of a contrary Ten-! dency; and consequently, as the true State of this Case must still remain unknown to your Majesty, your

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your Memorialists have found themselves under the Necessity of troubling your Majesty with this Reprefentation, which they humbly hope can never be interpreted as the least Intention to complain of Impreffing in general, which the Exigency of the State renders so necessary in a Time of War. They rather flatter themselves, as the Laws of your Realm have been violated in fo flagrant an Instance, as your Majesty's Sacred Name and Authority have been infulted by the Protection given to this Offender against the Civil Magistrate, with the farther Aggravation of Menaces to your Officers of Justice; and as such an unpunished Violence must prove a great Discouragement to the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms to and from your Majesty's Plantations in America, that they shall be considered by your Majesty to be acting the Part of dutiful and faithful Subjects, in giving your Majesty's Wisdom this Opportunity of discovering the true Merits of so important a Case, and of deciding, at the fame Time, whether their former Request to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was unreasonable or not, which they now most humbly beg Leave to repeat to your Majesty, that as Samuel Batters stands charged with so capital an Offence as Murder, and can only be tried in South Carolina, he may be forthwith fent thither in Order to have a fair and legal Trial there: Yet fo far are they from profecuting him to Death, that they fincerely with fome favourable Circumstance may come to Light on his Trial to mitigate the feeming Barbarity. of the Fact, for which he now stands accused, and render him a deferving Object of Mercy; in which Case they shall be as ready to intercede for your Majesty's Royal Clemency in his Behalf, as they are now earnest in this their Application to your Majesty's Justice.

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All which your Memoralists most humbly submit to

your Majesty's Royal Wisdom and Justice.

Notwithstanding this Memorial, the said Batters had afterwards his Majesty's Pardon, and as no one could, or at least did enter an Appeal, he remains without Trial, so that the Fact has never been properly inquired into.

Some other fatal Con-Pretting.

On the 20th of the same Month of September, the sequences of Shrewlury Man of War fent her Boat on Board the King William, Capt. Poillips, arrived from the East-Indies, in Order to impress the Men; but the Indiaman's Crew got on Deck, armed with Handspikes, &c. in Order to oppose the Man of War's Men, and repulsed them; upon which the Man of War fired several Guns into the Indiaman, which killed one or two of her Crew, damaged some Chests of China in the Cabin, and had like to have killed the Captain's Lady, who went down to fee her Spoule.

> Another fatal Confequence of Pressing we had an Account of in a Letter from Lieut, Thomas Howard Hutchinfon of his Majesty's Ship the Argyle, to Captain Harrison, Commander of the said Ship, dated on Board the Convenor Tender at Scilly, Decemb. 17, 1742.

I found riding here two West-Indiamen; as soon as it was moderate, and got our Ship in a fafe Road, I waited on the Governor according to my Instructions, he told me he would affift me in any Thing on his Majesty's Service; from him I waited on Capt. Ellis, Commander of the Richmond, one of the West-Indiamen, and informed him I was in his Majesty's Ship Argyle's Tender, and that I was obliged to impress his Hands from him; he told me he would deal upon Honour with me, and would give me a Lift of his People. I then asked him if he thought I thould " meer with any Difficulty in taking them; he told me ono, for that he had wrote to his Mate to secure the Arm-Cheft, and that I should be received in a quite different Manner than what I afterwards was. manned both our Boats, in order to go on Board them; but when we came near the Ship, they told us to keep off, they would not fuffer us to come on Board; on which I immediately return'd, and weigh'd the Tender, and flood close under their Stern, and capitulated with them, told them I was impressing for his Majetty's Ship " Argyle, and if they would voluntarily enter with me for her, they should meet with a kind Reception, otherwise " must be obliged to board them; their Answer was, to I might if I would; upon that I boarded them on the

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Starboard Quarter, Mr. Northcott and feveral Men enter'd them. The Ship dropping a-stern, welet go the Anchor, and immediately manned the Boats, and went in one of them myfelf, but found they had retired to Close Quarters, and fired several Muskets at our People, from which they killed John Whitton, and wounded John Evans in the Arm, that it was obliged to be cut off, but is fince dead, and wounded Henry Dunn in the Leg, that he is since dead. But when I found they had retired to close Quarters, I immediately turned all the rest of the People into the Boat, and went aboard with them. The blood-thirfly Villains fired at us after we were put off; but as God would have it, miffed every Body. We took one of the Villains on Board their own Ship, who had presented a Musket at Mr. Northcott's Breatt, and certainly would have kill'd him, had not one of our Men knock'd him down; fo shall take Care of him for an Example. They have fince haled the Ship for a Boat, and I have now got about one or two and twenty of them on Board. The Ship is in a very bad Condition, and the Captain tells me, he must be obliged to put into Plymouth to repair her, so is determined on it, and has wrote his Owners Word fo.

What the Seamen mostly complain of, and indeed what they have great Reason to complain of, is their being pressed upon returning from a long Voyage, without being allowed to go ashoar to see their Friends, or restore their Constitution by a little fresh Air and fresh Provisions. If this were allowed them, they would not probably be so desparately rebellious, as appears from the following Account published in our

News Papers, Offober 11th.

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he irAbout five Weeks fince, a well behaved Officer of a Man of War, went on Board one of the Indiamen newly arrived, in Order to prefe their Hands: The Crew offered no Refistance, but expostulated with him, telling the Hardships of being so long absent from their Families, and therefore would not be presa'd; but if he would give them a Month's Time to settle their Affairs, they would enter and return at the Time appointed: He told them he would not grant it, but he would

- acquaint his Captain therewith, who being a Man of Honour, readily came into it, and gave them
- Leave to absent themselves for a Month on their
- Parol, to the Number of 70, 67 of which are re-
- turned, and the other three detained by Sickness on on which they kalled Y short Former.
- Shore.

Faft appointed.

September 18th, a Proclamation was published, which ordered Wednesday the 10th Day of November, to be kept as a publick Fast throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain, which was accordingly observed with the usual Solemnity; fo that if we have not Success in the War, it will not furely be for Want of Fafting and Praying; and if we meet with bad Success, I believe, there will be more Reason to impute it to our political than to our moral Transgressions.

A Comet Appears.

In February and March, we had a View of a Comet, which was first observed about the 20th of February, and continued in Sight for feveral Days? Those that are curious, may have Recourse to the Treatises wrote upon that Subject, and therefore I shall here say nothing more about it wit how another a bad whay a

Storm at Gibraltar. From Gibraltar we had a Letter, dated Nov. 26th

O.S. as follows:

- You have by this an Account of the Misfortunes that happened here lately, viz. Captain Kelly, of the
- Hargrave, attempted on the 21st Instant to push
- through the Gut, with a light Levant Wind; but as
- it foon came about to the Westward, he was forced
- back, with feveral others: He lay for some Time be-
- calmed, very near the Shoar on the Spanish Side, and
- was attacked by two Spanish Xebeques, of 60 Men
- each; but he beat them off very bravely, not-
- withstanding they made several Attempts to board
- him; he had on Board 20 Marines: As to the Num-
- ber of Men he killed, we leave it to himself to ad-
- vise you, as he must be the best Judge. He came to
- an Anchor about five o'Clock that Evening, and be-
- tween nine and ten at Night it began to blow a per-
- fect Storm at S. W. in which we expected he would
- undoubtedly go ashore; as did the Drake Sloop of War, Captain Stringer, who is wreck'd to Pieces,
- with feveral others, as follows, Die min 1 900

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theriff lox

* Captain Wright's Ship and Cargo loft, which confifted of Stores for the Garison; as also Captain * Cleland's two Ships.

'Two fine Sloops in the King's Service, belonging

to Haswell, also lost.

· A large Settee, that lay as a Store-Ship, with fe-

e veral Goods on board loft.

'Two fine Xebeques belonging to the King, and feveral old Veffels that lay in the Mole, loft.

A Portugueze Vessel from Malaga lost, and most of the Crew perished; she was bound to Dunkirk,

with Wine and Fruit.

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* Captain Pridie, in the Carolina Brig, belonging to Exon, struck, and with great Difficulty was faved,

and has received great Damage.

* Captain Strong of Leverpool is ashore; but we believe will be got off. A French Vessel at Anchor cut away her Masts. And most of the Portugueze Boats are lost.

About the beginning of this Year the People's Zeal Contribufor affifting the Queen of Hungary increased to such a tion propos-Degree, that a Project was actually set on Foot by your of the the People without any publick Authority, for raising Queen of by Contribution a free Gift for her Hungarian Ma-Hungaryjesty, and in Pursuance of this Scheme the following Recommendatory Letter was published in the Daily Advertiser.

We have read and confidered, with the strictest Attention, the Paragraph published several Days last Week in this Paper, proposing a free Gift for the Queen of Hungary, and find that the more we think and reason upon it, the more Good we perceive it to be productive of, and not liable, as we imagine, to any substantial Objection. We think it therefore incumbent upon us, as this Scheme manifestly appears to have the strongest Tendency towards preserving the Rights and Liberties of Europe in general, and erecting a Bulwark against any Attempts upon our own in particular, to very earnessly recommend the putting it in Execution to People of all Ranks and Degrees of both Sexes. We are thoroughly

perfusded no particular Address need be made to the Fair to induce them to promote this good Work, not only because it is set on Foot to affist a distressed Princels, but likewise because the Ladies of this Island have ever distinguished themselves in being the most powerful Advocates for Liberty and the publick Good. And here we beg Leave to declare, that the Caule of our recommending this Method of railing Money for the Queen of Hungary, does not arile from any Suspicion that the Legillature is not inclined to affift her: No! we are confident this Princess will be amply aided by it; but we are humbly of Opinion, that whatever Money shall be raised in this Way, in Case it be a Sum worthy of her Acceptance, will be of infinitely more Service to her Majesty, and do greater Honour to this Nation, than a much larger Sum given her by Parliament. In order therefore to put the above Design in Execution, a Meeting of such as shall be inclined to promote it will in a few Days be proposed, by

Your difinterested bumble Servants,

A B. C. D. &c. &c. &c.

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Cheshire,

This Scheme as it happened took no Effect; but the intemperate Zeal of the People, formented we may judge by whom, perhaps encouraged forme Perfons to form publick Schemes, which they would not otherwise have ventured upon.

Sheriffs for this Year. The following is the Lift of Sheriffs appointed to ferve for this Year, as named by his Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

Berks, Henry Lanoy Hunter, Efq;
Bedford, John Lawfon the younger, of
Barton, Efq;
Bucks, Richard Eskrigge, Efq;
Cornwall, William Lemon of Truro, Efq;
sppointed by the Prince of
Wales.

Cumberland, Henry Fletcher of Hutton, Efq;

Cheshire, Peter Legh of Calverly, Efq: Camb' & Hunt', Dingley Askham, Efq. Charles Hayne of Fuge, Efq; Devon, Darfet, Robert Barber of Ashmore, Esq: John Gifborne the younger, of Derby, Derby, Efq. Ofmond Beavoir of Downham, Effex, Efg: Gloucester, Samuel Hawker of Rodborough, Efq; Hertford, George Carpenter the younger of Redborne, Esq; Hereford, John Whitmore of the Haywood, Eig: John Mason of East Greenwich, Kent, Efq: John Wright, Efq; Leicefter, Lincoln, Francis Dayrell, Efg; Monmouth, Richard Clark of the Hill, Efg. Northumberland, Anthony Isaackson of Fenton, Eig; Thomas Powys, Efq; Northampton, Norfolk, John Thurstone of Barwick in the Brakes, Efq; William Cartwright of Sutton, Nottingbam, Efq; John Nourse, Esq; Oxford, Rutland, John Brown; Efg; Revel Moreton of Sheffnell, Elq; Shropshire, Sir William Pynsent, Bart. Somer fet, Stafford, William Murrhall, of Bagnall, Suffolk. Baron Prettyman of Bacton, Elg; Southampton, Thomas Wyndham of Yateley, Efq; Surry, Thomas Bevois of Bermondsey, Elq: Suffex, Edward Tredcroft, of Horsham, Elq; Warwick Edward Reppington, Elg; Worcefter, Nicholas Bennet, Esq; Wilts, William Batt of Salisbury, Elgs

Henry Darcy, Elq:

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SOUTH WALES.

Brecon,	Anthony Morgan of Llanelly, Efq;
Carmarthen,	James Johnson of Carmarthen,
Cardigan,	Efq; Thomas Lewis of Llwyngrawis,
Glamorgan,	Esq; Robert Morris, of Ynisharwen,
Pembroke,	William Allen, of Gelliswick, Esq;
Radnor	Thomas Hughes of Glasbury, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea,	Hugh Jones of Gymmunod, Efq;
Carnarvan,	Hugh Williams of Pentir, Efq;
Denbigh,	John Edwards of Allthy Celun,
Flint,	Evan Lloyd the younger, of Hal- kin, Efq;
Merioneth,	Robert Griffith, of Plas Tan y bwlch, Efg;
Montgomery,	Henry Thomas, of Lawergarth,

by Captain Middleton.

North West His Majesty's Ship the Furnace, Captain Middleton, Passage tried having been sent to try if a North West Passage could by Captain be discovered to the East Indies, the following two Letters will give some Account of that dangerous Voyage, the first of which was dated from on board the faid Ship in Churchill River, North America, June 21, 1742.

> THE 27th of June 1741, we left the Orkneys:
> The 16th of July we made Cape Farewell,
> about 446 Leagues to the Westward of the Ork-"heys, and about four or five Leagues distant from us. The Land, which was rocky and high, was covered with Snow. The 25th of July we made the Island of Resolution, which makes one Side of the Streight's Mouth; and here we were pretty much in Danger on Account of the thick Fogs, being cloie

close upon the Land before we could perceive it. and having a Fresh of Wind right in upon the Shore. In the Streights we met with a great many Islands of Ice, some of them fifty Fathoms perpendicularly above Water, and three Times as much under a these Islands make yearly from the Northward away to the Southward, where they rot and decay. The third of August we fell in with a great deal of broken Ice, but foon got clear of it. On the 5th we faw a large Cake or Field of Ice, which, from the Topmast Head, we could not see over; but by standto Windward for eight and forty Hours we got clear of it, and the 7th of August made the Land about Churchill River, which lies 59. 10. North Latitude, and Longitude from London 63, and odds. The 8th we got into the River's Mouth, and moored Ship: Here is an English Settlement or Factory belonging to the Hudson's-Bay Company, with a strong Fort, where we resolved to Winter, seeing the Season was then too far spent for proceeding farther on our intended Discovery; and here we have undergone a terrible and fevere Winter, amidst the Snow and Ice. The Winter fets in here about the beginning of September, and continues till June, during which the Ground is all covered with Snow and Ice: But it is impossible to give a just Idea of the Severity of the Weather to any Person who has never perfonally feen or felt it's Effects; it freezes to fuch a Degree the most of Days, that no Man whatsoever is able to face the Weather with any Part of his Body naked or exposed, but in the shortest Space of Time he is froze in fuch a Manner, that the Part turns whitish and solid like Ice; and when thawed, Blifters like feald or burning. Several of our Men have lost their Toes and Fingers by being froze; nay, the Spirits of Wine or Brandy freeze and turn folid: Our Clothing is a Beaver or Skin Tuggy above our other Clothes; Shoes of Deer-Skin, with three or four Socks of thick Blanketting or warm Cloth above our Stockings; Mittens of Beaver lined with Duffield or thick Cloth, and a Beaver Cap with a Chin-Cloth, which covers the greatest Part of their Face; and when we walk out

we use a Pair of Snow-Shoes made of Thong of Deer Skin, about fix Foot in Length, and a Foot and half in Breadth, to support us from finking in the Snow. The Ice we found to be seven Foot s thick in the Middle of the Stream in the River. There is no Difease or Distemper prevalls here, unless it is the Scurvy, of which we have lost ten of the best of our Seamen. There are great Plenty of Partridges in the Winter-Time, which are entirely white; and a valt Flight of wild Geese in the Fall of the Spring. We had no less than 4000 Geefe killed this Spring by about twenty Indians; 3000 we have got falted for Use, belides or 600 we used fresh. The Soil is but a barren Kind, though Plenty of Wood; fuch as Pine, which is the only Tree that grows here. The Native Indians are a very active People, but unmindful of Futurity, only careful for the present: They are of a fwarthy Colour, and middle Stature. They trade in all Kinds of Furs with the English; for Brandy, Tobacco, Guns, Powder and Shot, and little nice Fineries, of which they are very proud: But Opportunity will not allow me to give a particular Description of them. They dwell in Tents, and remove from Place to Place, as best fuits. The first of June the River broke in, and a few Days after we got the Ships out into the Stream, after two Months unspeakable Toil in cutting them clear of the Ice; and now we have got all Things ready for Sea, full of Hopes of Success, and desirous to get rid of this diffinal Country. In Case we meet with Suc-cess, we shall be our another Winter, and lie at

And the other Letter was dated from the Orkneys, September 16, 1742, being as follows.

California, the other Side of the Continent,'

THE first Day of July we set out from Churchill, on our intended Discovery. The eighth we entered Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, which is about fourteen Leagues across. The ninth we fell in with a vast Body of broken Ice, in which we were intangled three Days, being obliged to ply our Warps and

and Grapnels. The 12th, having got amongst somewhat thinner Ice, we fet fail, and stood over for the North Shore. In the Latitude 65, 10, we named a high Land Cape Dobbs, in Honour of 'Squire Dobbs. 'Observing an Opening to the Northward of the ' Cape, we stood in for it, defigning to come to an Anchor to try the Tides; but finding it was the Mouth of a great River, we run about eight Leagues up it, and at last were obliged to come to an Anchor amongst broken Ice, where indeed we rode in the greatest Danger on Account of the great Lodges of Lee that drove against us with the Tide. Here several Usquemays came off in their Canoes, who faluted us with their Shrieks and hideous Yells, and brought us some Whalebone and Train Oil, which they gave us for little Bits of Iron, of which they are wonderfully fond. They are People of a very ' fwarthy Complexion, well made, vigorous and active, but, by Accounts of them, of favage Difpolitions, though I think quite otherwise. wander from Place to Place, and live by Hunting and Fishing, in which they are very expert in their 'own Way. During our Stay in the River Wager we killed a good many Deer ; we were obliged to ' flay here for fixteen Days, and could not possibly out to Sea on Account of the prodigious Quantity of Ice. The fourth of August we lest the River, 'and stood away for the Northward, being biessed with fine Weather; we had a full Prospect of the ' Land on each Side, in the Liatitude 66. 30. we law the Lands to firetch away to the Westward, which gave us great Hopes; but afterwards found it to be nothing but a Bay Land all round: Then standing away for another Opening on the East Side, we laid the Ship too, and went ashore to take a Survey, from the Top of a high Mountain, when we could fee the Sea all fast froze in one folid Body for a matter of twenty Leagues away to the S. E. and finding at the fame Time that the Flood Tide came from thence, we were fully confirmed that it had a Communication with the East Sea, and that there was no fuch Thing as a Passage into the Western Ocean, as was expected. The 8th of August we

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The ANNALS

- bore away to the Southward, and made fome further
- Search about the Latitude of 64. Thus having
- straversed all along the Bay, the 15th we took our
- Farewel of it. The 20th we made the Head of the
- Streights; the 26th got clear of them, and lost
- Sight of Land. In the Passage from the Streights
- we had very strong Gales, though pretty fair. The
- 15th of September we came in at Hoy Sound, and
- anchored in Stormness Harbour.
- Never were Ships worse manned; several of our
- Men are dead in the Country; the one Half of the
- Remainder fo taken with the Scurvy, that they have
- been incapable of doing Duty.
- As for myself, I have enjoyed a noble State of
- Health fince I left England, never troubled with
- the least Ailment. I am, &c.

CHAP.

An Account of the Occurences relating to the Cities of London and Westminster, or Places adjacent.

City of London's In-Aructions.

UPON the great Change which happened this Year in our Administration, the Citizens of London thought it necessary to remind their Members of their Duty to their Country, and to communicate to them their Sentiments upon that great Event; therefore at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall on Wednesday the 10th of February, a Motion was made, 'That a Committee should be appointed to draw up Instructions for the Representatives of this City in Parliament on the present critical Juncture of Affairs,' which was unanimously agreed to, and the under-written Gentlemen nominated for that Purpose, viz.

Alderman Hoare, Alderman Benn, Alderman Calvert, Ald. Willimott, Sheriff, Mr. James Heywood, Mr. Deputy Joseph Ayliffe, Mr. Robert Pierce, Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford, Mr. Francis Flower.

Robert Bishop, Esq; Mr. Edward Ironfide, Mr. James Hodges,

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Who retired into the Council Chamber, and having prepared the fame, returned again therewith; which was publickly read and approved of; and Copies thereof ordered to be taken by the Town-Clerk, and delivered to the Members accordingly.

Which Instructions were as follow, viz.

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The Representation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knt. Mr. Alderman Lambert, and Mr. Alderman Heathcote, their Representatives in Parliament.

THIS Court doth take this publick Occasion to acknowledge their grateful Sense of your vigilant and faithful Conduct in Parliament, which hath already contributed to the Production of many good Effects.

As they have now Reason to hope for a Change of Measures as well as of Men, they desire you will strenuously promote all those salutary Laws as are or shall be proposed in the House of Commons, such as the Place Bill, a Pension Bill, and the Repeal of the Septennial Ast, in order to restore the ancient Freedom of our Constitution, and secure it against all stuture Attempts either of open or secret Corruption, or of any undue Instuence whatsoever.

And more particularly they recommend that you will persist, with unwearied Diligence, to make the earliest and strictest Enquiry into the Causes of all past Mismanagements, and exert your utmost Endeavours to prevent the like for the future.

And they further expect that you will extend fuch Enquiry to all Persons who in their respective Employments have contributed to the complicated Evils, which have so long oppressed and dishonoured this Nation.

And they congratulate themselves and the whole Kingdom, that from the Virtue and Spirit of the present Parliament every odious Name of Distinction will soon be lost among us, and that from this happy Period they may date the entire Abolition of Parties, of

which

which the most pernicious Use has hitherto been made. to the imminent Danger of our Liberties.

For now they may reasonably expect that those who wish the real and solid Support of his Majesty and his Royal Family, and are qualified by their Virtues and Abilities, may have it in their Power to ferve both their King and Country; and that no Distinction will remain, but of those who are Friends or Enemies to the Constitution, of those who would maintain the Freedom and Independency of Parliament, and of those who would subject it to Corrupt and Ministerial Influence. I sententile the many species I may make

they defrequiation in turners Their Example was in this followed by the Inde-Westminster pendent Electors of Westminster who, at a general Meeting held at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, on Wednesday the 17th of February, agreed unanimoully to the following Representation, and ordered it to be delivered to the Representatives in Parliament, washey have now littleford to hope, first comments

> the wines as well as of what, charaching pure wal ince To the Right Hon, the Lord Viscount Perceval, and od as cool an Charles Edwin, Efq; -and silk one lough should be with the control of

> TITE the Burgeffes and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster cannot avoid taking the first Opportunity of paying our most grateful Acknowledgments for your faithful Behaviour during this short, but important Period of Parliament; and though we have no Reason to doubt your steady Perseverance, yet we cannot think it altogether improper to acquaint you with our Sentiments on the present Crisis of Affairs; ----- a Crisis which we apprehend must determine the Fate of us and our Posterity, and render this Kingdom either a Glory or Scoff among the Nations, more than a state of the

We have beheld, with the deepest Concern, such Measures pursued for many Years past, as have manifestly tended to disgrace the Name, betray the Interests, ruin the Trade, weaken the Liberties, and depress the Courage of the British Nation. It is now with the most sensible Pleasure we behold the agreeable Profpect of being delivered from the fatal Effects of

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fuch Measures, by the Virtue of a truly British Parliament, and the Removal of those Persons who, supported by the Influence of Corruption (that Canker of our Constitution) have too long wantoned in the Abuse of Power, and mocked the Calamities of an

almost despairing People. To to account that state V/

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But as the melancholy Experience of past Times evinces, that the Removal of the Person of a Minister from the Helm, is insufficient for securing the Interests and Liberties of the People, while his Creatures, his Maxims, and his Views, are entailed upon the Government; we therefore hope you will most strenuously oppose them, and endeavour to procure us such a constitutional Security as may prevent this Kingdom from suffering by the like Errors or Iniquities for the stute.

As the strictest Enquiry only can satisfy, so nothing but the most rigorous Justice ought to avenge an injured People; it is therefore we earnestly intreat you to make a diligent Scrutiny into the Authors of those Grievances we have so long groaned under, and not fuffer Impunity to be the Lot of the Oppressor: Justice is a Duty you owe to Posterity, as Examples are most likely to prevent future Evils: Should the Disturber of the Publick be permitted the Enjoyment of private Tranquillity, or his Influence remain in those Councils from which his Person is removed; we conceive that such an Event at this Juncture must give a fatal Encouragement, or rather Sanction, to a wanton and wicked Exercise of Power in all succeeding Ministers: - Lenity to such a one would be Cruelty to the Nation; and the calling to a severe Account the Instruments of pernicious Measures, however unavailing to procure us Reparation for what is patt, may have the happy Effect of henceforth prevening the like Violations of the Constitution, the like Profusion of publick Treasure at home, and the like Proftitution of the publick Faith and Honour

We zealously recommend to your Endeavours the extirpating those Party Distinctions, which though their Foundation have long ceased to exist, were yet so industriously somented among us, in order to serve the U3 mischicyous

mischievous Purposes of a Ministerial Tyranny, and in Opposition to the real and permanent Interests of the present Royal Family. The common Interest, it is hoped, has now united all Parties and Persuasions, and every Man will be regarded only as he presers the Welfare and Liberties of his Country, to any private Dependance or venal Consideration whatever.

New Infructions from both. The Inquiry into the Conduct of the late Administration being defeated, and the Parliament being to meet the beginning of the next Winter, the Citizens of London thought it again necessary to communicate their Sentiments to their Representatives in Parliament, and therefore on the 21st of October at a Court of Common Council then held at Guildball, the following Committee of Aldermen and Common Council Men were appointed to draw up Instructions to their Representatives in Parliament, viz.

Mr. Alderman Westley, Mr. Alderman Benn, Mr. Alderman Ladbrooke, Mr. Alderman Pennant, Mr. Deputy Ayliffe, Mr. Deputy Sandford,

Mr. James Heywood, Mr. Daniel Lambert, Mr. Francis Flower, Mr. Henry Sisson, Mr. Edward Ironside, Mr. Robert Bishop.

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Who withdrew and prepared the same, which being read, were unanimously approved of, and Copies ordered to be delivered to each Member. These Instructions were as follow, viz.

The Representation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council affembled, to the Right Hon. George Heathcote, Esq. Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knight and Alderman, Mr. Alderman Lambert, and Mr. Alderman Calvert, their Representatives in Parliament.

IN the present unhappy Conjuncture, when the domestick Enemies of these Kingdoms are stattering themselves, that by the late astonishing Example of unpunished Treachery and Corruption, the Nation must be driven to Despair, and abandon all Thoughts of

of any future Efforts for the Support and Security of the publick Liberty, we the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council affembled, think it our indispensable Duty to declare, in this most solemn Manner, that as we are fully sensible, how advantageously this Nation has hitherto been distinguished, by it's Freedom, from the rest of Mankind, we will not, by Supineness, refign our Claim to so invaluable a Bleffing; but that we will still persevere, with the same uniform and unshaken Resolution, against the Malice of our undisguised Enemies, and the Falshood of our pretended Friends, whose shameful Union and Confederacy against their Country, at the same Time that they serve to increase our Apprehensions, shall redouble our Attention and Zeal for the Defence and Prefervation of all our constitutional Rights. We therefore address ourselves to you, our worthy Representatives in Parliament, and with the most grateful Acknowledgments of your former meritorious Conduct, take this Occasion of laying our Sentiments before you.

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We cannot but lament, that Means have been used to defeat our Hopes of a fpeedy and effectual Reformation; we had long feen the great Concerns of the Kingdom all perverted to the fingle Purpose of maintaining Power in one Hand: With this pernicious Design our Wealth has been exhausted, our Trade neglected, our Honour proftituted, and the Independency of Parliament invaded. At Length, after a continued Struggle of twenty Years, when we had Reason to expect, that the happy Period of our Deliverance was at Hand, that each Offender would have received the Chaftisement due to his Crimes, and such Regulations have been established; as would have secured us from the like Enormities in Time to come, how great was our Surprise, to find that some of those, who under a Mask of Integrity, and by diffembling a Zeal for their Country, had long acquired the largest Share of it's Confidence, should, without the least Hesitation, or seeming Remorse, greedily embrace the first Occasion to disgrace all their former Conduct, and in Deliance of the most folemn Protestations, openly conspire, with the known

Enemies of the Publick, to defraud the Nation of that Justice and Security, which they themselves had so often and so peremptorily declared, was indispensably necessary to its Preservation and Support?

Amidst these melancholy Considerations we have the Satisfaction to find, that the general Censure and Indignation have so immediately pursued these Betrayers of their Trust, that few have been missed by their Pretences; and that they succeed in the publick Hatred (those they have screened) though they have not, as yet, fucceeded to their Power. And we may reafonably expect a more fortunate lifue in the approaching Sessions, since many of those Crimes, which have fo long excited the just Refentment of the Publick, are now incontestably evinced to all Mankind, notwithstanding the various Artifices put in Practice to conceal and protect them: For it cannot now be a Doubt that our Troops, under the extremest Distress in an unhealthy Climate, were defrauded, by collusive Contracts, of their just Pay; that the Power of an Administration hath been applied to the corrupting of Returning Officers, the purchasing of Votes, and the Subversion of Charters; and that immense Sums of that publick Treasure, which was appropriated to the Support of the Civil Government, have been partly fecreted, and partly diverted to Purposes injurious to the Dignity of the Crown, and destructive of our happy Constitution.

We therefore most earnestly entreat, that, at this important Crisis, you will not suffer yourselves to be amused with distant Objects, which of late have been so speciously dressed up with all the Arts of Fallacy and Delusion; but, whatever Plea may be offered in Behalf of our Sasety Abroad, be persuaded that Security at Home is the first Point which merits your Consideration; that the gratifying the reasonable Desires of the People, who ask no more than Justice, and the Re-establishment of the British Constitution, can alone give Weight and Success to his Majesty's Councils and Measures, can alone recover the lost Considence of our antient Allies, and strike Terror into our most powerful Enemies. We therefore apply to you now, with all the urgent Solicitations of Men fully con-

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vinced that their All is at Stake, the Rights and Privileges of ourselves and Posterity, with every valuable Advantage purchased for us by the Blood of our Ancestors, conjuring you to postpone every other Consideration, particularly the Supplies for the current Service of the enfuing Year, till you have renewed the Secret Committee of Enquiry; procured an effectual Bill to reduce and limit the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons; restored the Frequency of Elections, and reftrained the Abuse of Power in Returning Officers. Yet, after these salutary Provisions. when you shall think fit to grant the Supplies, at the same Time have some Regard to their Application, A Nation burdened with Taxes, oppressed with Debts, and almost exhausted by one lavish Administration, can but ill undergo a fresh Profusion of its Treasure in the Parade of numerous Land Armies, and the Hire of foreign Forces, without the Appearance of any Service in the Behalf of his Majesty's British Dominions.

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These Points alone can give Safety to the Kingdom, and appeale the general Discontents; and the vigorous Prosecution of them, in Concurrence with all true Friends of the Publick, (independent of Party, or of any invidious Distinction whatsoever) will insure to yourselves the lasting Favour and Affection of this great Metropolis.

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The Independent Electors of Westminster likewise gave Instructions to their Representatives upon this Occasion, which were as follow, viz.

To the Right Hon, the Lord Viscount Perceval, and Charles Edwin, E/g;

assessed time because our re-

Liberty of Westminster think it incumbent on us, at this Crisis, to offer our Sentiments to you, our Representatives in Parliament, who, we most gratefully acknowledge, have hitherto answered our Expectations in that great Trust: Nor does this Application flow from any mistaken Notion of our own Importance, or from the least Disgust of your Virtue and Abilities; but that the supreme Councils and Legislature

giflature of this Kingdom may be justly informed of what we conceive to be the Voice of the People, to which, whenever Government perverts the End of

its Institution, the last Appeal must lie.

We acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness in removing, without Application of Parliament, a Minister from that Post he had so long wickedly abused and disgraced; and expect it will now be your earnest Endeavour to oppose every Confederacy that may be formed either to fereen the Offender or perpetuate the Offence: Nor is this meant further than to encourage the just Spirit which ought to animate an injured and almost ruined People, without exceeding those Bounds, which Duty to our Sovereign, Reverence to the Constitution, and the Dignity of Government prescribe.

As the Punishment of one Man can never compenfate the Injuries of a whole Nation, so the Justice we demand does not proceed from an Impotency of Revenge, but from a deep Conviction that such a Precedent of Impunity will expose us to the Scourge of any future Minister, who, unawed by the Terror of Example, may renew the same Abuse of Power; and thus this Country be reduced to the melancholy Alternative of having recourse either to the Violence of popular Contention, or groan under the Yoke of op-

preffive Government.

As publick Utility is alone the Object of our Purfuit, we shall not presume to censure any Characters, but such as by their Conduct can admit of no Excuse, with a due Reserve to those of whom we are yet willing to enterrain a savourable Opinion; and as their Errors are, we hope, not irretrievable, have yet an Opportunity of becoming an Ornament instead of a

Difgrace to a British Administration.

We have long experienced, that a lucrative Influence over the representative Body of this Nation has been of most fatal Consequence to the Liberties of the Subject; and destructive of that Independence which is the very Soul of our Constitution; therefore we infiss that you join in such Measures as are necessary to obtain an effectual Limitation of Placemen in Parliament, without any View of cramping the necessary

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Operations of Government, but as we conceive the Difinterestedness of the Representative is the best Se-

curity for the Freedom of the People.

As the restoring Frequency of Parliaments was perhars one of the most valuable Acquisitions obtained for the Subject by the present happy Establishment, it is with the deepest Concern we lament the Loss of that invaluable Privilege, and for the Recovery of which we conjure you to exert your utmost Zeal; fince without this Barrier we conceive this Nation may one Day have the Misfortune to fuffer more under that Succession, which was raised to protect and preferve its Liberties, than from either the fecret or avow d, the fraudulent or violent Invasions of the most

arbitrary and defigning Monarchs.

We hope you will not fuffer any foreign Affairs to divert your Attention from our domestick Inteterests; nor the Pretence of restoring the Balance of Power Abroad, betray you into a Loss of that Equilibrium of our Constitution at home, on which alone the mutual Advantage both of the Crown and People depends. The Glory of the most successful War, will, we apprehend, be too dearly purchased at the Expence of our Liberties; and therefore we intreat, that the Security of the Subject may be made the Confideration of granting any Supplies whatever: Nor does this proceed from any Inclination to stop the vigorous Profecution of a War, fo far as it relates to the Interests and Honour of his Majesty's British Dominions, but from long Experience, that any Applications for Redress of Grievanos are but ill relished when once the Necessities of Government are supplied.

We are fensible that Obedience is the Price of Protection, and therefore in our Attempt to vindicate the Privilege of the People, at the fame Time pay the utmost Regard to the Prerogative of the Crown; and, as we chearfully submit to a legal Subjection, we expect you will always endeavour to defend us

from any Anti-Constitutional Servitude.

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To THOMAS INWEN and RALPH THRALE, Efgri. Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark. As the restoring thousance of Parisa

INT E the Inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark cannot be filent in the present melan-choly Crilis, without incurring the just Censure of being unmindful of our Trade and Liberties, which are to manifestly in Danger by the Malice of our Enemies, and the Treachery of our pretended Friends.

The Instructions given to the Representatives of our great Metropolis are worthy the Imitation of every City, Borough and Corporation, in the Kingdom; they bespeak the just Sense of the People, point out the Dangers with which we are threatened, and the Remedies that must prevent them

Therefore we, your Constituents, in Imitation of fo landable an Example, take this Opportunity of returning you our Thanks for your fleady and upright Conduct in Parliament, and of laying our Sentiments be-

tive manual shaw entage to

fore you.

Measures were taken the last Session to bring to Justice a wicked and corrupt Minister, who has for many Years openly invaded our Liberties, and intended nothing less than the Destruction of our Country: Our Treafure has been expended to the Subversion of Right and Property, our Trade neglected, our Honour proftituted, and every constitutional Right violated; but yet, norwithstanding, we find the Author of all our

Miseries skreened from publick Justice. Therefore we require you to infift that so glaring an Offender be brought to publick Justice, that it may be a Warning, an Instruction to all future Ministers whatfoever; we also require you to use your utmost Efforts to repeal the Septennial Bill, without which we can never expect our Liberry restored, or our Constitution preserved; that you procure an effectual Place-Bill, and make a Law to punish the Villahy of Returning Officers; and 'rill thefe our national Rights are granted us, we require you to postpone the pas-

fing of any Money Bill whattoever. These are the Sentiments we your Constituents think fit to lay before you for your Conduct in the

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enfuing Sellion of Parliament; the Observance of which will ever merit the Favour of your Constituents. that therefore his not being to could easy prevent his

Fune the 26th died of a violent Fever, the Right Lord May-Hon. Sir Robert Godschall, Knt Lord Mayor of Lon- or's Death don, Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, and one of the and Confe-Representatives of the faid City. The same Day it thereof. was ordered by the Locum Tenens, (viz. Sir John Eyles. as Father of the City, or oldest Alderman) and Court of Aldermen, that a Court of Hustings should be held on the Monday following for the Choice of a new Lord Mayor for the Remainder of the Year; when George Heathcote, Efq; was chosen without Opposition, who having ferved that High Office for the remaining Part of the Year, to the great Satisfaction of the City, had, as usual, the Thanks of the Common Council on the 21ft of October W cannot be and the

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Robert Willimott, Efq; having at the usual Time Lord Mayor been chosen Lord Mayor for the ensuing Year, his chosen tor Election caused a Doubt to be cleared up, which had for many Years remained undecided; for till then a Notion had prevailed, that the Lord Mayor must be free of one of the Twelve great Companies, and every Lord Mayor, before his Turn for being chosen came on, had taken Care, at a great Expence, to get himfelf made free of one of these Companies, if he was not fo before*. Mr. Willimott being of the Coopers Company, which is not one of the Twelve, had endeavoured to comply with this Custom, by getting himself translated to the Clothworkers Company, which is one of the Twelve; but many of that Company objected against his being admitted, so that the Question was carried in his Favour but by a small Majority, and the Company absolutely refused to let him have the Use of their Hall for holding his Mayoralty. This ill Treatment made him be at the Trouble and Expence of inquiring into the Foundation of the Custom, and baving confulted some of the most eminent Counsel upon the Question, they were all of Opinion, that to be Prefident of the Irifb Committee it was necessary, that the Candidate should be free of one of the Twelve

Companies, but to be chosen Lord Mayor, it was not necessary to be free of one of the Twelve, and that therefore his not being fo could only prevent his being chosen Prefident of the Irifh Committee, whereupon he resolved to give no farther Trouble either to the Clothworkers Company, or any other of the Twelve. and fo put an End to a Custom which had been obferved for many Years to the great Emolument of thele Companies, who had to not will tyle to the him to

Aldermen and Members chofen.

Jane the 22d, Walter Barnard, Elg; an eminent Packer in St. Helen's, and one of the Common Council-men of Bifbopfgate Ward, was unanimously elected Alderman of Broadstreet Ward, in the Room

of Charles Ewer, Efg. deceafed

Jame the 30th, Samuel Pennant, Efq. an eminent West-India Merchant, and one of the Common Council-men for Cheap Ward, was unanimously elected Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, in the Room of Sir Rebert Godfeball, deceased: And at a Court of Hustings held at Guildball July the 13th, William Galvert, Efg. Alderman of Portfoken Ward, was chosen without Opposition, a Representative of the City in Parliament, in the Room of the faid Sir Robert God-

Sheriffs cho- As Midfummer Day is the Day appointed for chufen in Lon- fing Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middlesex, no less than five Gentlemen who had been named by the Lord Mayor as Persons at for ferving that Office, paid their Fines of 400 l, and 20 Marks each, on the 19th of Jame, to be excused fer-ving; and upon the Day of Election Charles Eggleton, Efg; and Stamp Brooksbank, Efg; were chosen; but the latter refused serving or paying his Rine, on Account of his being a Diffenter; and as this Question is not yet decided, therefore on the 8th of July, Robert Evans, Esq; was chosen; but he having paid his Fine, John Coggs, Esq; was chosen, on the 20th, who likewife refused on Account of his being a Diffenter; therefore on the 29th, Henry Neale, Efq; was chosen, who having paid his Fine, Alexander Mafter, Eig was chosen on the 8th of September, and he having fworn off, Mr. Alderman Hankey was declared to have a Majority of Hands at a Court of Hustings held the 20th

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20th, but a Poll being demanded for Mr. Alderman Benn, the latter carried it by a Majority of 554 upon the Poll, which ended the 27th, and the next Day he and Charles Eggleton, Efq; were fworn in at Guildhall. The Opposition to Mr. Alderman Hankey upon this Occasion proceeded from his having acted contrary to the Sentiments of most of the Citizens upon former Occasions*; for as he was the Alderman next but one below the Chair, and as none but fuch as have ferved the Office of Sheriff can be chosen Lord Mayor, the Citizens were resolved to prevent his being Sheriff, in order to prevent his

coming in his Turn to be Lord Mayor, and an arm

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The Charter of the Bank being to expire in August Bank's ad-1743, and the Government being under fome Diffi- vantageous culties how to raise the Money for the Service of the the Publick. Year 1742, it feems, a Proposal was some Way or other intimated to the Directors of the Bank, that if they would lend the Government 1,600,000 l. without Interest, they should have their Charter renewed for a new Term of 21 Years. Now in order to understand this Proposal, it must be considered, that when the Bank-Company was first erected in King William's Time, they then lent the Government 1,600,000 l, upon which they were to have fix per Cent till the Expiration of their Charter, and afterwards till redeemed by Parliament, by the Repayment of this 1,600,000 /. fo that upon this Part of their Capital they have had fix per Cent ever fince, and were to have the same Interest paid them, without a Power of Redemption till August 1743, when the Government might have got free of the Payment of this high Interest by repaying the Principal, which if not engaged in War, it might eafily have done by borrowing Money at three per Cent; therefore this Proposal was not so properly a Loan of 1,600,000 l, without Interest, as an Agreement to lend the Government 3,200,000 Lat three per Cent, because by borrowing that Sum, at might have supplied its Wants, and shad 1,600,000. ready to have paid the Bank off as foon as the Term expired. But suppose it had been a Loan of 1,600,000 l.

See Annals for 1740. P. 286, 291. And Anna's for 1741. P. 305.

without

without Interest, and without any Consideration but that of having their Charter prolonged for a new Term of 21 Years, the Advantage the Government reaped by fuch a Loan, was not near equal to the Value of fuch a new Term; for suppose the Interest of Money upon publick Securities were at four per Cent, the Government's Advantage could not be reckoned at above 857,900 L. viz. the present Value of an Annuity of 64000 /. to continue for 21 Years; whereas the Value of this Term to the Bank, if we suppose the Profits they make yearly by Banking to amount to 140,000 l. which is the leaft they can be reckoned at confidering the Increase of their Dividends, above the Interest or Annuity paid them by the Publick; and confidering that we cannot suppose them so imprudent as to divide out their whole Profits yearly, without referving any Thing for the Purchase of a new Term: I fay, upon this Supposition, the Value of such a Term must be reckoned at 1,876,658 1. viz. the prefent Value of an Annuity of 140,000/, to continue for 27 Years . Thus we may fee; that by this Proposal the Bank was to be a Gainer of more than a Million Sterling, which shews the great Regard our Moneyed Companies have for the Publick, and their Readiness to affift their Country in Time of Diffres, without expecting any unreasonable Advantage to themselves.

This Proposal was laid before the Proprietors of the Bank at a general Court held the 18th of March, and, as may be supposed, most readily agreed to; whereupon it was ordered, that Proposals should be offered to the Parliament in Pursuance of this Scheme, all which were consirmed by another General Court, held the 25th, and the Scheme being accepted of by Parliament, as before mentioned t, it was resolved at a General Court of the Bank, held the 8th of July, that in Order to raise this 1,600,000 l. for the publick Service, their then Capital should be increased, by taking in a Subscription for \$40,004 l. 5s. 4d. Stock at 40 per Gent, to be paid at six monthly Payments, the four first of 25 l. each, and the two last of 20 l. each; the first Payment to be made on the 20th of that Month, and

+ See before, P. 55.

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See London Magazine for 1737, P. 57. 60.

the Subscribers to be intitled to the Dividend which was to become due at Michaelmas which Refolution was confirmed at the next General Court held for that Purpole on the 12th, and the whole Sum was immedistely subscribed. The Reason for taking a Subscription for fuch an odd Sum was, to compleat the Capital to the Sum of 0,800,000 1. Alid should and to yow of the

The then Capital being The new Subscription	8,959,995	
Alderman s	William Balor, Ef	
Total blA bns .na.	9,800,000 16 0 0	

The Subscription of 840,004 1. 3. 4 d. at 140 per Gent, produced 1,176,005 1. 19 s. 7d. and the Company were to make up what was wanting of the 1,600,000 l. out of their current Cash. Talu Emerlan & G

This Year there was a warm Disoute about the Dispute a-Choice of East-India Directors, which was introduced bout the by the following Letter to the Proprietors published in East India our News Papers, viz. 12 m Michael Jung Phil.

14 Honry Lapelles, Pilicy To the Proprietors of the East-India Company. ?4 no William Pomers Es

17 William Pomers

18 June Raymond Lie

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THERE being foon to be an Annual Election of Directors, feveral confiderable Stock-holders, your Fellow Proprietors, defire you will be careful how you implicitely engage yourselves, in support of what is called a House-List, but which in Reality has for Teveral Years past been rather the List of One Man, that has often been palmed upon the Proprietors but a few Hours before the Election. By this Means your Elections have for a great while been carried on, rather as a Matter of Form, than as having the free Suffrage of the Stock-holders; and how prejudicial fuels a Practice, should it continue, may in Time prove, we need not point out. It is not therefore doubted, but Gentlemen will, upon proper Notice, be ready to affert their own D foute at book the Choice of East-India

The ANNALS

own Right, and maintain their own Nomination of fi

and to bed two stand We are yours, &c.

N.B. The Election is appointed for the 7th of April.

However the House-List carried it at the Election by a great Majority, the Numbers upon the Ballot being as follows, viz:

William Baker, Esq. Alderman 2 Sir William Billers, Knt. and Ald. 3 Capt. Robert Bootle 4 Richard Blount, Esq. 5 Christopher Burrow, Esq. 604 Richard Barton, Esq. 7 Mt. Richard Chauncy 8 John Emerson, Esq. 10 * William Gasselin, Esq. 11 Alexander Hume, Esq. 12 Samuel Hyde, Esq. 13 Michael Imper, Esq. 14 * Henry Lascelles, Esq. 15 Capt. William Mabbee 16 Mr. John Payne 17 William Pomeroy, Esq. 18 Jones Raymond, Esq. 19 Sir John Salter, Knt. and Ald. 603 20 * Capt. James Winter 21 * Harry Gough, Esq. 22 * William Steele, Esq. 23 * Whicheott Tunner, Esq. 24 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 25 * Whicheott Tunner, Esq. 26 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 27 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 28 * Whicheott Tunner, Esq. 29 * Capt. James Winter The four last were opposed by Edward Stephenson, Esq. 21 * Charles Calborne, Esq. 22 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 23 * Whicheott Tunner, Esq. 24 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 25 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 26 * Charles Calborne, Esq. 27 * Thomas Phipps, Esq. 29 * Charles Calborne, Esq. 20 * Charles Calborne, Esq. 20 * Charles Calborne, Esq. 210 Charles Calborne, Esq. 211 * Thomas, Esq. 212 * Thomas, Esq. 213 * Thomas, Esq. 214 * Thomas, Esq. 215 * Thomas, Esq. 216 * Thomas, Esq. 217 * Sep-	P 2037/0		NAME OF STREET	THE REPORT OF THE	A SULA
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September 16th, The Foundation-Stone was laid of Foundation the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of ex-Foundation-poled and deferred young Children, to be erected in Stone laid. Lamb's Conduit Field, wherein was placed, between two Plates of milled Lead, by Jahn Milner, Esq. Vive-President, in the Presence of several of the Governors and Guardians of the said Hospital, a Copper-Plate, wherein is the following Inscription: The Foundation of this Hospital, for the Relief of exposed and deserted young Children, was laid 16 Sept. 16 Geo. II. 1742.

July 15th, There was a general privy Search for FourPersons diforderly Persons, in the Parishes of St. Paul Convent murdered in St. Martin's Gorden, and St. Martins in the Fields, when a great Round-Number of innocent, as well as guilty Persons, were House. as usual taken up and confined in the Round-Houses; and next Day William Bird, Keeper of St. Martin's Round-House, was committed to the Gateboule, being med on Oath, for unlawfully and violently forcing wn a great Number of Women into the Hole of the faid Round-House, and cramming them in fo close a Manner that they could not breathe; fo that four of m were stifled to Death. As foon as this barbarous Murder was beard of, the Mob gathered, and pulled the Round-House to Pieces, and would have done the some with the Keeper, if Justice had not protected him from the Juffice he deserved. The two Juffices who granted this Warrant likewife, thought he to publiff the following Justification of their Conduct, wiz.

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Mr. Holden Booker, High-Constable of the City and Liberty of Westminster, having applied last Week to Col. De Veil, and to John Bromseld, Esq. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, for a general Privy Search-Warrant, alledging, that Vagabonds, Pick-pockets, and other dissible and disorderly Persons, abounded so much in and about Green-Garden, and the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, that there was no walking in the Streets after dark; and taking upon himself the Conduct of the said Search Warrant by being present in the Execution of it: A Warrant, in Pursuance of the Statute

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of the 7th of King James I. Chap. 4. Sect. 5. figned by the two above-mentioned Gentlemen, was accordingly granted, and delivered to the faid High-Constable, for the Purposes therein mentioned; which Warrant was in the following Words: bollow to word town Prelident, in the Preice

one la langu WESTM. & To wit, To the Conftables of the Parifles of St. Paul Covent Garden, or of St. Martins in the Fields, in the Liberty of Westminster, or to any of them.

'These are in His Majesty's Name to Will and Command you, and every of you, (taking to your Affistance a sufficient Number of Men) to make a general Privy Search on Thursday Night, being the 15th Day of this Instant July, throughout the Limits of the Parishes of St. Paul Covent-Garden, and St. Martin's in the Fields aforesaid, for all Rogues, Vagabonds, fturdy Beggars, idle and diforderly Perfons; and fuch Persons before described, that you hall fo take and apprehend, you are to bring before us his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City and Liberty of Westminster, at the Dwelling-" House of Thomas De Veil, Efg; in Bow freet, in the ' faid Parish of St. Paul Covent-Gardon, on Friday ' Morning next, at eight of the Clock of the fame Day, in order to be examined, and dealt with according to Law. Hereof fail not at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals, this 13th Day of 's Holden Bower, Eller Controls of 1742, while a I house of Warming , having the

cit to con the state of Thomas De Veil.

Janua W. 15 1 50 4009 Inones a to John Bromfield.

integing, and Vedstronds, Pick-pockers, and other date But as there is now great Reason to suspect, that all or fome of the faid Constables have greatly misbehaved themselves upon this Occasion, not one of them acquainting the Justices of the Death of the unhappy Persons suffocated and stifled in St. Martin's Round-House, by William Bird the Keeper of it, nor even that

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that any one was hurt, at the Time of the Return of the Warrant, nor during the Examination of thirteen Prisoners, which lasted many Hours, nor did they ever make any Discovery of any Part of this fatal Affair. aill it came out on the Defence of one of the Prisoners. the Husband of one of the unhappy Sufferers.

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We therefore the faid two Justices, for the Satisfaction of the Publick; and in Justice to ourselves, have thought proper, not only to print an exact Copy of our Warrant, that every Person injured may know how far the Constables, or any of them, have exceeded their Power, or acted contrary to the Tenor of their Warrant, but have also thought proper to subjoin to it a Copy of the Information made by two of the Women pur in that difmal Hole, which has proved fatal to four innocent Perfons, that the Publick may be truly informed of a Scene of Barbarity, which must strike Horror in every humane Breast at the Recital of it; which is as folt by afterwards, when her A oney was tret awole

face with the reft of thele whe were MIDDL.) To wit, The Information of Elizabeth Surwastm. I ridge, at Mrs. Jones's in Peter-Wastm. I ftreet, a Walberweman; and of Mary Wood of the fame Place, Chair-woman, taken before us this 16th Day of July 1742

Elizabeth Surridge being upon Oath, fays, that between twelve and one this Morning, the was taken in a Cellar in the Hay-market, and carried to St. Mantin's Round-House, where being come, she was at once hurled down into the Hole of it, by W. Bird the Keeper of it; and the doth upon her Oath fay, that the believes there were put in the fame Place about twenty Women, more or less, the cannot exactly tell; fays, the Heat of the Place was fo . excessive, that finding they must die if not relieved, A some stript quite naked, and others fat in their Shifts; but finding the Danger they were in, great - Dutcries of Murder were made in the Night; and ' great Supplications made for Water, all which was (वाक्र)न

refused, nor was there any Regard paid to the Diffren they were in; fays, that the thinks two were dead

before the was taken out, which the believes was

about ten this Morning; fays, the offered two Shil-

" it."

the starband on one or she unfinery balls in the Mary Wood being upon Oath, confirms the Evidence of Surrives, with this Addition: 'That the faw

William Bird, the Keeper of St. Martin's Round-. House, beat one Elizabeth Aimy, and bruile her in

a cruel Manner; and upon the whole fays, it was a

most cruel Scene of Barbarky; fays, that those were

offered Beds who could give a Shilling for them; but those that had not a Shilling must go into the

Hole. And this Informant fays, that by Means of feending in Beer and Shrub about two Shillings and

four Pence, with a Friend the had there, the was

excused some Hours from being put in the late blote;

but afterwards, when her Money was spent, the fhared the same Fate with the rest of those who were

Sworn before us, Eliz. 2 Surridge, her Mark. the worth of July, 1742. Mary + Wood, her Mark. Carra because him

> John Bromfield Thomas De Veil.

ridge, as there, louis

N.B. The Keeper of St. Martin's Round-House will be re-examined publickly to Morrow being Tuefday, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Colonel De Veil's House in Bow-fireet, Covent-Gurden; when the High Constable, Petty Constables, and others employed under him, will be required to attend, to give an Account of all their Proceedings upon this unhappy Occalion.

handing to be free very up beil a Thomas De Veil. Tobu Bromfield.

All the Prisoners were discharged as som as this Iniquity was known. Tang and Character sen

and Coporquety of resurestagger

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From this Account, indeed, it appears, that the Juffices did nothing but what was legal, nor omitted any Thing that Law or Cultom had made incumbent on them; may the discharging of all the Prisoners, as foon as this Iniquity was known, was fomething more than what ought to have been done, because fome of them very probably deserved to have been fent to the House of Correction. But this Cruelty, and the fatal Effects of it, ought to produce a Law for having our Round-Houses visited twice or thrice every Night, and all our Prisons at least once a Week. by our superior Magistrates; for when such Places are self under the absolute Power of low mercenary Scoundrels, they will always be Places of Ease to the Rich however guilty, and of Torment or Death to the Poor, however innocent. And fuch a Law is the more necessary, because, I believe, there is no Country where the Poor are more oppressed, or less cared for, than they are by the Laws and prevailing Cuftoms of this Country.

This Bird was afterwards tried, convicted of Wilful Murder, and most justly fentenced to be hanged: but as it is not now the Custom for Ministers, Magiftrates or Officers, to fuffer condign Punishment for any Malversation in Office, he was afterwards reprieved,

and transported for 14 Years.

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CHAP. IV.

An Account of the most remarkable Occurrences in the Country-Places throughout England.

N most of the Country-Places throughout England, Remarkable they followed the Example of the Cities of Losdon and Westminster, not only in making Rejoicings yeral Places upon the Change that happened in our Administration, to their Rebut also in sending Instructions to their Members up-presenta-tives. Some of the most remarkable Instructions I shall give Copies of as follow:

To Edward Thompson, and Godfrey Wentworth, Efgis Members of Parliament for the City of York.

177 E the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, take this first Opportunity of returning our Thanks to you, Mr. Wentworth, for your constant Attendance and Behaviour in Parliament, which has so greatly contributed to our present happy Prospect of Affairs: And we hope, Mr. Thempson, that your Conduct will be fuch for the future, as to deserve the same Acknow-

ledgments.

The glorious Spirit of Liberty, which hath at length prevailed over that Torrent of Bribery and Corruption, that has borne down all before it for these twenty Years past, gives the greatest Satisfaction to every independent Briton; and induces us to hope, that, by a fleady Perseverance in those Principles, which the prefent House of Commons have so happily set out with, we may see our Parliaments free and independent, and our ancient Constitution restored: To which End, we expect that you will let forward, and heartily concur in a Bill, or Bills, for disabling Pensioners from sitting as Representatives of a free People; for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons; for making it a capital Offence for any Returning-Officer wilfully and corruptly to abuse his Trust; and for restoring to us the Triennial Elections, that thereby his Majesty may be informed of the true Sense of his People.

We at this Time particularly make it our earnest Request, that you'll heartily promote an Inquiry into the treacherous Neglect of those, whole Duty it was to have carried on this necessary War with Vigour, that they may be brought to an open and a fair Trial, and meet with the just Reward of their Deferts

York, Guildball, Feb. 17.

brid essal Ventund or Briffeler Feb. 20. To Sir Abraham Elton, Bart, and the Hon, Edward Southwell, Efq. and the base was a southwell, and the was a southwell to the southwell to t

dives.

Gentlemen, nent or thoritarillet golden it of A Coording to antient Right and Privilege of instructing our Representatives in Parliament, we take Leave to impart our Sentiments at this important Conjuncture, and to recommend to you a fleady · Pursuit of that strict and impartial Enquiry into the

State of the Nation which is already began: And we this fift Opportunity of returning our Thanks

trust you will exert your utmost Endeavours to carry it on with Expedition and Effect; and at the same Time to secure the publick Liberty, by extinguishing Corruption, and by restoring our Constitution to its ancient Foundation of Triennial Par-

In particular, we earnestly defire and expect, you will enquire how the vaft Sums of Money, levied on the Subjects of late Years, have been expended, and yet the Nation reduced to a most calamitous Condition, both abroad and at home; How her Trade and Navigation came to be fo much neglected or expoled first, to Infults and Depredation; and then to Capture, by a cruel, but contemptible, Enemy: Especially how that most valuable Branch of Commerce, our Wooilen Manufacture, hath been fuffer'd to decline without one Effort either to prevent it or remedy the Misfortune. But above all, we rely upon your strict Examination into the Conduct of the Land-War in America, and the notorious Inaction of our great Fleets in Europe; by which the Lives of many thousands of our brave Countrymen have been loft or facrificed, and many Millions of the National Wealth vainly exhaufted

From all these Enquiries we think it absolutely nocellary to the present and future Safety of our Country, that the Authors of such direful Calamities may

be detected and brought to publick Justice.

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We are of the Number of your Constituents, and (while you act vigorously for the publick Good)

ylling his bue sai Gentlemen, sine, vigesou school

ele Definition to the Your very humble Servants.

At a General Meeting of the Independent Freemen of the City of Coventry, on Tuesday the 2d of March, it was unanimously agreed to send the following Instructions to each of their Members.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Euston, and Wil-

A S. it's the first Time this weighty Trust of being a Representative in Parliament has been reposed in you, Mr. Grove, we take this Opportunity to congratulate you, and express the great Joy and Satisfac-tion we receive from our happy Choice of a Person so deserving of us and the Publick, whole gree Patriot Zeal, and Behaviour, for the Honour and Service of your Country at first fetting out, and faithful Difcharge of that Truft during this thort but critical Period, give us an early and ftrong Confidence of your future good Conduct; and a state to a state of the

And though we entertain not the least Doubt or Sufficien of your Perfeverance at this important Tuncture, when Great Britain, formerly the Envy of her Neighbours, and Arbitrefs of Burepe, is, through the iniquitous Measures of a Junto of Persons influenced and supported by Corruption, stript of her antient Power, Weilth and Glory, and berrayed, oppreffed, and enflaved, we may fay, beyond Hopes of Redemption, thould not a virtuous British Parliament feation-

ably exert herfelf for her Deliverance.

And though you, my Lord Eufton, by having been longer a Representative in Parliament, cannot but better know the Source of these Grievaness, and will (we hope) by your future Difpolition and Actions, shew a just Abhorrence of them, yet we your Constituents, as it is our undoubted Right, must freely deafide all Party Diffinctions, odious to every Wellwither of his Country) wie your utmost Endeavours to weed out the Corrupted and their Corruptors, and carefully goard and provide against their pernicious Schemes, and redrefs the Injured, by a strict Enquiry into the unhappy State of the Nation, and vigorously purfuing the wicked Contrivers of its prefent Calamities, till they are brought to condign Punishment; that others may hereafter be deterred from the like evil Practices, which have so much contributed to the Decay of Trade in general, and the Ruin of our Woollen Manufacture in particular, too fenfibly felt in this City, and throughout the whole Kingdom.

And as Septennial Parliaments are an Innovation upon, and injurious to our Conflicution, especially when crouded with Placemen and Pensioners ministerially made use of to carry on evil Defigns, and for cor-

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fiftance, and hearty Concurrence, in making fuch wholesome Laws as may inevitably prevent those A-bules for the future.

We are Gentlemen, whilst you are vigorough for the Publick Good, about the west promote purpose as a principal of the Publick Good,

Your mast bumble Servents.

And about the Beginning of the next Seffion, likewife in Imitation of Lander and Weffmingler, new Instructions were fent from many. Places in the Country, fome of which I shall give Copies of as follow:

To William Vaughan, E/r, Representative of the County of Merioneth.

WE the Freeholders of the County of Merimuth, take this Occasion to pur you in Mind, that we who elected you, to represent us in Parliament, without any other Merive, without any Influence whitfoever, except the good Opinion we had conceived of your Imagrity, and of your Love for your Country, think we have a Right to expect that you should attend the Dury of that Trust, which you have taken upon you. We conceive, Sir, that you are bound, by all the Ties that can engage an honest Man, to attend it at all Times; but that there is more than ordinary Reason to be watchful at the present Juncture, when (by Ionse Trussictions) we have Reason to apprehend that Attempts will be made; which can have no Consequence, but to encrease our Grievances.

We cannot without found Concern reflect, that while a very large Sum was proposed to be mised upon the Subjects of Great Britain, to ease foreigners of the Charge of paying their own Troops, we had no Representative present to declareour Sense of so extraordinary a Measure: We hope, Sir, we shall have no Occasion to make the like Complaints hereafter; we hope that no private Engagement, no Family Interests will prevail upon you, or any Gentleman, to keep from that Place, where the Absence of one honest Man may occasion the Loss of the publick Liberty.

As

As therefore we depend upon your Attendance, we request you to join heartily in endeavouring to procure us the Restoration of those Laws mentioned in the excellent Instructions of the City of Landon to its Representatives; Laws which we once enjoy'd, and without which, we conceive, that Liberty will soon become an empty Name, a Word made Use of only to

smufe the Vulgar, and the

As the Impunity of publick Criminals may tacitly encourage and authorize Crimes of the like Nature; as the weak Successors of a wicked Administration may think their Power established, their Wantonness supported, and their Retreat indemnised, by screening or adopting those Measures, in Opposition to which they had thrust themselves into Employment; we conjure you to use all Means in protecuting that National Justice, which has been so treacherously retained; in examining the Complaints of a Feeling People, and in branding the Author of Corruption, that intestine Evil, by which this Notion must be enslaved, since the Liberty of the Whole depends only ton the Integrity and Virtue of the Individuals.

on the Integrity and Virtue of the Individuals.

We must entreat you, Sir, to guard our Purses, already almost exhausted by a twenty Years repactous.

Administration. While our Country swarms with the vincteasing Poor, let not the little that is left be drain'd

from usato enrich other Countries and estil son la

fooner (cented the Air of a Courty) than they forgot the Friends who confided in them, I and the Country which nourished them.

We defire, Sir, that you will keep a watchful, a fulpicious Eye over those who are for degrading this once rich Country, who are for reducing is to a Province to a Land to which we are Strangers. In a Word, exert an English Spirit, in opposing all the bad Defigns of Men with Foreign Hearts.

To Godfrey Wentworth, and George Fox, Efgrs. Representatives in Parliament for the City of York.

provail under you, or any Centicatan, to keep

E have feen and perufed those excellent Instructions given by the City of London to their Members

bers in Parliament, for their Conduct in the enfuing Seffion, and do affure you, that we most heartily concur with them in the noble Sentiments and truly Britiff Spirit of Liberty contained therein.

After this Declaration it will be needless to tell you. that we expect you would regulate your Conduct by those Rules, and more especially unnecessary, when we are thoroughly fensible that you are both of you Men of fuch fleady Principles, that no falle Honours or other Temptations can make you fwerve from the

real Interest of your Country.

In the present most corrupt and treacherous Generation, it may feem very bold in us to affert to much: but let your Conduct this enfuing Selfion, be the Touchstone of your Integrity; let your Attendance be early and strict, and vote for no Supplies till the Grievances are redreffed, and those excellent falutary Laws enacted, which are mentioned in the London Instruc-

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In like Manner, we most earnestly exhort you. that you do your utmost to have the great Offender brought to an open and fair Trial. We join in the Cries of an injured Nation for Justice; Justice against his numberless Crimes and Depredations. And we do tell you, in the Words of one of your own Body, That we look upon the Power of a House of Commons to be nothing, unless it can, at any Time, reach and pull a wicked Minister from behind a Throne, and give him up to national Justice. That Power, and that only, can support our finking Constitution, and transmit it in full Vigour to Posterity.

The Representation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Worcester, to the Right Honourable Thomas Winnington, E/q; and the Right Han nourable Samuel Sandys, Elg, their Representatives in Parliament, it of the less and the Paris almost mis

de Gentlemen, or flore bust die rade coules M. stoch

JAD your Conduct in Parliament been more agreeable to our Sentiments and Expectations, had not called upon us to make this particular Ad-

important Critis, all conditiontly; and

dress to each of you, nor so much as attempt to impeach your Behaviour in the last Session of Parliament; A Session! deemed of the utmost Importance to this once happy Constitution; a Session! wherein we had the greatest Reason to hope that our Liberries would have been more effectually secured to us and our Posterity; but our just Expectations have been entirely frustrated, by the fatal Conjunction of pretended Friends

With the notorious Enemies of the Publick.

As to you, Mr. Winnington, when you was chose Recorder of this City, we conceived great Hopes that you would have persevered in that uniform and unshaken Spirit of publick Liberty which you then professed; but forry are we to say, and with the unmost Concern do we tell you, that we think you have greatly deviated from the Principles which, at that Time, were thought to be the Rule of your Actions; and tho at the last Election you gained a Seat for this antient and loyal City, yet give us Leave to say, that unless you pursue the Instructions we now send you, vain will it be for you to make another Attempt.

As to you, Mr. Sandys, that have so long reprefented us, and in whom our Expectations were in fome Degrees raised; you! that have made so many, and so solemn Declarations, against evil Ministers, and their undue Influence; you! that have exclaimed fo loudly against Corruption, and the Misapplication of publick Treasure; that you should so greatly fall off, and without the Concurrence of the Friends of the Publick, greedily embrace the first Opportunity of getting into Place; and, by your subsequent Behaviour, contribute to disappoint the Nation of that Justice and Security which you yourfelf had to often and to peremptorily declared to be indispensably necessary to its Prefervation and Support, to us feems very inconfiftent : Let us yet, for you! hope better Things the enfuing Seffion: Let us flatter ourfelves that you will again unite with the real and true Patriots, and, in this important Crifis, act confiftently; and fleadily purfue those Measures that will tend most to the Welfare of your Constituents, as well as the Nation in general.

We therefore, Gentlemen, peruling the Instructions of the Citizens of London, whose unshaken Virtue, and publick

publick Spirit, are most worthy of a general Imitetion; and, as we cannot find Words more effectual to exorefs our Sentiments, are tempted, in some Places, to use their Language; do earnestly entreat, infift and require you, our Representatives, that you will perfe page every other Confideration, particularly the Supplies for the current Service of the enlying Year, till you have renewed the Secret Committee of Inquiry; procured some effectual Bills to reduce and limit the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons, to referain the Abuse of Power in Returning Officers; to reftore the Frequency of Elections, as well as the antient Occonomy of the Crown, and thereby cafe the Landed Interest, which bath fo long fuffered. After thele falutary Laws are past, and when you shall think fit to grane the Supplies, at the fame Time have Regard to their Application. A Nation under our prefent unhappy Circumstances, as the City of London justly observes, can ill undergo a fresh Profusion of Tresfure, in the Parade of numerous Land Armies, and the Hire of foreign Forces, without the least Appersence of Service to his Majesty's British Subjects or Dominions, stand sin he with the stand of her

These Points, we are convinced, can alone give Security to British Liberty, and appeals the general Murmus: These Points we inside that you concur in, if you expect the future Approbation or Esteem of this

antient and loyal Corporation

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In Testimony of our General Assent to this our Representation, We have ordered the Publick Sent to be affixed, at the Convention held in the Guildhall of the faid City, the 5th Day of Newscher, 1742.

These end, indeed, almost all the Instructions were to the same Purpose with the London and Westminster Instructions; but the following were of a different Nature, viz.

To the Right Hon. EDWARD SOUTHWELL, Efg. farviving Representative in Parliament for the City of Briffol,

IN the present difficult Conjuncture, when the Honour of the Crown, the Interest of the Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe, demand the Attention of the Legislature, We, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council-men of the City of Briftol, in Common-council affembled, take the Liberty of addressing ourselves to you, who have the Honour to represent this City in Parliament; and we flatter ourselves you will not be displeased that we use a Freedom on this Occasion, not unbecoming Persons sensible of the Importance of the present Crifis, and concerned for the Welfare of their Country.

It hath been for more than an Age paft, the ruling Ambition of a neighbouring State, to render all the other Potentates of Europe the meer Creatures of her Power, and Ministers of her Will: Upon this System all her Politicks have turned; to this Point have all her Councils been directed; with this View the hath been lately kindling the Plame of a general War in Europe: And to facilitate this Scheme of Universal Monarchy, she has actually invaded a natural and antient Ally of this Kingdom, in open Violation of the most folemn Engagements. And the with the utmost-Duty and Gratitude we acknowledge the Wildom, Equity, and Magnanimity of his Majesty's Councils. and rejoice in the great and glorious Effects of them; yet we cannot reflect on the Dangers which but lately engaged the Attention, and awakened the Fears of good Men of every Party in the Kingdom, without a very sensible Concern for the future Event of Things; for it will still depend on the Conduct of Great Britain, and on the Part his Majesty may further be enabled to take in the prefent uncertain State of Things, Whether the Balance of Europe shall be yet maintained? Or, in other Words, Whether Great Britain shall for the future be a free or a dependent Nation?

Your known Attachment to the Interest of your Country, unbiassed by personal Views, nor moved by Popular Clamour, leaves us no room to doubt, that at this critical Juncture you will steadily and uniformly pursue such Measures as conduce to the Stability of his Majesty's Government, the Protection and Advancement of our Trade, and to the Safety, Honour, and lasting Interest of the Kingdom, particularly, that you will chearfully concur in granting to his Majesty early and

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and effectual Supplies for the Service of the enfuing Year. This is a Service the present State of Publick Affairs, and the high Trust you bear, require from you: And did we not prefume, that your own Senfe of the Importance of the Service renders all other Motives unnecessary, we could in the most earnest Manner recommend it to you. For, without the necessary Supplies, Great Britain must be wholly unactive at a Season, when the utmost Prudence, Vigour and Resolution is necessary, to avert the Dangers that threaten her and her Allies: The War with Spain, a War undertaken by his Majesty in Desence of our most valuable Rights, and with the concurrent Voice of the whole Kingdom, must end to the eternal Reproach of this Nation, without Satisfaction for past Injuries, or Security against future Insults; and the Liberties of Europe will, we fear, become an easy Prey to the Ambition of a formidable Power, ever jealous of the Prosperity of Great Britain, and equally a Foe to our Civil and Religious Rights. In this View of Things. we cannot fear that the necessary Supplies will be denied; or even, that they will be postponed to Considerations of a more domestick Concern.

We are not ignorant that this Measure bath been recommended by some of our Fellow-Subjects with an uncommon, (we wish we could not fay) an indecent and unreasonable Zeal. For our own Parts we declare. that as we effect the Freedom and Constitutional Independency of the Commons in Parliament among the most valuable of our legal Rights, if not the Foundation of all the rest; so we are convinced, that ever confishent Advocate for British Liberty must pay a just Regard likewise to the Freedom and Constitutional Independency of the other Branches of the Legislature. And fince a peremptory Demand of new Laws, as preliminary to the granting the necessary Supplies in a Time of actual War, hath in our Opinion a fatal Tendency, either to destroy that Freedom and Independency, or to leave the Nation defenceless, we affure ourselves you will not give into a Measure to repugnant to our Constitution, and in its Consequences

lo destructive to your Country

We cannot, we ought not, to conclude this Address without making our publick Acknowledgments to you for your unwearied Attendance to the Duties of your Trust, and the constant Attention you have given to every Point in which the Trade of the Kingdom of the Interest of this City have been concerned.

CAN N. Town-Clerk.

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To the Right Hon. SAMUEL SANDYS, Efq; and the Right Hon. THOMAS WINNINGTON, Efq;

The Representation of the Corporation of Guardians in the City of Worcester, elected annually, according to Act of Parliament, by the Paymasters in the several Parishes.

Gentlemen,

I T is with much Reluctancy that we prefume to take up a few Moments of your Time for precious, and of for great Confequence; but having feen in Print a Representation addressed to you, of for assuming, so menacing, and so indecent a Nature, so derogatory to your Honour and just Merits, so repugnant to Truth and Justice, and, we believe, disagreeable to almost all your Constituents, we think it our indispensible Duty, for the Sake of Strangers into whose Hands the said Representation may full (being well assured it will meet with just Contempt from all Persons well affected to our present happy Establishment, and who have true Ideas of your Characters) thus briefly to trouble you with our Sentiments, in relation to your past and suture Conduct, in that Station wherein you do us so much Honour, by representing up in Parliament.

much Honour, by reprefenting us in Parliament.

And in the first place to you, Mr. Sandys, who have long been our Member (but always to the Mortification of most of those who joined in the aforesaid Address) we render you our hearty Thanks for your unwearied and constant Attendance in Parliament, and for your manifold Services there; which, we are firmly persuaded, have always been with a View to the Establishment of the present Royal Family, the improving and confirming our happy Constitution, the Interest

Interest of your Constituents, and the general Welfare of Great Britain. We also take the Liberty, Sir, to congratulate you on your Advancement to those Places of Trust and Honour, which his Majesty hath conferred on you. We who have so long seen and experienced your Virtue, Prodence, Probity, Justice, Honour, and strict Occonomy in Private Life, cannot help flattering ourselves, that you will discharge those high and important Trusts committed to you with equal Assiduity, Candour, and Integrity, consistent with yourself.

And to you, Mr. Winnington, who have only represented us in the present Parliament, we much approve your Conduct, gratefully acknowledge your Service, and highly applaud your Espousal of those Principles of Liberty and Publick Spirit so effential to the Happiness of Britons, and which are the diffinguish-

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Gentlemen, although we must own that our proper Province and that of our Brethren Addressers is, in the first Place to look well at home, and there to difcharge our Duty in Sincerity and Truth to God and Man; yet as instructing Superiors in Politicks is become fo fashionable, we defire you will pardon our Freedom in taking the Liberty to remark, that as all who are not wilfully blind must see, that by the wife Conduct of his Majesty (for the Enlargement and Lengthening of whose Tranquillity we pray) by the vigorous Resolutions of both Flouses of Parliament, and the prudent Administration of the Ministry, the Face of Affairs both at Home and Abroad are much changed for the better, and our Fears of becoming Vaffals to unbounded Ambition and the Projectors of Universal Monarchy, are in some Degree distipated, fo we humbly request that you will contribute by your best Endeavours to compleat the glorious Work fo happily begun; and whatever additional Laws are requilite to confirm and strengthen British Liberty, so dear and valuable (although so wantonly sported with by many) we doubt not of your Concurrence therewith, and Promotion thereof; wherein, Gentlemen, you will lay a lafting Obligation on us.

To which we the Guardians have affixed our Common Seal, at our General Court held in this City, December 2, 1742. (L.S.)

The Representation of great Numbers of Gentlemen, Freeholders, and principal Traders of the Borough of Kidderminster in the County of Worcester, to Edmund Lechmere, Esq, and Edmund Pytt, Esq, Knights of the Shire, and their Representatives.

A T a Time when so many of our Countrymen have taken the Freedom to direct their Representatives what Measures to pursue, and how to conduct themselves in Parliament; at this critical Conjuncture, permit us to claim an equal Right, and to suggest to you our Sentiments of Persons and Things.

It is not without sensible Concern that we observe a restless revengeful Spirit, tending to distress the Government, weaken the Administration, and embroil the Nation, in so many of our Fellow-Subjects, who take upon them to censure and condemn a Scene of Actions of which they cannot possibly be competent Judges; meditating and breathing Vengeance they know not why; and this at a Time when the firmest Unnimity among all true Britons is peculiarly necessary; as it would most effectually intimidate our natural and avowed Enemies, and promote National Prosperity.

Certainly the Enjoyment of our Rights and Liberties is as valuable and dear to us, both as Men and Christians, as to any that wear the Human Nature; nor could any Consideration induce us to fall in Love with Chains, or tamely bow our Necks to an uneasy galling Yoke: But while we feel ourselves happy in the plenary Enjoyment of whatsoever loyal and good Subjects can justly challenge from their Governors, it is not the Cry of a Multitude, nor the Clamours of Corporations, how grand soever, can prevail on us, in spite of our Senses, to believe that White is Black, or Sweet, Bitter.

When we compare the present with some former Reigns, which some of us are old enough to remember, when our happy Constitution lay bleeding of Wounds then deemed incurable, when our Liberties were actu-

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ally infringed, and the Prerogative firetched even to the Exercise of Lawless Power, we cannot without the warmest Delight and Gratitude reflect on his prefent Majesty's just and gentle Government, under which we fenfibly find ourselves protected in the full Possession of all our Rights and Liberties. And his Majesty's steady, uniform, invariable Profecution of the most falutary Measures thro' the whole Course of his Reign, during which the Rights of his Subjects have in no one Instance been incroached upon, confirms our chearful Confidence in his Royal Word for the continued Exercise of the same Justice and Goodness. If our Commerce has felt in some Degree the Effects of Spanish Captures and scanty Crops, far be it from us to charge these to the Account of the Administration; the former being an unavoidable Confequence of what the Nation had long and loudly clamoured for, and the latter an immediate Hand of Providence.

We entirely approve and applaud his Majesty's Wisdom and Vigour in carrying on the War; as also the vigorous Measures he hath taken, and happy Alliances formed, in order to succour an injured Princes, our good and natural Ally, to curb aspiring Powers, and preferve the Balance of Europe; nor doubt the Success. And we declare to the World our Abhorrence of every Infinuation that tends to shake the People's Confidence in his Majesty's Wisdom and Zeal for the Publick Welfare, and to foment Animofities and Divilions among us, which of all Things would have the most fatal Tendency to defeat his Majesty's good Intentions, and betray us into the Hands of our Enemies.

We therefore rejoice to hear, that no specious Pretences or Representations could influence a British Parhament to delay granting to his Majesty the necessary Supplies for the Service of the enfuing Year; and flatter ourselves your Names will stand with Honour in the Lift of that loyal and great Majority that voted for it. And we earnestly recommend it to you, while you have Sears in Parliament, to exert yourselves to: the utmost, by all proper Means, to support and threngthen his Majesty's Government, and enable him,

Percent decised the manie Yearth

as far as human Power reaches, effectually to carry on the glorious Cause he hath at Heart, and to triumph over all his Enemies.

Kidderminfter, Nov. 27, 1742.

These were the only Instructions that were of a different Spirit from those of London and Wostminster; and the procuring and publishing of these is a Proof that Endeavours would not have been wanting, if such Instructions could have been procured from People of any Character in other Places of the Kingdom.

A cruel Revenge occafioned by a most extraordinary Jealousy.

At the Lent Affizes at Thetford in Norfolk, one Robert Carlton was convicted of Sodomy with one Yohn Lincoln, and also of murdering, by Poison, one Mary Frost, the faid Lincoln's Sweetheart. Upon the 'Irial it appeared that Carlton lived at Dis in Norfolk, by Trade a Taylor, and Lincoln was his Lodger, and lodged in his House a considerable Time, lay with him, and was intirely kept by him. At length Lincoln growing weary of this Way of Life, made Courtship to the abovementioned Mary Frost, which at last was made known to Carlton, and Lincoln brought her two or three Times to his House; Carlton grew angry at this, and often told Lincoln, that if he brought his Whores near him he would do them fome Mifchief or other, may fwore he would poison them; and used all the Means he could to dissuade him from Matrimony, in order to keep him to himself; but finding it to no Purpose, he invited her one Sunday to his House, to eat some Victuals and he merry, which was on the 25th of November, at which Time, having mixed Mercury Sublimate with the Salt he put it on her Plate, and entreated her to eat heartily, which the accordingly did; about fix Hours after the began to be fick, and fwelled very much; her Friends got Affistance as foon as they could, bliftered her, and purged her, but to no purpole, for the died on the 27th. When the Doctors opened her they found all her Entrails quite affected with the Poison. The Circumftances were very strong against him, and he was hanged in Chains at Diss aforesaid.

A very extraordinary Effect of eight Years old, who had by the Coroner's Inquest Fear, 3

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been brought in guilty of the Wilful Murder of a Brother and Sifter, the one fix and the other about four Years old, was tried for that Crime, and acquirted; it appearing upon the Trial, that the Three Children, living in a Cottage not far from the Sea, having been dreadfully frightened with Stories of the Cruelty of the Spaniards, and the Danger of their landing upon that Coast, were one Day left alone, when there happened a Storm of Thunder; at which the Children, imagining the Spaniards to be really coming, were so terrified, that the eldest Girl, to avoid falling into their Hands, took up a Hedging Bill in order to destroy herself; which the two younger Children obferving, cry'd out repeatedly, Pray Sifter kill us first; upon which the actually dispatched them. She afterwards desperately wounded herself, but had not Strength, or perhaps Courage enough after feeling fuch Pain, to compleat her Delign that Way: She therefore run out of the House towards a River which was near it. and was going to throw herfelf in, but was prevented by some Neighbours who happened to see her: They asked what the was going to do; the told them, the atmost Terror, that the was going to drown herfelf, for fear of the Spaniards, and that the had killed her Brother and Sifter for the same Reason, thews how cautiously every Body ought to avoid telling frightful Tales to Children, feeing the Impreffions they make on their weak Minds are capable of producing to much Mischief.

June the 15th was buried in Glamorgansbire, - A Methodist Jones, Efq; (Descendant of Col. Jones in Oliver Cromwell's Army) one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. As he was a strict Methodist, his Funeral was conducted according to the Rules and Ceremonies of that Sect; Hymns were fung over the Coffin, for an Hour or two at the Door, before the Corple was put upon the Coach Wheels. The Pall was supported by Six of the holy Brethren, of the Superior Order; the Coffin was taken down and carried into Church by Six of an Inferior Degree. The Geremony of the Church The holy was performed by the Vicar of the Parish. Brethren defired, that the Coffin might not be covered with Earth, and that they might stay in Church all

Night

Night to fing Hymns; which Favour was refused them by the Vicar, who was obliged to turn all the Brother-hood out of Church, except two Persons, who were permitted to watch the Body to report to the rest, in case it should be Translated. The Grave remained uncovered, that Mr. Westley, and Mr. Whitesield might come to pay the Corpse a Visit, and that the rest of the Brethren might have an Opportunity of making Pilgrimages, to visit the Remains of so great a Methodist.

A groaning Tree.

mages, to visit the Remains of so great a Methodist. By a Letter from Southampton, dated July the 19th, we had the following Account: ' At Baddoffy, near Lymington, Hants, is a Timber-Tree, from which for some Time past, there has issued a continual Groaning, which may be heard at a very confiderable Distance from it, This Noise by the Hearers (which are thought to be not less than 5000 within this Month) is refembled to a Man in the 6 Agonies of Death; it feems to proceed from the Body of the Tree, which is quite found and in a thriving Condition. — An incredible Number of People from all Parts of this Country, not a few from this Town, daily refort to this extraordinary Tree, though as yet no particular Reason is given for its groaning Quality'.

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A Fray between Soldiers and Countrymen,

Towards the End of September, a Battle had like to have happened between the Towns-men and the Soldiers quartered there, which was occasioned thus: Four Soldiers, that were quartered at the Black Boy in that Town, being very clamorous, were defired by the Landlord to be more filent, for they disturbed his House; which the Gentlemen so highly resented, that one of them impudently gave him a Slap on the Face; and on the Landlord's expressing his Dislike of such Treatment, repeated his Blows, which drew on a Battle between them, in which the Soldier was heartily drubb'd. Upon this his Comrades alarmed the rest of the Soldiers in the Town, who presently flock'd to the Number of near forty to the House; which naturally drew a Concourse of the Townsmen thither likewise. To prevent a Disorder from such a Crowd, the People of the House shut their Doors; and the Landlord's Brother going into the Room to pacify the Soldiers, received so desperate a Stroke with a Sword

on the Wrift, that his Hand hung by a Piece of Skin only, and afterwards above twenty Stabs and Wounds in the Body, most of them mortal. This barbarous Murder presently spread and reached the Commanding-Officer's Ear, who immediately repaired thither, but could hardly, at the Risque of his Life, quell the Riot, his Men, for a considerable Time, refusing to put up their Swords. At length, however, he prevailed, and five of the principal of them were committed to Jail for the Murder.

CHAP. V.

An Account of the Occurrences in Scotland.

THIS being a Year which may be properly called Infroctions the Year of Instructions, the Humour prevailed many Places in Scotland as much as it did in England; for almost in Scotland every County, City and Borough in Scotland fent In- to their Reftructions to their Members or Representatives in Par-tives. liament; but as they were all, so far as I could find, of the same Tenor, and tending to the same End, I shall give only such of them as were some Way remarkable. The Inftructions upon the Change in our Administration were begun by the City of Edinburgh, who directed their Lord Provost, George Haliburton, Esq; to write the following Letter to Archibald Steuart Esq; their Representative in Parliament.

Edinb. Febr. 23d, 1741-2.

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THE Virtue, Spirit, and Vigilance of this present Parliament, has already been productive of fo many good Effects, as give an Earnest to the Nation of what may be expected from a constant Perseverance in the fame Paths.

The restoring and maintaining the antient Constitution, and the preferring the Freedom of Parliament, have been long the Objects of the Defires and Wishes of the Nation, as the only Preservatives against all undue Influence, the proper Cement of the Affections of the Subjects to his Majesty and his Royal Family, and the the certain Antidote against the Effects of Corruption and Ministerial Influence.

As we now have a very near Prospect of attaining these glorious Ends, we earnestly recommend to you to promote and concur in bringing in and carrying through such falutary Laws as shall be conducive thereto, of such Number we reckon a Place-Bill, Pension-Bill, and the Repeal of the Septennial Act, the

most necessary.

As our Constitution has been broke in upon, by which the Nation has manifestly suffered, we desire you, with the greatest Zeal and Assiduity, to concur in making the strictest Enquiry into the Cause of past Mismanagements, as the best Means to prevent the like for the suture. And, as this Nation has been long oppressed and dishonoured by a Complication of Evils, we heartily recommend to you the strictest Enquiry into the Conduct of the several Persons who, in their respective Employments, have contributed thereto, and, by bringing them to Justice, thus rub off the Stain that has, for some Time, blackened and obscured our Country.

As your past Conduct in Parliament has given us the greatest Satisfaction, we take this publick Opportunity to acknowledge it, and to return you our Thanks, and are confident, that as the Honour that will attend the Prosecution of the above Measures, so manifestly for the Good of the Nation, will be exceeding great, you will steadily follow them out with all the Assiduity and Vigilance in your Power,

I am, Gc.

Signed in Presence and by Appointment of the Council,

George Haliburton, P.

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And the following Letter was fent by the Freeholders of the County of Edinburgh to Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart. their Representative.

IT gives great Satisfaction to us Freeholders of the Shire of Edinburgh, that now, when other Counties

ties and Boroughs are employed in giving Instructions to their Representatives in Parliament, with respect to their Conduct in this critical Juncture, we think it unnecessary to trouble you with any, who know so well the Sentiments of the County.

We chuse rather to take the Opportunity of returning you our hearty Thanks for your already vigorous and unbiased Behaviour ever fince we called upon you

to represent us.

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Your Election was not the Effect of Solicitation, or Influence from great Personages; you did not mendicate our Favour; your Country called for your Service and Affiftance; our Choice proceeded from the firm and universal Confidence this free and independent County placed in you, that you would impartially concur in every Measure that might contribute towards the Re-establishment of a once happy Constitution, now almost torn to Pieces and mouldered to a Shadow, by a long progressive Series of corrupt and enflaving Practices, contrived and carried on to the last Point of Extremity by an ambitious felf-feeking Minister, (and his servile Adherents) surfeited, yet not fatisfied with despotick Power, haughtily exercised at home, in depressing the truly Great and Noble, and exalting many of low Parts and mean Degree; and ignominiously profittuted abroad, according to the Dictates of a Foreign Court, to the eternal Dishonour of this Kingdom, the Ruin of its Trade, and the Destruction of that Balance of Europe, which, even under the Load of Anarchy and Confusion, and Preffure of an Usurpation, Britain always took Care to preferve; and the maintaining of which hath fince cost the Nation fo much Blood and Treasure.

That you would give your utmost Assistance towards the restoring the Independency of Parliaments, by securing the Freedom of Elections; preventing, in the strongest Manner, salse Returns in every Shape, and removing every Handle of Encouragement given to them from Ministerial Instuence or ambiguous Laws, natural Covers for erroneous and arbitrary Judgments, by shortening the Time of the Duration of this and all posterior Parliaments, and purging them of that Insection which must arise from their being poi-

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foned with a noxious Composition of Mercenary Hirelings; and by applying every other Remedy proper for maintaining a just Balance betwixt the several Branches of the Legislative, and placing the Executive Power on such a Footing as that the publick Service may be safely carried on through the Paths of Liberty under proper Checks, each Person honoured with publick Trust keeping within his proper Department, and so the Nation freed from the Danger of being any more enslaved by the arbitrary Power of one Prime Minister.

As it was under fuch Confidence we called upon you to be our Representative, we acknowledge, with Thankfulness, that you have not disappointed our Expectation, and that your past Behaviour gives us full Affurance you will follow forth the like Conduct in Time coming; that you will neglect and difregard Debates that may arise from defire of Power or personal Views; and impartially keep in your Eye the publick Service, and the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of your Country, as your only Rule and Directory in all your Proceedings; that you will, preferably to all other Confiderations, endeavour to promote fuch falutary Laws as may tend to the Security of the Nation in Time coming, and fuch Resolutions as feem best calculated for recovering the Balance of Europe, fo miserably, tho' we hope not irrecoverably, funk and destroyed. That you will likewise heartily concur, with Prudence and Temper, in such Steps as may be necessary for doing Justice to your Country against notorious Offenders, without suffering even just Resentments against Persons that may have been guilty to divert your Attention from, or take the Place, an competition with fuch Measures and Resolutions, as may be of great Importance towards our future Security. Such are the Wishes and Hopes we encourage ourfelves with, from the Zeal, Vigour, and Prudence of our present Parliament, and which we doubt not, you in particular, will have in your View, as the Rule of your Actions and Conduct, and as the furest Way of entailing true and lafting Honour upon yourself and Family, and encreasing that sincere Confidence and Trust we have so justly reposed in you, This

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This by Order and Direction of the other Freeholders, Signed in their Presence, by

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John Inglis.

Instructions from the Freeholders of the County of Aberdeen, to Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart. their Representative in Parliament.

S by electing you into Parliament, we shewed the great Confidence we have in your Conduct, fo the steady and honest Manner in which you have acted in the critical Part of this Session that is already past, has shewn you worthy of this important Trust, and has contributed to afford us the agreeable Prospect of a total and happy Change, both of Men and Measures, which we are hopeful will be brought about by the Advice of a difinterested Parliament, for which Behaviour you deserve and have our most fincere Thanks, and hearty Assurances that we will, on every Occasion, be ready to testify the Sense we have of your Services.

As we apprehend, very dangerous Methods have been lately used to corrupt the Manners of the People at Home, and fuch a pufillanimous Conduct observed, both with respect to our Rivals and Allies abroad, as had, in a great Measure, lulled asleep that pristine Love of Liberty, that must be the only Support of a free Constitution, and tarnished that Character of inviolable Fidelity and military Glory, that used to be the Rest and Buckler of our Friends, the Dread and Terror of our Enemies; we therefore think it our Duty, and look upon it as our Right, to recommend fome Things to you, which we justly think of the last Importance to our Constitution, and the Honour and Interest of this Nation. The Experience we already have of your unwearied Application in the Service of your Country, makes us confident of your utmost Endeavours to obtain our honest Ends, and the well-grounded Hopes we have of the Honesty and Difinterestedness of this Parliament promises us they will not be fruitless.

As the Freedom and Independency of the respective Branches of the Legislature, on each other, is absolutely lutely necessary for the Maintenance of those Rights and Liberties intrusted to them, we recommend to you, that you would, to the utmost of your Power, promote a Law for limiting the Number of Placemen in, and excluding all Pensioners from the House of Commons; for we cannot think ourselves safe in such Hands, when we restect on the invariable Manner in which that Set of Gentlemen voted in late Parliaments, and especially as we, with Anguish of Heart, perceive Corruption to have so far gained Ground, that we don't think fit to trust those whose private and immediate Interest may lead them to betray us.

As Power, continued long in the fame Hands, is with Difficulty, if ever, parted with; as it is apt to make Men both wicked and wanton in the Execution of it, we think long Parliaments dangerous, as the Delegates of the People may then become their Tyrants, or betray them to those that are so, and therefore frequent Recourse ought to be had to the Fountain-head, and the Triennial Act restored, bravely struggled for and obtained by the worthy Patriots in King Witham's Reign, and, no doubt, they thought inviolably secured

to their Posterity in the Act of Settlement.

Our Concern for the Honour and Interest of our Country, fixes our Care and Attention on the present War with Spain, undertaken indeed in the Maintenance of our undoubted Rights and Privileges, but if we consider our own Strength, and the Weakness of that Nation, of such Duration in the Prosecution, and attended with such Losses and Disappointments as could scarce happen by Ignorance or Neglect alone, we therefore desire you would concur in bringing on a strict and impartial Enquiry into the Conduct of the same.

We carneftly recommend to you to promote the first feet Examination into the whole Course of our Transactions with soreign Princes for these 20 Years backward, that it may be perfectly known by what Means and by what Men Europe is brought to this unhappy Dilemma, and by whose pernicious Counsels it is, that we see our Rival Nation attained to that Height of Power, as to pretend to prescribe Laws to all her Neighbours; in order that the Wisdom of the

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Legislature may apply such quick and effectual Remedies as the Exigence and Importance of Affairs require, and that speedy Justice may be done on those who have brought their Country into almost inextricable Difficulties.

We think that the Laws of Elections, that regard North Britain, as lately explained, puts so much Power into the Hands of Returning Officers, as in a great Measure deprives, or may deprive us, of our antient and invaluable Right of chusing our Representatives to Parliament, which is indeed the very Basis of all our Liberties, for which Reason we desire you to apply, in the most strenuous Manner, for a Law that may effectually secure to us this inestimable Blessing, conceived (as far as possible) in such clear and express Terms as may leave no Room for the salse and pernicious Glosses of crafty and designing Men.

The following Letter was fent by the Magistrates and Town-Council of Aberdeen, to the same Gentleman, Member of Parliament for that County.

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T was to our very great Surpize, that we faw a few Posts ago, from the Votes of the House of Commons, that Mr. Udney of Udney had withdrawn his Petition: As he was chosen by this Town, to repreient them in Parliament, we might have expected to have been consulted with, previous to such a Resolution; but, the Reasons or Terms upon which this unexpected Affair has proceeded, we are as yet ignorant of; neither Udney, nor Mr. John Maule, the litting Member, having favoured us with any Letter thereof. For which Reason, at this critical Juncture, we have chosen to address ourselves to you, as reprefenting the County, of which this Town is the Head, and, as a Person, whose disinterested Behaviour in Parliament, and steady Adherence to the Cause of Liberty, have greatly contributed to the prefent happy Turn of Affairs; and in whom, for that Reason, we have the greatest Considence: On your Part, we perlunde ourselves, that you will show the utmost Regard to the Sentiments of a Borough, which is the chief for Trade and Property, in that Part of the Country,

from which you come.

The noble Spirit which the present Parliament has shewn, gives us a most joyful Prospect of publick Affairs: 'Tis now we hope to fee finish'd, the glorious Fabrick of the British Constitution; and to have our Liberties fix'd on a Rock, against which, neither Violence nor Fraud shall be able to prevail. By the Settlement at the happy Revolution, and by the Provisions and Limitations then obtained, we were secured against the open Attacks of Prerogative, but to this Parliament, the Honour is referved, of fecuring us against the fecret and more dangerous Influences of Corruption, which is a Canker that has been long preying upon the very Vitals of our Constitution. To attain this great End, we earnestly recommend to you, a strict and severe Enquiry into the Conduct of the late Administration; that Offenders of every Degree may fuffer the Punishment they deserve; but, as to punish Offences is not sufficient, if at the same Time, Laws are not obtained to prevent the like for the future, and to repair the Breaches that have been made in our Constitution; we therefore earnestly defire, that you will promote, to the utmost of your Power, a Bill for limiting the Endurance of Parliament, to one, or at most to three Years. The Delegation for seven Years of so important a Trust, as that of Representative in Parliament, we apprehend, is of the most dangerous Confequence to Liberty, as the Nation may be ruin'd before it can be refumed by the People.

A Bill for reducing the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons, appears to be absolutely necessity to secure the Independency of that House; on which, in our Apprehensions, the very Being of the

Britist Constitution depends.

We think the choice of Representatives from Scalland, at this Time, has been such, as entitles us to expect, that the Freedom of Election, should be effectually secured to us. We reckon it the particular Advantage of our Constitution, that the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament amongst us, are entirely independent of the Officers of the Crown; who, by our Law, have only the bare Power of transmut-

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ring to the Crown Office, the Name of the Person elected. This inestimable Privilege we desire to have ascertained to us, and for that Effect, we intreat you will concur in bringing into Parliament, and passing a Bill which by carefully distinguishing the particular Laws and Constitution of this County from those of the neighbouring Nation, may explain and fix these Matters in such a Manner, as to leave no Room for Doubt or Cavil; at the same Time that you concur in settling Affairs at Home, we hope you will endeavour to procure a vigorous Prosecution of the War abroad, so that the Freedom of our Commerce and Navigation may be afferted, and the Honour of the Nation retrieved.

Letter from the Freeholders of the Shire of Lanath, to Sir James Hamilton, of Role-Hall, Bare. Member of Parliament for the faid County.

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T Hough we have formerly acquainted you with our Sentiments, we judge it not improper, at this fo critical Juncture, to remind you, that now is the Time to redrefs an injured Nation, and to provide, by the enacting of wholesome and falurary Laws, for its

future Security and Happiness.

We have long laboured under the most intolerable Gneyances, and though repeated Remonstrances have been made, yet the overbearing Weight of a Minister. intoxicated with the Possession of above twenty Years Power, supported by the submissive Obedience and Dependance of a fervile Legion, hired for the Destruction, though paid at the Expence of the Publick; honoured too long with the Admission to his Royal Mafter's Ear, which he has so basely abused, and whole Goodness he has so unworthily betray'd, has ever till now frustrated our Wishes, and blasted every Hope of Redress; but Thanks to the vigilant and indetarigable Affiduity of the present Parliament, which has at last effectuated what the British Nation has so long withed, and what was so absolutely necessary for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

and preferving the Liberties and Interests of the Subject; the happy Fruits of which we hope soon to see in a firm Coalition of Parties, but too long disunited, and from which Disunion the most noxious Effects have arisen, and have been already so sensibly felt by the Nation.

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The pernicious Clouds which have fo long hung over us, and favoured the dark Works of evil defigning Men, who we wish may not have been too successful in their bad Practices, and thereby have given a Wound to the Constitution not easily remedied, are now happily dispersing; and, we hope, neither too late to regain and preserve our valuable Liberties, nor to overtake with Justice the Plotters and Instruments

of our intended Ruin.

The bad Management already discovered from a Multiplicity of unfuccessful Attempts abroad, added to our innumerable Grievances at home, are, we hope, Reasons sufficient for enquiring into the Causes of these our Misfortunes: Nor is it enough that Ministers are removed from Offices; an Enquiry into their Management is the Duty of a British Parliament, and what the Nation has a Right, for their own Redress and Security, to demand. —— Corruption, the Mother of Luxury and Prodigality, the fole Engine made use of by the late Administration to accomplish the Ruin of Great Britain, as it formerly did that of Rome, and every other free State, where once admitted, must be pluck'd up by the Roots, left by Length of Time, and unreasonable Indulgence, it fix itself so as to incorporate with, and confequently deftroy, by its vile Infection, the Health of our most excellent Constitution.

And however unexpectedly our Hopes may have been damp'd, from the Unsteadiness of same in pursuing the Paths of Virtue, and the Obstinacy of others in continuing in the Tracks of Vice, yet we hope you will, and we do earnestly recommend it to you, to use your utmost Endeavours to promote such Engines, as may, by unveiling this Scene of Iniquity, bring to condign Punishment those who have for so many Years been possoning and corrupting the Virtue of the Nation, and lavishly squandering her Treasure, those Protititues

of publick Faith, by whose universal Misconduct we have been rendered despicable abroad and beggar'd at home.—A necessary Example, after so many Years of Iniquity and Impunity, to all succeeding Administrations.

We would gladly now confider the Parliament as a true Representation of the People, and we are still in daily Expectation of reaping the Benefit of those Laws which have been fo often proposed by the Good, and as often defeated by the late malignant Faction: These are Fruits we expect to reap from your Integrity and Virtue. That you endeavour to restore to Parliaments their former Triennial Term; that you promote right and effectual Place and Pension Bills; and such Laws relating to Elections as may effectually put a Stop to Bribery and Corruption, and Maleversation in Returning Officers: But above all, that you promote fuch a Scheme of Management of the publick Money, as that no more be expended than what the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and Happiness and Glory of the Nation demand.

The Proofs you have already given us of your steady Adherence to the Interests of these Kingdoms in general, and the Regard you have always shewn to your Constituents in particular, leave us no Room to doubt of your Approbation of what we have here recommended to you, nor of your Zeal in promoting such National Benefits, and would render us inexcusteable were we to neglect, on this Occasion, returning you our sincere Thanks, and giving you repeated Assurances of our real Esteem. We have ordered our Preses to sign and transmit this to you.

Sign'd by Order and in Presence of the Freeholders.

Hamilton, March 17,

Maxwell, Profes.

To Sir William Gordon, of Invergordon, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Shire of Cromertie.

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WE the Freeholders and Barons of the Shire of Gromertie, take this Opportunity of thanking Z 2

you for your Attendance and Behaviour in Parliament: We congratulate you on the Share your laudable Endeavours have had in forcing the late Minister to give up and furrender all his publick Employments, and removing him, we hope, from his Majesty's Councils: Sir, your attending the Service of the House, at a Time your Life was almost despaired of, and under great Affliction of Mind by a fevere Stroke from the Hand of God in your private Family*, shewed a Spirit and Firmness of Mind worthy the greatest Roman, in the purest and most uncorrupted State of that Republick: We think it unnecessary to give you any particular Instructions for your future Conduct, not doubting but you will readily concur in all fuch Measures as may be judged proper for repairing the Breaches made in our most excellent Constitution, and effectually fecuring it against all future Attempts of wicked Ministers, particularly in repealing the Septennial Bill, and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons; and that the good Hopes we have already conceived from the late Change (happy at least in the Removal of the late Minister) may not altogether vanish, by procuring only a Change of Men and not of Measures, it is our earnest Defire that you promote, all in your Power, a speedy and strict Enquiry into the Cause of our late National Misfortunes, that the Authors of them may be difcovered, and brought to that publick Shame and Punishment the Justice due to the Nation loudly calls for, and their Crimes fo justly deserve; and that all fucceeding Administrations may (warned by such just Example) tremble at the Thoughts of provoking the Refentment of an injured Nation, ever impatient of Tyranny and Oppression.

> Sign'd in the Name of the whole Freeholders, at Cromertie, the 18th Day of March, 1741-2, by their Preses,

> > Geo. Mackenzie.

* See before P. 247.

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agai Wa Instructions from the Freeholders of the County of Kincardine, to the Hon. Sir James Carnegie, of Pittarow, their Representative in Parliament.

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WE the Freeholders of the County of Kincardine, think it our Duty, at this critical Juncture, to declare our Sentiments to you, our Representative in Parliament, and to let you know what we
expect from you, in Consequence of the generous
Declaration you freely made before the publick Meeting of the Freeholders at the Michaelmas, immediately
preceding your Election, and the general Resolution
of the Meeting you then subscribed, though by the Advices we have had, your Conduct hitherto has not
been agreeable to them, and therefore,

In the first Place, we hope and expect you will imitate the Example of those worthy Patriots, who, not content with a Change of Persons, do strenuously endeavour a Change of Measures, which is the only Means by which we can expect a complete Redress of

all our Grievances.

We, in the next Place, earnestly recommend to you a strict Enquiry into the Conduct of the late Administration, which, to our great Grief and Disappointment has been hitherto obstructed; and therefore, we expect that you will, to the utmost of your Power, concur in a severe Examination of past Missianagements, that Offenders of every Degree may be brought to condign Punishment, which we think necessary, not only for the Terror of the Example, but because there is Reason to sear that otherwise the same Influence will prevail in our Councils, which has so statly directed them for many Years past.

Another Thing we very earneftly recommend to you, in which our Interest, as Electors, is more immediately concerned, and that is, a Bill for Annual, or, at most, Triennial Parliaments: Frequent Parliaments, we think, are the Birth-right of Free Britons, our ancient Constitution, the strongest Barrier against the Prevalence of Corruption, and the only Way the true Sense of the People can be known in

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Parliament. At this Time we have feen the good Effects of a new Parliament, and when we look a little back, we find that the Affairs of this Nation have been most gloriously and successfully administred under Triennial, and most unsuccessfully under Septennial Parliaments. As our Representatives are intrusted with all our valuable Rights, we think it a necessary Check upon them that they should be frequently called to answer for their Conduct before the Tribunal of the People, and we hope none will oppose so falutary a Law, but such as are assaid to stand that Trial.

A Place and Pension-Bill we think absolutely necessary, to secure the Independency of the House of Commons, and prevent undue Influence there; as the Evil is great, and of long Standing, we think the Remedy should be immediately applied, and not delay'd till a distant Time, before which, by the Contrivances of ill-designing Men, it may be intirely frustrated.

We conclude with desiring you to concur in carrying through a Bill brought in for regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and that you would endeavour to procure a vigorous Prosecution of the War, that the Honour of the Nation may be retrieved abroad, at the same Time our Affairs are settled at home.

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An exact Copy of Sir James Carnegie's Declaration referr'd to in the above Instructions.

Since it's known to every Body here, that I have afpired to the Honour of representing this County in the ensuing Parliament, I am obliged to take this publick Occasion to clear myself of some Calumny raised and spread by my Enemies, which, if true, would indeed render me unsit for, and incapable of so facred a Trust, by declaring that Liberty is as dear to me as my Life; and I wish to keep and lose both together. That I never did, nor ever shall come under any Engagementa with the Betrayers of the Liberties of my Country; that I detest the Wickedness of such an Action, as much as I despite the malicious Aspersion; the Necessity of restoring an Independency

dency in Parliament, is to me so evident, that I would heartily join in every Step that can be taken to effectuate and secure the same; and then we might expect a Redress of Grievances; and till then, I am forry to fay we have so little Reason to expect what we have so good a Right to claim; in general I think it the Duty of every Representative, not only to correspond and consult with his Constituents, but to be determined by their Opinion: And as no Body can promise further, than for the Integrity of his Intentions, I will cordially come into any Method you can fall upon, to put it out of the Power of your Representative, be who he will, to act another Part. This I hope will be fufficient to convince you all, in Spite of pitiful Lies, that I fcorn any bale Views, which are inconfistent with the Good of my Country, in which alone, the real Interest of every true Briton is included.

About the Time of the meeting of the next Sefsion of Parliament, the Example of London and Westminster was followed in most Parts of Scotland, and new Instructions were upon that Occasion fent to their Members from most Places; but I shall only give those sent from the City of Edinburgh, which were as follow, viz.

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VOur open Profession of a Love of Liberty, and Regard for the Preservation of our valuable Confitution, first pointed you out to us as a fit Representative of this City: Your Conduct in Parliament fince has demonstrated the Sincerity of that Profession, confirmed us in the good Opinion we had of your Princi-

with From to-slot orred ven

ples, and justified our Choice.

STREET, STREET, STREET, As you followed the Instructions we gave you last Sellion of Parliament, to promote the Interest and Dignity of the Crown, by fecuring the Liberty of the Subject, and repairing the visible Breaches on our once happy Constitution; so we think ourselves bound in Gratitude to take this Opportunity, in the most publick and fincere Manner, to give you the Thanks of this City and Community for fuch meritorious Sec-Vice. Z 4

But,

But, the heavy Grounds of Complaint still subsisting, such Instructions continue to be necessary; and as they are sounded on Principles as permanent as the very Notions of Liberty and Property, we confidently expect that your Duty and Inclination will concur to merit our Thanks, by your steady and chearful Observance of them.

The City of London, that eminent Bulwark and Protectress of the Liberty and Freedom of the Subject, of the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, and of the Dignity and Honour of the Crown, have represented their Sentiments of the present deplorable and ruinous Condition to which the Nation is reduced, and of the Means to retrieve it, with a Dignity becoming that vast Metropolis, with Reasons and Motives so cogent and powerful, as must animate any Person but a Slave, and with such Spirit and Energy as must affect

the most Insensible and Stupid.

As we, your Constituents, wish to vie with our Sister City in nothing more than her Zeal for the Honour of the Crown and Welfare of the Kingdom; and as our Sentiments, with respect to both, are entirely the same, and cannot be better expressed than they are by her Representation to her Members (a Copy of which we herewith deliver to you) we therefore adopt the same, and make it our sincere Request, that it may be the Rule of your Conduct in the approaching Session of Parliament; a steady Observance of which will, 'tis hoped, procure Honour to the Crown, and Security to the Country, and to you a just Retribution of Praise and Thanks from every true Lover of their King and Country, and, in a more particular and affectionate Manner from your Constituents. 'We are, &c.

And those from the City of Aberdeen to John Maule Esq; their Representative in Parliament, which were as follow, viz.

THE Cities of London and Edinburgh, in their Infractions to their several Representatives in Parliament, having set forth, in the plainest and fullest Manner, the Grievances of themselves and the Nation,

tion, and the Remedies they propose for redressing and

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We judge it our Duty to imitate such illustrious Examples, as our Danger and Sufferings are common with theirs, and cannot be express'd in Terms more sincere and demonstrative: We therefore, in the same Words, now apply to you, our Representative in Parliament, with all the urgent Solicitations of Men sully convinced that their All is at Stake, the Rights and Privileges of ourselves and Posterity, with every valuable Advantage purchased for us by the Blood of our Ancestors, entreating your hearty Concurrence with the Representatives of these Cities, and all others prosecuting the Preservation of our Constitution, and Good of our Country. By doing of which you'll do a most acceptable Service.

their Court of white a court of the property o

Aberdeen, Nov. 9, 1742.
Sign'd in Presence, and by Appointment
of Council.

and inhered to a found of the principle

Alex. Aberdin, Provoft.

Whether our Members of Parliament be obliged to comply with the Instructions sent them by a Majority of their Constituents, or otherwise to relign or difqualify themselves for holding that Trust, was a Question much agitated upon this Occasion; but whatever Way this Question may be determined, the little Regard that was shown by many Members to the Infiructions fent them by a confessed Majority of their Constituents, must be allowed to be a strong Argument for frequent Elections; for furely the People cannot be faid to have the making of their own Laws, when they expressly declare against a Law made, or in Favour of a Law rejected, by their Representatives; and so high did the Spirit of the People at this Conjuncture run, especially in Scotland, against Placemen in Parliament, that a young Gentleman having been chosen upon the Country-Interest, and having soon after the Meeting of the Parliament accepted of a Post in the Government, the following Article was published in our News-Papers: Edinburgh,

against a Member's Place.

Refentment Edinburgh, Jan. 14. Whereas it is confidently reported that a young Gentleman from North-Britain. accepting a 2 Member of an august Assembly, who was supposed to stand firm in the Interest of his Country, has abandoned his Post at this critical Juncture, and accepted of the Wages of Iniquity, the Friends and Acquaintance of that Gentleman think that they are obliged, in Duty to their Country and to themselves, to inform the Publick, that they detest and abbor so vile an Action; and, that if this Report is true, they folemnly renounce all Friendship and Intercourse with him. They forbear to aggravate the Guilt of an unhappy Man, whom they once called Friend. It is not with a View to infult him that they infert this, but to testify their Abhorrence of what he is reported to have done; and to vindicate themselves from any Imputation of that Guilt, which their former Intimacy and Friendfhip with him might otherwise load them with.

And accordingly his Seat in Parliament being vacated by his Acceptance of that Post, he found he could not fo much as appear a Candidate for being rechosen. Happy would it be for the Country, if every County, City, and Borough in the Kingdom would shew the

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fame Spirit upon every like Occasion.

Marquis of Tweedale chosen a Peer of Great Britain.

April the 30th, the most Hon. John Marquis of Tweedale, was elected at Holy-rood-House one of the fixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Room of Charles Earl of Hoptoun, deceased. He was chosen Nemine Contradicente, there being no Opposition, and but few

Peers present upon the Occasion.

General Af May the 6th, the general Affembly of the Church fembly. of Scotland met as usual at Edinburgh, the Earl of Leven being appointed his Majesty's Commissioner, and after fitting the usual Time, was prorogued till next Year, without any Thing very remarkable having

come before them.

Inflarces of As religious Madness always prevailed much in Scot-Frechusiashi land, especially the Southern Parts of it, we had this Year the following Accounts of it:

Edinburgh, June the 12th, On Thursday the 3d Instant, in the Asternoon, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield arrived at Leith, and came to this City. The People received received him with Abundance of Joy. Last Night he preached once, and this Day twice in the Park, to Congregations very large and attentive. The Fruits of his last Visit appear visibly, and the Work of God is breaking out in many Places. On Whitfunday he preached four Times, twice in the Churches, and twice in the Orphan-House-Park. Being indisposed with a Hoarseness, he preached on Monday and Tuesday only once; but every Day fince he has preached twice, expounded almost every Night in private Families, and visited three Hospitals. His Congregations are rather larger than when he was here laft, and great Power attends the Word. On Monday he intended to go Westward, where the Lord's Word has broke out in several Places. He purposes to continue in Scotland fome Months.

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Edinburgh, October 30. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Whitefield came to this City from Glafgow, where he had been preaching with great Power and Success, to crowded Congregations, twice a Day, for about a Fortnight past. On Tuesday Evening he collected there upwards of 93 l. for the Orphan-House in Georgia, which, together with another Collection the following Evening, and private Benefactions, amounted to upwards of 1281. On Toursday Morning he preached his Farewel Sermon, to a very numerous and affected Auditory. The Love and Concern the People expressed at parting were extraordinary. Befides great Numbers that crowded in the Street, many went a considerable Distance out of the City, and waited on the Road to take their Leave of him. intends, God willing, to fet out from this City for London on Tuesday next.

Edinburgh, June 17. The following Affair from Dumferline, dated June 7, makes a great Deal of Noise here, viz. That the Day before the Date, the Rev. Mr. Hardie, in Obedience to the Presbytery's Appointment, came to that Place, in order to supply both the Vacancies, and accordingly delivered a very excellent Lecture and Sermon, to the Satisfaction of a numerous Audience, in the Forenoon; (and going into the Session-house during the Interval of publick Worship) was resolved to preach again in the After-

noon:

noon: But this happening to be Mr. Erskine's Diet. the Seceders crowded into the Church, and being informed that Mr. Hardie was in the Seffion-house, a great many of the keener Sort, rushed furiously to the Door, endeavouring to force it open, and pouring out the most scandalous and indecent Invectives against the established Church in general, and the Presbytery of Dumferline in particular, swore they would certainly tear the vile Executioner of their Sentence in Pieces: And among many other Expressions of their Rage and Inhumanity, called to Mr. Hardie thro' the Lock-hole of the Door, to pray Lord have Mercy on his Soul, for they would have none on his Body; and when one or two of more Moderation than the rest, advised them not to lay on Hands, they were answered by the general Voice of the Multitude, That if they did not lay on Hands, they would put the Breath out of him with their Feet. Mean time one of more than ordinary Fury and Zeal, incensed and supported by a great many others, took Possession of the Pulpit Door, pledging his Faith to his noisy Brethren, That none should fet Foot within it that Afternoon, but their own godly testifying Ralph. Thus a good Number of them was employed as a Guard to the Pulpit; and another Part endeavouring to force their Way into the Seffion-house, who (when they found they could not break open the Door) flood by it to hinder Mr. Hardie from getting out, till Mr. Erskine was ushered into the Pulpit with more than ordinary Pomp, attended by two of his principal Elders, and a great Number of his other Adherents, with Looks full of Triumph and Victory. He waved his Hand to the now exulting Multitude, defiring them to make no more Disturbance, and (with his usual Regard to Truth and Sincerity) told them, That it was not his Wish nor Defire to mount the Pulpit that Day; yet, fince God in his Providence, had kept the Door open for him, be thought it bis Duty to enter. As foon as he appeared in the Pulpit, the Countels Dowager of Kincardine, and the Lady Bruce, with the rest of that noble Family, and other Persons of Distinction, attended with a great Number who adhere to the established Church who had come there in Hopes to hear the Rev. Mr. Hardir, finding themfelves

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sclves disappointed, left the Church. And at the same Time Mr. Hardie came out of the Session house, and as he passed thro' one End of the Church to get out of it, was loaded with a thousand Imprecations. Such is our Seceders Religion!

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Mr. Erskine preached in the Pulpit as usual, and after Sermon he read a Paper, which he called a Protest and Testimony against the Procedure of the Presbytery of Dumferline, wherein he held forth, That their late Sentence, with respect to supplying his Charge, was an illegal Invalion and Intrusion into his Pulpit; a general Homologation of all the Sine and Corruption of the Times, and in particular, of a finful and presended General Assembly, unlawfully depofing him from his Pulpit; a robbing of the Parith of Dumferline of their religious Rights and Liberties; an Opposition to the Testimony of Jesus, in the Hands of the Affociate Presbytery; and a killing of the Witnels of Christ, and a covenanted Reformation Work, He concluded with afferting the Divinity of his Miffion, and referring the Conduct of the Presbytery of Dumferline, to be judged and cognosced at the last Day, by the Great Shepherd of the Flock, subofe I am (faid he) and subom I ferue.

Never was a Scene of such Distraction and Confution, of Disorder and Indecency. And it is with Reluctancy and Regret that I must observe to you, that the City Magistrates (tho' they had the Presbytery's Sentence laid before them, by a Committee of their Number, begging their Instuence to make the same effectual) did not any Manner of Way endeavour to suppress these Disorders.

Edinburgh, October 11. Yesterday the Seceders made the most numerous Appearance that has been seen here since the famous Æra at Braid's Craigs. They were computed at upwards of 10000, 6000 of which are said to have been Communicants. They showed their Zeal to the sad Cost of some of them; for, though Yesterday was one of the most stormy. Days that can be imagined, the poor People stood almost to the Knees in Dirt, from early in the Morning till past Ten at Night. And some People are so ill natured to suggest, that this Business has turned out

out to be a better Job than all Mr. Whitefield has collected this Summer.

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What Pity it is these Madmen are not in a Country so cruel as to burn Madmen for Hereticks; for they might then have the Honour and Advantage of making up a long Roll of Martyrs: but tho' they are not so fortunate, they must take Care not to commit many such Frolicks as they did at Dumserline, for when Madmen become mischievous the civil Magistrate not only ought, but must necessarily take care to lock them up, or at least the Person who is

the Caufe of their Madness.

On Sunday the 10th of October, a most tragical Accident happened in Rossshire, the Church of Fearn (a very old Abbey Church built in the Gothick Tafte, and having the Roof covered with large Flagstones) in that County having fallen down fuddenly during the Time of Divine Service, of which we had the following Account fent us from Scotland, dated Nov. the 16th, viz. That the North Wall clove afunder for five Foot deep almost all the Length of it; on hearing the Noise, the People looking up, 1 the Infide of the Wall being entire) they faw almost the whole Roof coming down on their Heads, which happened fo quickly, that no Cry was heard 'till the Noise of the Fall was over, and then indeed pitiful were the Cries, Shrieks and Groans of those that were under the Rubbish: People flocked from all Corners to their Relief, and faved as many as possibly they could. As the Sarking came down almost entire, they had great Difficulty in getting the People out. After they had done all they could, fome Groans were still heard, but they could not find out the Person 'till Monday Morning, they discovered it to be a poor Woman, who was then dead; 34 were killed on the Spot, and three died of their Wounds, the few Houses near the Church were full of dead Bodies in one End, and bruifed People in the other, lamenting their being alive, being in so great Misery; a melancholy Spectacle! Notwithstanding most of those that were bruised are now in a fair Way of Recovery, such as the Laird of Auchinloch, the Minister, Mr. Fraser, who was knocked down in the Pulpit, but his Life faved, by the Sounding-Board falling upon his Head, and feveral more. What faved many was their falling under the Tables of their Seats, where they remained 'till dug out; tho' where the Roof-stones fell, it crush'd

all To-pieces.

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There happened to be a Sermon at Balmukie an Epifcopal Meeting-house, where Mr. Stewart preached to a numerous Audience, elfe many more had probably been at Fearn, and loft their Lives. It is likewise remarkable, that this Misfortune happened while the Minister was preaching in the English Tongue, and all the Highlanders, as the Custom is, had gone out. The Laird of Catboll came from the Meeting House, with a numerous Affiftance, and was of great Service, sparing neither Pains nor Cost for their Relief all Night. Several Families are ruined, both Husband and Wife being killed.—Those that were without the Church fay, that when the Kirk fell, it was furrounded with a great Flash of Lightning.

An Orphan Hospital having been lately erected at Orphan Edinburgh, for the Maintenance and Education of Hospital at poor Children, by the voluntary Contribution of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and wealthy Inhabitants of that City and Neighbourhood, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to incorporate the Contributors by his Royal Charter; and as the Children are bred up to Labour and Manufactures as well as Reading and Writing, the laudable Design has already been

attended with great Success.

We had the following very extraordinary Account A young in a Letter from the North of Scotland, dated June Sailor makes the 19th, I fend you a genuine Narrative of a most traordinary surprising Event: John Miln, Sailor aboard the Ship Voyage. commanded by James Wood of Bunff, having differed with his Mafter at Norway, the young Man left the Ship, telling his Mafter, that he intended to be in Scotland before him; for he had as much Cash as would purchase a Yawl, a Loaf of Bread, with a few Bottles of Water. Mr. Wood endeavoured all he could to diffuade the resolute Youth from attempting what had never yet entered into a Man's Head, a Voyage of above 300 Miles, in which he must be swallowed up before he was a League from Shore. But his Rhe-

torick had no Influence. The Lad fer out in his Yawl (which two Men could with Fafe carry about) with fuch forry Implements as his small Stock could afford. He foon met with Difficulties insuperable to any Mart of less Courage, clear Head, and Observance, alternately tugging the Oar, and ploughing the Main with Handkerchief and Shirt for a Sail; now riding the Tops of mountainous Seas, anon plung'd betwirt these towering merciless Waves, and mostly without Repose or Refreshment; at last, with the special Guidance of Heaven, he arrived last Friday in the Creek of Colican, hearty and healthy, half Way between Banff and Frafersburgh, and within half a Mile of where his Father lives, on the Grounds of Mr. Keith of Northfield. I have not yet learnt how long he was at Sea.

Corps found.

A Gigantic This Year there was found in Lockerby Moss in the Stewartry of Annundale, hard by the Remains of the three Roman Camps, the Body of a Man of a Gigantick Dimension; his upper Coat appeared to have been made of the Skins of Beafts, his Shoes of the fame, and in the Fashion of the Rullions wore by the ancient Scots, and at this Day by some of the Highlanders, but few'd together in a nice and wonderful Taste. The Flesh seemed somewhat fresh on the Bones when first discovered, but being brought out to the Bank, mouldered to Alhes. The Corple was found four Foot under the Mols, with a Heap of Stones above it.

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It is to be observed, that what is called a Mos in Scotland is where the Ground is covered, in some Places for many Foot deep, with a Sort of Earth produced by the Fall and Rotting of their Woods, upon the Surface of which there is never any Stone to be found, unless brought there by Accident, so that this Corpfe must have been buried there while the Wood was flanding, and during the Time the Cuftom remained of burying their Dead by covering the Body with a Heap of Stones, which must be many Centuries ago. This Sort of Earth being moist may be cut as easily and as regularly as moist Clay, and when dried becomes as hard; and as it then makes excellent Firing, it is of great Use in Places where they have neither

ther Wood nor Coal, which is now the Case in many Parts of that Country.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of the Occurrences in Ireland.

A S nothing very remarkable happened in the Seffion of the Irish Parliament which continued fitting for some Time after the Beginning of this Year, I think it unnecessary to give any Account of their Proceedings; and as to the other Occurrences the most

remarkable were as follow.

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As one of the first Effects of the Change in our Ad- Troops orministration here, was the Refolution to fend a Body dered from of our Troops to Flanders, Orders were issued at Ireland. Dublin foon after the Beginning of March to several Regiments of Horse and Foot to hold themselves in Readiness to imbark upon the first Notice. And as by the following Imbarkations the Number of Troops in that Kingdom were very much diminished, all the Regiments there, both Horse and Foot, were angmented by a great Addition to each Troop and Com-

Notwithstanding the War, and the severe Penalties A fraudulent upon furnishing the Enemy with Provisions, yet some Trade with of the Irif found Means to carry on this Trade, by the Spaclearing out for our Plantations, and afterwards running into some of the Ports of France, or cruiling in the Way of the Privateers, in order to be taken by them, and carried to Spain; in which last Case, they not only got, as is supposed, a good Price from the Spaniards, but recovered Insurance from the Offices in London.

The Dublin Society for the Encouragement of Til- Dublin Soage and Manufactures, (one of the most useful that ciery's Pres ever fet up in any Country) continue to distribute their Premiums yearly with great Impartiality. On the 25th of March they adjudged the Premium of 61. for the finest and best Pound of Thread for Lace, to be listributed to three Sisters, Jane, Anne, and Elizabeth Market hill in the County of Ardmagh; their finest Thread was judged to be worth 14 s. an Ounce, and was as well coloured as any Dutch Thread.

The Premium of 3 l. for the finest and best Pound of sewing Thread was given to the said Mistresses Maclean, and their sewing Thread was reckoned to be

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worth 4 s. 6 d. an Ounce.

The Premium of 10 1, for the best hundred Yards of Fustian, was given to Edward Kershaw, living at the Black Lion near the Ferryboat-flip on the North Side, who produced several Kinds of Fustians made by him this Seafon.

The Premium of 5 l. for the best Turky Carpet, was given to Mr. Richard Hogarth of Chambers-Areet, who has fitted up a Loom, and makes the right Turky Carpets, and intends to make Persian Carpets, and deserves Encouragement.

And the Premium of 10 l. for the best Set of Earthen Ware, was adjudged at the next Meeting to Mr.

William Bright.

December the 9th, they examined the Claims of the Candidates, for the Premium of 10 l. promised to the Person who should raise the greatest Quantity of Wheat from one Plantation Acre, in one entire Piece in the Year 1742, when Mr. Matthew Yelverton of Portland in Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary obtained the Prize, he having raifed from one Plantation Acre 668 Stone 11 lb. which was the greatest Quantity ever known to be produced from such a Quantity of Land in any Country; and the Premium of 201. to be given to the Person who should raise the greatest Quantity of merchantable Hops in the Year 1742, was on the 16th of the fame Month adjudged to Mr. Humphry Jones of Muthnebrow, in the County of Kilkenny, he having raised 65 hundred six Pound.

Soon after the Beginning of this Year the great Canal of Newry was finished, under the Direction of Mr. Thomas Steers, by which the Counties of Antrim and Down are made a Sort of Island by themselves. This Canal is fixteen Miles in Length, from thirty to fifty Foot in Breadth, and falls into the River Bann, eight Miles from the Mouth which falls into Lockneagh; so that there will be for the future an easy Water Carriage from Coleraine, upon the North Coast of Ireland to Carling ford upon the East, which will be a great Convenience to the whole Kingdom, and In particular to the City of Dublin.

Newry Canal finished.

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The Charity first established by Queen Anne-for An extraorthe Augmentation of poor Church Livings, received dinary Inthis Year a great Addition in Ireland by the Death of Charity in Dr. Hugh Butler, Archbishop of Armagh, and Pri- an Archmate of that Kingdom, who died in September; and bishop. belides the many confiderable Charities he gave in his Life Time, by his Will left 40000 1. for the Augmentation of poor Church Livings in Ireland, and 16000 l. after his Lady's Death to be applied towards the Purchase of Houses and Glebes for such Livings.

About the End of October, as some Labourers were digging up the Foundation of the old Tower, which formerly stood near the Castle Gate, Dublin, they found two small Images of Silver, about three Inches in Height, representing Men in Armour, with very high Helmets on their Heads, and Ruffs round their Necks, each standing on a Pedestal of Silver, holding a small Golden Spear in their Hands; one of the Figures is perfect and very beautiful, the Face remarkably fine, and the Proportions just; the other somewhat defaced, part of the Helmet being broke off; they also found near them an Iron Ball of about 12 Ounces Weight. Some Time before, a fine Spring was difcovered near the same Place; as also some Diamond Rings, a Crown, and other Marks of Regalia, thought to have belonged to the former Kings of Leinster. The Images must be of great Antiquity, the Tower having been built upwards of 600 Years.

July the 2d, one Mary Fielding, aged upwards of A Female o, being prefented by the Dublin Grand Jury as a was brought into the Court of King's Bench, where the traversed the Indictment, setting forth, that she had been twenty-seven Years in the Service of the Crown, being first inlisted at Carlifle in Cumberland, by her own Brother, as a Dragoon, who did not know her under the Disguise of a Male Dress; that the continued several. Years in the Station of a private Dragoon, was afterwards made a Corpofal, and for one Year served as Quarter-master of Dragoons. That the was present at the Battle of Prefin in General Mundit's Regiment; but her Sex being at length discovered by a Comrade, the was discharged at Mullingar, and has ever fince plied in Pet-Acoust. She was dismissed out of the Court with Ho-

nour, and a Provision was made for her in the Hof-

The Cape tain of a Gang of Robbers killed.

We had the following Account by an Extract of a Letter from Dunleer in the County of Lowsh, dated the 15th Nov. 1742. Last Week, as Mr. Donaldson, his Brother, and some others, were in pursuit of the Tories who infest this County, and were returning home late in the Evening after having given up the Thoughts of succeeding, four of the Rogues rush'd out of a Ditch into the Road, and one of them, whose Name was Dayly, Captain of the Gang, advanced with a Pistol in one Hand, and a Cutteau in the other, and called out to Mr. Donaldson, and ordered him and his Company to stand, and tie one another. Mr. Donaldson answered he would, and immediately alighted: Upon which, Dayly coming up to him, Mr. Donaldson perceiving the Bosom of his Shirt, which was all that he could discern the Night being very dark, he kneeled on one Knee, and pointing his Gun just under the Neck of his Horse, fired at the Part he could fee, and drove a Ball and a Quantity of Swanthot quite thro' his Body; upon which Dayly cried out he was gone, darted his Cutteau at Mr. Donaldson with all his Force, which miffed him and fluck deep into the Ground at a small Distance from him, and he then falling flat upon his Back, expired. His Companions, as foon as they heard the Shot, fired a Musket at Random among the Gentlemen, which happily did no Damage, and then took to their Heels. A Servant of Mr. Donaldson laid hold on one of them, but, before he could call out to the Company, was knocked down with the But-end of a Musket, by which means the Rogue escaped. This Dayly with his Companions broke out of Trim Jayl about three Weeks before, and had committed feveral Robberies; he had the Cloaths of a Mountebank upon his Back when he was thot, whom he had robbed and stripped a few Days before, which contributed to his Death; for the Waiftcoat not being wide enough to button close, the Ruffle of the Mountebank's Shirt, which he had on, appeared, and afforded Mr. Donaldson a sufficient Mark in the Darknels of the Night. His Body was brought to Cerrich, and exposed in the Market-house there for two Days, where

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where he was viewed by the Jayler of Trim, who made Affidavit to his Person, and his breaking Jayl as before-mentioned. He was afterwards buried in the Road where he was shot, and a Man being found digging up his Body, was secured and sent to Monaghan Jayl. Two other Fellows were since sent to Dundalk Jayl, who were apprehended by the Rev. Mr. Jackson of Ardpatrick, on Suspicion of being Part of Dayly's Gang.

In my last I gave an Account of the Murders com- A further mitted by the Bodkins, and in April we had an Account of the Bodkins, count of the Trial and Condemnation of Mr. John Bodkin, at last Affize held at Galway, for the Murder

of Dominick Bodkin his Brother.

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The Prisoner being arraigned, the Servant of Dominick Bodkin the Deceased, swore, that the Undersheet of the Bed on which his Master lay, was torn cross-way, and the Upper-sheet gathered about his Breast; that his Forehead and Neck were very black; and that much Vinegar had been used to disperse the coagulated Blood; that no one could come to his Master but thro' the Parlour, where the Prisoner, his Brother Francis Bodkin, another John Bodkin (who afterwards murdered his Father) and blind Dominick Bodkin, (a Man of a horrid Aspect and huge Bulk) lay. That he got up early to bring in his Master's Horses, and met the Prisoner, whose constant Practice before was to lie in Bed till twelve o'Clock. That the Prifoner prevailed on him, the Witness, to play at Quoits, faying it was Time enough to waken his Master. That afterwards, when he went in to waken his Mafter, he found him with his Head on the Floor at the Bed's Feet, and his Body on the Bed. That when the Murder was discovered, the Prisoner sent him ten Pounds, and promised him five Pounds a Year for Life, if he would fwear that he found the Door of his Mafter's Chamber bolted on the Infide.

A Witness produced for the Prisoner swore, that the Deceased was found dead in his Bed; that he was subject to Fits; that he eat heartily of Pork, and drank heartily of Buttermilk at Supper for Want of Malt Liquor. But one Miss Nowlan, who was then in the House, swore, that to her Knowledge there

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was very good Ale in the House, and that she saw no kind of Milk at Supper.

The Trial lasted 14 Hours, and the Jury brought

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in their Verdict in three Minutes.

The Persons concerned in the Murder, were John Bodkin the Prisoner, Francis Bodkin his Brother, (who died afterwards, and confessed to a Priest at Galway, and to the Sailors aboard a Ship, when in danger of being cast away) that he assisted to murder his Brother, and blind Dominick Bodkin, who was executed for the Murder of old Bodkin. Another Bodkin was fast asseptill the Murder was over, but knew it asterwards; and there is great Probability that old Bodkin his Father likewise knew it.

Sailors murder their Captain.

From Dublin we had the following Account dated April 24. We hear from Cork, that Pierce Keating, Timothy Donavan, Cornelius Sullivan, and Peter Sullivan, Crew of the Ship Hanna, who were tried there by a Commission of the High Court of Admiralty the 12th Instant, and convicted of the atrocious Murder of their Captain Mr. George Clark, on the High Sea, the 23d of August last, on board the faid Ship, bound from thence for Boston in New-England, were hang'd and quartered for the same at Passage near Cork, Saturday last the 17th Instant. They confessed that they entered into a Combination to murder their Master, and run away with the Ship and Cargo, and dispose of the same, and divide the Money so arising by the Sale of them; and the better to perpetrate the fame, they swore Secresy, and to be true to each other. All Things being fettled between them, they ordered the Cabbin-Boy, one Patrick Fitzgerald, to tell the Captain, that they faw a Squawl of Wind coming, and to defire the Captain to baften on Deck; three of the execrable Villains stood at the Cabbin Door, the one with a Hatchet in his Hand, and the other with an Iron Crow or Iron Bar, and a third with a Mallet, and as foon as he came out of the Cabbin, they all drove at him, most barbarously killed him, and stripped him of his Cloaths, a Set of Gold Buttons, Money, &c. then dragged him with a Rope about his Neck to the Ship's Side, and threw him overboard into the Sea. Afterwards they went into the Cabbin, and flripped it of all Things that were valuable; then confulted to carry Ship and Cargo to France or Spain, and there to dispose of both. They having only one Sailor on board, could not navigate her, so were drove into Bantry, where they were resolved to make Affidavit, that the Ship's Boom knocked the Captain over-board into the Sea, and that was the Way he was lost. The Cabbin-Boy getting on Shore before any other of the Crew, got into the Company of Madam Hutcheson, Wife of Samuel Hutcheson, Esq; before whom they were going to make the Affidavir, and declared to her the whole Fact and Villainy; on which they were secured and committed to Jail.

The Heads of the above Malefactors were cut off, and stuck up on the Sides of the River in the most

proper Places.

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These atrocious Crimes I take the more particular Notice of, because they confirm an Observation I have often made, That in low Life, Villainy is generally the Effect of want of Common Sense; for such Villains can hope to escape Punishment no other Way but by Concealment, and yet they often commit such Crimes, or commit them in such a bungling Manner, that if they had common Sense they could not so much as hope for a Concealment. This Observation may be made upon the atrocious Criminals in every Country, but it occurs more frequently in Ireland, I believe, than in any other Country.

CHAP. VII.

An Account of the Occurrences in America.

In my last Year's Annals I gave an Account of our Design a-Squadron and Land Forces leaving the Island of sainst Pana-Cuba. The Transports with the Land Forces sailed ries. directly to Jamaica, but the Men of War kept cruifing for some Time upon the South-Coast of Hispaniola, so that they did not arrive at Jamaica till the 5th of January; and on the 15th of the same Month, the Reinforcement of three Men of War, viz. the Greenwich, St. Albans, and Foy, sour Bomb Ketches, and about 55 Transports with about 2800 or 3000

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Land Forces, all in tolerable Health, arrived fafe from Ireland * at Part-Royal in Jamaica, whereupon the Admiral and the General began immediately to prepare for a new Expedition, which, as afterwards appeared, was to land at Porto-Bello, to keep Possession of that Place, and to march from thence over Land to Panama; but whether from the Sickness of the Men, or for what other Reason I do not know, they did not sail from Jamaica till the 9th of March, and having met with a tedious and troublesome Passage, they did not arrive at Porto-Bello till the 28th, which being too late for attempting what they had designed, they returned to Jamaica without attempting any Thing against the Enemy, as appears by the following Account

published in our Gazette:

By Letters brought by the Chefter, Captain Long, dated the 31st of March at Porto Bello, there is Advice, that Vice-Admiral Vernon, with the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and Major-General Wentworth, with the Land Forces, the former from a Cruize off Carthagena, and the latter directly from Jamaica, arrived in that Harbour the 28th of the same Month, and a General Council of War having been held on the faid 31st of March, it was unanimously agreed, that as the Troops had been three Weeks in the Passage from Jamaica, instead of eight Days, which is the usual Time, by Reason of contrary Winds, so that the rainy Season was then beginning; and as several of the Transports had been separated from the Convoy at Sea, and not yet arriv'd, and particularly the greatest Part of the Negroes, it would be therefore impracticable to undertake at prefent the Expedition which had been projected, and it was accordingly resolved to return forthwith to 7amaica, where they all arrived about the 24th of May following.

This may be said to put an End to our War by Land against the Spaniards, except that towards the End of the Summer we sent from Jamaica two Men of War and four Transports with three or four hundred Soldiers who took Possession of, and began to make a Settlement upon the little uninhabited Island of

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Rattan Illand fettled.

^{*} See Annals for loft Year, p. 361.

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Rattan in the Bay of Honduras, which, if preserved, may be of some Advantage to our Logwood Cutters in that Bay. Whether the following Manisesto was intended for this Island, or Cuba, I do not know, but as it was published here at London, I think myself obliged to give a Copy of it, as follows, viz.

Manifesto intended to be published by General Manifesto Wentworth, on the Landing the Troops amongst the against the Spaniards. Spaniards.

Thomas Wentworth, Esq: General and Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Forces in America, &cc.

A S it is well known, that the present War was begun with the Intent only to suppress the Pyracies of the Guarda-Costas; and that his Catholick Majesty might understand, that the King my Master would never confent that fuch Outrages should be practifed with Impunity: And as it is not the Defign or Intention of his Majesty to destroy the Spanish Commerce, but rather to further and affift its Continuance, in the manner it was formerly carried on with the English, whose Friendship and Commerce was always an Advantage to the Spaniards. For which Reason I am resolved (God willing) to fettle a Colony of the Subjects of the King my Mafter, in and to fecure it with a Garison of his Troops; in which Colony, all the Spaniards that shall chuse to live there, shall be received and as well treated as English, and deem'd as King's Subjects, and they shall enjoy the same Liberty as the English, as well in their Persons and Properties, as in the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion; to which End they shall be permitted to have either a Chapel or Church, which they may chuse, and as many Priests as necessary, without giving them the least Trouble on Account of their

Religion.
And as the Foundation of this Colony is to augment the Commerce between the English and Spaniards,

there shall be no Customs paid, on Importation or Ex-

Exportation, nor shall there be any Duty whatfoever; but it shall be equally as free for a Spaniard to bring to, or carry from, his House, and the Colony, all fort of Merchandize, or any other Thing,

whether English or Spanish, as the English themselves,

without the least Demand of Duty.

* The Indians that shall enter in Alliance with this Colony, shall be free from all fort of Tribute or Customs, and shall enjoy the same Privileges and Advantages as the Spaniards. And the Negroes and Mulattoes that shall surrender before their Masters do, shall have their Liberty given them, and shall be treated as free English Mulattoes and Negroes.

By these Means all the Dangers, excessive Charges and Expences, which are occasined by the Duties, Customs, Guards, and Royal Officers, will be avoided, and the Merchant and Trader will carry on their Business without Embarrassiment or Limitation; and their Persons and Effects will be secured from any Molestation, as they will enjoy the same Liberty with

the English.

Spaniards attack Georgia. By our being thus defeated, I shall not say how, in all our Attempts against the Spaniards, that impotent Nation was encouraged to form a Design against our Settlement of Georgia, and so void of Intelligence were we of what was doing in any Part of the Enemy's Country, that they prepared a great number of Ships, and a very considerable Land-Force at the Havanna, and sent them to St. Augustine, before we had the least Suspicion of their Design. The sirst Accounts we had of this Expedition, were from Charles Town, South Carolina, June 21st, and were as follow:

On Thursday last arrived here the Wilmington, Captain James Howell, from Frederica, with an Express from General Ogleiborpe to Captain Charles Hardy, Commodore of his Majesty's Ships on this Station; which Express Captain Howell informs, was to request him to order such Men of War as were here to failon a Cruize as far as St. Augustine's Bar, for that there were two Spanish Men of War of twenty Guns, besides two very large Privateers, and a great Number of small Vessels, well armed, lying at Anchor off that

Place,

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Place, which he apprehended were designed for some important Expedition. This News was brought to the General on the 10th Instant by his Guard Schooner, which had been on a Cruize near St. Augustine's, and was from thence chased to Frederica by the two Privateers above-mentioned. On the above Information, General Ogletborpe laid an Embargo on all the Shipping except the Wilmington, and was sitting out his two Sloops and Schooners, in order to assist our Mentos War in case of Need. The Flamborough, Captain Haymer, on the Arrival of the Express, immediately prepared to sail on a Cruize.

The other Accounts published by Authority, were

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Charles-Town, South-Carolina, July 7. By an Express from General Oglethorpe we have Advice. That on Monday the 5th Instant, a Spanish Fleet of 32 Sail, confisting of three Ships of 20 Guns, two large Snows, three Scooners, four Sloops, the rest Half Galleys, after having hovered about the Bar for feven Days, and having then a strong Easterly Wind, came fekyl Sound, and that having stood the Fire of 150 Shots from the 18 Pounders at St. Simon's Fort, and from the Ships and Vessels that lay under that Fort, they pass'd through the Sound without once attempting to board any of our Vessels, but firing very fmartly, proceeded up the River out of Reach of the Guns, a little below Gascoigne's, where they landed their Forces, to the Number of near 3000 Men, at the same Time boilting a Red Flag at the Mizen-Top-Mast-Head of one of the largest Ships. Whereupon the General having done all he could to annoy the Enemy as they landed, and having nailed up the Guns, burst the Bombs and the Cohorns, &c. was at last obliged to retire with his Troops from the Camp at St. Simon's to Frederica, feven Miles up the River.

By the Advice of his Majesty's Council here, Notice of what is above has been sent to the Governors and Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War in the neighbouring Colonies, desiring their Assistance; and Letters have been also sent to General Wentworth, Governor Trelawney of Jamaica, and Admiral Ver-

non, on the fame Subject.

The Flamborough Man of War of 20 Guns, and a Row-Galley belonging to this Government, with two of his Majesty's Sloops of War, the Swift and Hawk, are already dispatched from hence to the Assistance of Georgia; and in a Day or two his Majesty's Ship the Rye, of 20 Guns, together with another Row-Galley,

will fail to its Relief.

July 14. Another Express is just arrived, which brings Advice, that the General and all his People were well on the 7th Instant at Noon; that he has taken five Spaniards Prisoners, and is in no Fear of the Enemy. By the Prisoners he learnt, that the Governor of Augustine is himself in Person commanding the Expedition with 3000 Men, and that he expects a Reinforcement of 16 Sail of Vessels more, with Men, &c. and that they have brought with them 20 or 30 eighteen Pounders, which they are now mounting on a Battery between Captain Gascoigne's Plantation and St. Simon's.

July 17. The General continues at Frederica, where he is determined to defend himself to the utmost; and in Skirmishes has already killed upwards of 100 of the Enemy, and taken 16 Prisoners, one of them a Captain; and that two more Captains were amongst the Slain. Our four Men of War are gone, with several other Ships, &c. to his Assistance; and, we are in great Hopes, we shall soon have a good Account of them: We have been under Arms, in a general Alarm, 13 Days; are fortifying the Town; and Trenches will be thrown up from Cooper to

Afbley River.

Frederica in Georgia, July 8th. General Oglethorpe arrived here on the 6th by Day-break, without the Loss of a Man, having brought up all the Wounded on his Horses. He immediately gave Orders for the Desence of this Place, and having sent out Scouts on all Sides, and supply'd the broken and lost Arms, &c. ordered all the Companies to be paraded. On the Asternoon of the same Day the Creek Indians brought in sive Spanish Prisoners. On the 7th the Rangers, who had been on the Scout, came in, being pursued by the Spaniards, and gave an Account that the Enemy was within a Mile of this Place, where they had killed

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killed one of our People. The General thereupon leap'd on the first Horse, and immediately marched the Highland Company, who were then under Arms. and ordered 60 from the Guard to follow. He himself galloped with the Indians to the Place. which was just within the Woods, about a Mile from hence, where he found Captain Sebastian Santio, and Captain Magelesto, with 120 Spanish Troops, and 45 Spanish Indians. Captain Grey with his Chickerans, Captain Jones with his Tomohetus, and Tooanobowi with his Creeks, and the General with fix Highland Men, who outran the rest, immediately charged them. Captain Magelesto was killed, Captain Sebastian Santio taken, and the Spaniards entirely defeated. The General took two Spaniards with his own Hands. Captain Mageleeto having that Toanshowi in his Right Arm, as he rushed upon him, the latter drawing his Pistol with his left Hand, shot him through the Head. The General pursued the Spaniards for near a Mile, and halted at an advanageous Piece of Ground till the Guard came up, when he posted the Highlanders on the Right, and the Guard upon the Left of the Road, conceal'd in a Wood, with a large Savannah or Meadow in their Front, over which the Spaniards must pass to come to Frederica. After that he returned, and ordered the Regiment, Rangers, and Companies of Boatmen to march. Whilst they were preparing, we heard Platoons firing. The General immediately got on Horseback, and riding that Way, met three Platoons on the Left coming back in great Disorder, who gave him an Account, that they had been broken by the Spaniards, who were extremely numerous; notwithstanding which he rallied them, and he himself rode on, and, to his great Satisfaction, found that Lieutenant Southerland, and the Platoon of the Regiment under his Command, and Lieutenant Mackay with the Highlanders, had entirely defeated the Enemy, who confifted of 300 Men. Don Antonia Barbara, who commanded them, was made Prisoner, but mortally wounded; they also took several of the Grenadiers and the Drum: The General then ordered all the Troops to march from Frederica to him, and, as foon as they arrived, purfued the EnemyEnemy with them four Miles. In the two Actions there were one Captain, one Corporal, and 16 Spaniards taken, and about 150 killed. The rest are dispersed in the Woods, for the General halted all Night at a Pass through the Marshes, over which they must go in their Return to their Camp, and thereby intercepted them. The Indians are out, hunting after them in the Woods, and every Hour bring in Scalps.

July 8. Before Day-break the General advanced with a Party of *Indians* to the *Spanish* Camp at St. Simon's, and found them all retired into the Ruins of the Fort, under the Cannon of their Men of War; upon which he returned hither, and about the same Time a Party which he had drawn from Fort William arrived, notwithstanding the Spanish Fleet lies between

us to cut us off from that Place.

Fully the 10th. This Day was spent in going on with the Works, and fending Parties out against the Spaniards. The Indians brought in one Prisoner and feveral Scalps. July 11. This Day the Spanish Fleet came higher up the River, and one Galley with 100 Men on board, and two Half Gallies, rowed up with the Tide of Flood for the Town. The General immediately detached a Party of the Indians to lie in Ambuscade in the Woods, left the Enemy at the same Time should attack by Land when they attack by Water; he also ordered our Boats to be manned, viz. Two Scout-Boats, and two Small Boats; then lining the Banks and the Sides of the Works round the Town (which are yet unfinished) with Men and Small Arms, he went to the Fort, and himself saw the Guns and Haubitzers pointed, and fired so warmly upon the Spanish Vessels, that they seemed disabled; upon which the General immediately went on board his Cutter, and rowed towards them with the Boats; they turned and rowed with great Precipitation to their Fleet, which lay about fix Miles below the Town. The General pursued them about three Miles, and then returned the same Evening with the Tide of Ebb. The whole Spanish Fleet fell down to the Mouth of the Sound, about twelve Miles from the Town, quite out of Sight of the Town. The fame Day a Highlander, who had been missing ever since the Grenadier ns

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Fight, came in with a Prisoner; he had lost himself in the Woods pursuing the Spaniards, of whom he killed five, made a Sixth Prisoner, and with much Difficulty found his Way to the Town. The General gave him new Cloathing from Head to Foot, twenty Shillings Reward, and appointed him Corporal. Fu-The General having Intelligence that there was a still Silence in the Spanish Camp, and a great Damp among the Men, ordered 300 picked Men of the Regiment, the Highland Company, and two of the Troops of Rangers, to be ready, and marched at four in the Evening within two Miles of the Spanish Camp, where he halted, and ordered a Party to advance and view the Enemy's Posture, in order to attack them; when unfortunately a Frenchman, who had come down, pretending himself a Voluntier, with some of the Parties, fired his Piece, and deserted to the Spaniards; upon which the General finding his Purpose discovered, ordered the Drums to beat the Grenadiers March, and returned to Frederica. July 12. The General fent out Scouts by Land and Water, to fee what they could discover, who are not yet returned. John Milledge arrived from the Darien with an Express from Savannah. The General has appointed Lieutenant Hugh Mackay, and Lieutenant Maxwell, his Aid de Camps during this Invasion; and Lieutenant Sutherland, Brigade Major; and Serjeant Stewart, Enfign, in Regard to their brave Behaviour in the Fight. And at last we had a full Account of this Affair published in our Gazette, as drawn out by Lieutenant Patrick Sutherland, of General Oglethorpe's Regiment, after his Arrival here, he having been fent Express upon the Occasion; but being taken in his Paffage by the Spaniards, was obliged to throw his Papers over board. This Account was as follows, viz.

The Beginning of May last, the Spaniards fitted out their Fleet from the Havanna, consisting of 56 Sail, and between 7 or 8000 Men, with an Intention to invade Georgia and South Carolina, and the other Northern Colonies: At their first setting out, in turning the Mear Castle, they lost a large Settee with 150 Men; a few Days after their Fleet was dispersed by a Storm, so that all the Shipping did not arrive at Augustine. The

latter End of May, or Beginning of June, Capt. Haymer of the Flamborough, in his Cruize to the Southward. fent in to General Oglethorpe for Intelligence, who acquainted him, that he would probably meet with fome Spanish Vessels to the Southward of Augustine, which he accordingly did, and engaged to Sail off the Musqueto's, and drove some of them ashore, but in the Action loft his Boat and 17 of his Men. He on his Return acquainted the General with what had happened, and could not then come in for the Defence of Georgia, but proceeded to Charles-Town to clean his Ship. The General thereupon fent Lieutenant Maxwell by Water, and Lieutenant Hugh Mackey, over Land, to Carolina, with Advice to the Governor; but no Affiftance came from thence till after the Retreat of the Spaniards, Lieut, Col. Cook was at Charles-Town, in his Way to England, when Lieutenant Maswell arrived with the faid Advice.

The 21st of June, 9 Sail attempted to come into Amelia Sound, but the 18 Pounders from Fort William, and the Guard Schooner with 80 Men, commanded by Capt. Dunbar, fired so briskly, that they sheered off as fast as they could. The General, on this Advice, resolving to support the Forts on Cumberland, set out with a Detachment of the Regiment on board his Boats, fent Captain Horton, with his Company of Grenadiers before, and was himself obliged to fight his Way with two Boats through 14 Sail of Spanish Veffels, which endeavoured to intercept him in Cumberland Sound. In this Engagement several of the Spawiords being killed, the faid Vessels set out to Sea, and did not join their Fleet till the Day before they left St. Simon's Sound. Lieutenant Tollon, who commanded the Boat of the greatest Strength, instead of following the General, run into a Marsh, where he was till next Morning, and then returned to St. Simon's, for which Misbehaviour he was put in Arrest, in order to be tried. Major Heron, from the Shore, seeing the General furrounded by the Enemy, and hid in Smoak, concluded him loft; but next Day, to the great Joy of the People, he returned in the Guard Schooner to St. Simon's, after having withdrawn the Command from St. Andrew's, and the Stores and Artillery that were there,

and reinforced Fort William, where he left one of the Boats he had with him.

He having laid an Embargo on all the Veffels in the Harbour, took Capt. Thompson's Ship, which mounted 20 Guns, into the King's Service, and manned her out of the small Vessels which were of no Force; he also called in the Highland Company from Darien, Capt. Garr's Company of Marines, and the Rangers from where they were differently detached, and fent Mr. Mullryne to Carolina to get all the Men he could.

The 28th of June the Spanish Fleet came to Anchor off St. Simon's Bar, who were diverted from coming in or landing any of their Troops for several Days, in which Time the General raised another Troop of Rangers, and by rewarding those who did extraordinary Duty, and promifing great Encouragement to all who should fignalize themselves on this Occasion, he kept up the Spirits of the People, and increased their Numbers

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The 5th of July, with the Tide of Flood, and a brifk. Gale, 36 Sail of Spanish Vessels entered St. Simon's Harbour, nine of which were large Topmast Vessels; we received them with a brifk Fire from our Batteries and Ships, hulled several of them with our 18 Pounders from the Fort, and our four Pounders from the lower Battery. The Spanish Commodore on board a Ship of 22 Guns, with a Settee with an 18 Pounder, and two nine Pounders in her Bow, attempted to board Capt. Thompson's Ship, but he with his great Guns, Captain Carr with his Company of Marines, and Lieutenant Wall, and Enfign Oterbridge, with a Party of the Regiment, made so brave a Defence, that the Spaniards were obliged to retire with Loss. A Snow of 16 Carriage Guns at the same Time attempted to board our Guard Schooner, but was also repulsed by Captain Dunbar. The Engagement lasted upwards of three Hours, in which Engagement the Enemy lost 17 Men, and had 10 wounded: They passed all our Vessels and proceeded up the River, on which the General held a Council of War at the Head of his Regiment, where it was the Opinion of the Whole immediately to march up to Frederica for the Defence of that Place. The General accordingly gave Orders for the Regiment to march, and ordered all the Troops that were on board the Vessels to come ashore, and directed Captain Thompson with the Guard Schooner and Prize Sloop, to make the best of their Way to Charles Town;

and this was all done in Sight of the Enemy.

The General, during this Action, being obliged to be fornetimes on Shipboard, fornetimes at the Batteries, and to act as Engineer, found himself under a Necessity of having a Lieutenant-Colonel with the Regiment; he therefore appointed Major Alexander Heron Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Absence of Lieutenant Colonel Cook, who was also Engineer, and whose Sub-Engineer having attended him to Charles-Town, was also absent, Late at Night the General arrived at Frederica, after having destroyed all the Stores at St. Simon's, and funk the Vessels that might be of Use to the Enemy, and rendered the Guns incapable of Service, and ordered the Wounded to be carried off on Horseback. That Night the Enemy landed their Forces on a dry Marsh, about a Mile and a half from the Camp, under Cover of their great Guns. They lay all that Night under Arms, and the next Morning took Possession of the Camp which we left. About Noon the Creek Indians brought us five Spanish Prisoners, from whom we had Intelligence, that Don Manuel de Monteano, Governor of St. Augustine, commanded in Chief the Expedition; and that Major General Antonio de Rodondo, chief Engineer, and two Brigadiers, came with the Forces from Cuba: That their whole Number confifted of about 5000, and that the Night before they had landed about 4300 Men; one of the Prisoners the General fent with Mr. Bedon to Charles-Town.

The 7th of July, about nine in the Morning, a Ranger of the Patrole brought an Account, that the Enemy were marching within a Mile and half of the Town; whereupon the General immediately ordered four Platoons of the Regiment to march, and in the mean Time went himself with the Highland Company, who were then under Arms. The Indians and a Party of Rangers came up with the Enemy about a Mile from the Town, as they were entering the Savannah, to take Possessino of a Ditch they had a Mind to use as an Intrenchment, but the Enemy were at-

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tacked fo briskly, that the General foon overcame them; most of their Party, which consisted of 120 of their best Woodsmen and 40 Indians, being either killed or taken Prisoners. The General took two Prisoners with his own Hands. Lieutenant Scroggs, of the Rangers took Captain Sebastian Bachio Prisoner. who commanded the Party. Topanohowi being thet through his right Arm by Captain Mageleto, drew his Pistol with the left, and shot him through the Head. The General purfued the Enemy near two Miles, and halted on an advantageous Piece of Ground until the Party of the Regiment came up: He posted them with the Highlanders in a Wood with a large Savannah or Meadow in their Front, over which the Spaniards must pass in their Way to Frederica; after which he hastned back to Frederica, and ordered the Rangers and Company of Boatmen to make ready. In the mean Time two Companies of Grenadiers of 50 Men each, and 200 more of the Enemy's best Troops came up with Shouts and Drums beating. Whereupon the General hearing Platoons firing, immediately made Hafte that Way, and met three of the Platoons, who in the Smoak and drizling Rain had retreated in Disorder; and the fire continuing, he ordered his Men to rally and follow him, who hastening on, found that Lieutenant Sutherland with his Platoon, and Lieutenant Charles Mackay with the Highlanders, had entirely defeated the faid 300 of the Enemy. In which Action Don Antonia Barba was made Prisoner, and mortally wounded; several others were killed, and two Grenadiers were taken Prisoners. Captain Demeret and Enfign Gibbon rallied their Platoons, and came up to the Ground, Captain Carr with his Company of Marines, and Lieutenant Cadogan with a Party of the Regiment, came up at the fame Time, and were followed by Major Heron with the Body of the Regiment. In both Actions the Enemy lost two Captains, one Lieutenant, two Serjeants, two Drums, and about 160 private Men; and one Captain and 19 Men were taken Prisoners. The General with the Regiment halted all Night about a Mile and a half from the Enemy's Camp, to intercept those who had straggled in the Woods, and expecting the Enemy to make a fe-B b 2

cond Attempt to march in the Morning. But ne General having advanced with a Party of Indians before Day-break towards the Spanish Camp, found them all retreated into the Ruins of the Fort, and under Cover of their Cannon. Next Morning, the 8th of July, the General and his Men returned to Frederica, and he appointed a General Staff, viz. Lieutenants Primrose, Maxwell, and Hugh Mackay, Aids de Camp; Lieutenant Sutherland, Brigade Major; and Serjeant John Stewart, second Ensign, for his brave Behaviour in the last Engagement.

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The 9th and 10th of July, all Hands were employed in the Works at Frederica, and the Indians brought us

in some Scalps and Prisoners.

The 1 rth of July, a Settee and two Quarter Galleys came within Gun-shot of the Town; but, on our firing some Guns and Bombs from the Fort, and the General going towards them with his Boats, they returned to their Fleet, and, with the rest, drew up in Line of Battle. The next Morning, being the 12th of July, an English Prisoner escaped from them, who informed us, that the Enemy on their Landing had resolved to give no Quarter; but from the Day their Grenadiers were deseated, they were in great Terror, and intrenched themselves, and given Orders that no one should go without their Centinels for sear of being surprized by the Indians.

By other Prisoners and Deserters we were also told, that on calling over their Rolls, there were 240 Men and 19 of their Indians missing; that there were great Divisions among them, infomuch that Don Antonio de Rodondo, who commanded the Cuba Forces, encamped separate from those of Augustine, and that the Commodore had ordered all his Seamen on Board. That Night the General and 500 Men marched within a Mile of the Enemy's Camp, intending to surprize them, but was prevented by the Treachery of a Frenchman, who was got among the Company of Boatmen, and fired his Piece, and gave Alarm to the Enemy, and then deferted to them. When the General found his Intention difcovered to the Enemy, he ordered all his Drums to beat the Grenadiers March, and then returned to Frederica. The General the next Day, being the 13th m

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of July, in order to defeat the Informations of the French Deserter, directed a Letter to be wrote and fent by a Spanish Prisoner, who for the fake of Money. the General gave him, and the Promise of Liberty, undertook to deliver it to the faid Frenchman, wherein he was instructed to acquaint the Enemy's Commanding-Officer of the defenceless State of Frederica, and encourage them to come up by Water under his Pilotage. Which Letter the Spanish Prisoner delivered to the Governor of Augustine, and it had so good an Effect, that the faid Frenchman was immediately taken into Custody, and looked upon as a double Spy, and thereupon put into Irons. The next Morning, being the 14th of July, the Spaniards burned the Barracks and Officers Houses at St. Simon's, and Captain Horton's House on Fekyll, and the same Night they reimbarked with so much Precipitation, that they left a Quantity of Ammunition, Provisions, and some Guns behind them.

The 15th of July, all the large Vessels, with the Cuba Forces on board, sailed to the Southward; and the Governor and Troops from Augustine, on board the small Crast, went within Land, and encamped in St. Andrews, and caught fifty Horses, with a Design to carry them away; but on the General's appearing in his Boats, the Enemy shot the said Horses, and burnt the Fort and Houses at St. Andrews.

The General next Day, being the 16th of July, followed the Spaniards with all his small Crast, but was not strong enough to attack them. He landed a Man out of his Boat on Gumberland, who that Night passed the Enemy's Camp, and early the next Morning came to Fort William with Advice to Ensign Stewart, that the Spaniards were beat off St. Simon's, and that the General was coming with Succours, and ordered him to defend the Fort to the utmost.

The 18th of July, 28 Sail of Spanish Vessels appeared off Fort William, 14 of which came within Land, and attacked the Fort from their Galleys and other Vessels, and attempted to land, but were repulsed by a Party of Rangers from behind the Sand-Hills. Ensign Stewart, who commanded with 60 Men in the Fort, defended it so bravely, that after B b 3

an Attack of upwards of three Hours, they were obliged to put to Sea with confiderable Lofs. The 18 Pounders there disabled two of their Galleys.

The 19th of July, the General was on his Way to

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Fort William.

The 20th of July, the General arrived at Fort William, and sent his Boats and Rangers as far as the River St. John, who returned the next Day, being the 21st of July, and brought advice, that the Enemy was quite gone; upon which the General gave the necessary Orders for repairing Fort William, and on the 22d returned to Frederica. A few Days afterwards the Men of War from Charles-Town came off St. Simon's Bar; and Captain Thompson, with some Voluntiers from Carolina, our Guard Schooner, and two Galleys, came into St. Simon's Harbour; and Captain Hardy of the Rye Man of War, receiving a Message from the General by Lieutenant Maxwell, who went on board him, sent for Answer, That he would take a Cruize with the rest of the King's Ships.

Eut the General, apprehending the Spaniards, upon recovering their Fright, might return with more Courage and better Conduct, continued Captain Thomfon's Ship in the King's Service, and fent Expresses over Land to the Northern Provinces on this Occasion.

A List of some of the Spanish Forces employed in the In-

Don Manuel de Monteano, Governor of Augustine, Commander in Chief of the Expedition.

Major-General Antonio de Rodondo, Engineer Ge-

Two Colonels, with Brevits of Brigadiers.

One Regiment of Dragoons difmounted, with their Saddles and Bridles.

The Regiment called the Battalion of the Havannah, so Companies of 50 Men each, draughted off from feveral Regiments in Havannah.

One Regiment of the Havannah Militia, confifting

of 10 Companies of 100 Men each.

One Regiment of Negroes, regularly officered by Negroes.

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One Ditto of Mullatto's, and one Company of 100 Miquelets.

One Company of the Train with proper Artillery.

Augustine Forces, confisting of about 300 Men.

Niners Indians.

Ninety Indians.

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And 15 Negroes who run away from South-Carolina.

To these Accounts I shall add the following Depofition of Samuel Cloake, formerly belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Flamborough, and taken Prisoner off Augustine by the Spaniards in May, 1742.

Frederica in Georgia, ff.

THIS Deponent, being duly fworn, faith, That he was put Prisoner on board a Ship called the Pretty Nancy, taken by the Spaniards from the English, fitted out with 10 Carriage and fix Swivel-Guns, which was Part of the Fleet that carried the Troops from Augustine for the Invasion of Georgia and South-Carolina: That she had 150 Soldiers on board, besides Sailors: That he counted 44 Sail, belides the Launches and those that went in Land, and the Pettiauguas which carried the Indians: That they failed from Augustine the Beginning of June, and met with very hard Gales for three Days, which dispersed the Fleet: That the chief Pilot on board the Commodore was one Parris, belonging to Port Royal in South-Carolina, and who was married there, and had a Plantation in that Province: That they came to an Anchor with Part of the Fleet off Frederica Bar, to the Northward of it; and the Spaniards said, that they should not have found out Georgia, had it not been for Parris their Pilot: That they lay several Days at Anchor off the Bar; during which Time the Men were put into small Boats in order to land; but feeing feveral Men marching on the Beach, they were afraid to land as they intended, and came on board again for about three Days. After holding a Council of War, they were refolved not to land any Men till they had made themselves Masters of the Harbour. During the Time they lay off this Bar, the Spaniards often whetted their Swords, and held their Knives to this Deponent's and other English Prisoners Throats, faying, they would cut the Throats of those B b 4.

they should take at Georgia. They sailed on at the 5th of July with a strong Easterly Wind and Tide of Flood: That the English fired from the Batteries and Ships very briskly, and the Spaniards faid, that the English stood very well: That four 4 Pound Shots hulled the Ship where this Deponent was, and one eighteen Pound Shot from the Battery killed feven Men on board the large Ship: That there were of the Spaniards eight three Maft Ships, the Commodore was a 20 Gun Ship. There was also a Snow with 14 nine Pounders, and a Gally with three large Guns, one of which he heard was a 12 Pounder, who was manned with above 100 Men. There were also several Privateers, some of them with 10 Guns, and fome with eight: That the Spaniards and some Irishmen on board told him, that the whole Fleet there were about 5 or 6000 Men, and they were come with Delign to take Georgia, and after that go to Port Royal in South Carolina. He farther fays, that they had a whole Regiment of Negroes, with a Company of Grenadiers, in the same Manner as other Regiments have, and cloathed in the fame Livery as other Spanish Regiments.

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They were commanded by Negro-Officers, and he faw their Officers walking along with the Governor of Augustine on Shore, and that they were dressed in Gold and Silver Lace Cloaths like other Officers, and that they were kept in the fame Pay as the other Regiments. He further faith, that the Ship, where this Deponent was, was loaded with Grenadiers and Dragoons, who had on board Saddles, Bridles, Piffols, and all Accourrements: That they landed all them from on board his Ship, and put a small Guard of 10 Men on board: That two or three Days afterwards, one of the Captains and one of the Serjeants of the Grenadiers came on board, and this Deponent asking the Serjeant whether he had been at Frederica, he answered, That the Woods were so full of Indians, that the Devil could not go through them, and that the Indians had killed about 150 of their best Men, and that there were but very few Soldiers among the English Indians. Those who came on board were so downhearted, that they would hardly speak a Word: That upon this they were ordered to get Water on board,

board, in order to get to Sea in a Hurry, which this Deponent took the Advantage of, and made his Escape to General Oglethorpe.

Mark April , in the second of the Experience Samuel X Cloake,

Sworn to before me this 3d of Day of August, 1742.

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John Calweile.

The above is an exact Copy of the Original. Teft.

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As foon as an Account of this Invafion arrived at Jamaica, where our Landforces were then lying quite idle, Orders were given to prepare for fending a Body of Troops to Georgia, but they did not embark till after the Beginning of September; and on the 14th of that Month, Captain Broderick in the Shoreham, with the Spy Sloop and the Transports, having 500 Soldiers on board, failed from that Island, and arrived at Charles-Town in South-Carolina on the 9th of October, but un-

dertook nothing after their Arrival.

Whilft Admiral Vernon was this Year at Portobello, as Accounts of I have before mentioned, they had Accounts from Commodore Panama, that Commodore Anson had gained his Passage round Cape Horn; that from thence he had sailed to the Island of St. Juan Fernandez, where he remained for a considerable Time, to restore the Health of his Men, and refit his Ships; that he had afterwards landed and plundered the Town of Poyta, upon the Coast of Peru; that he had taken four or five Sail of rich Ships upon that Coast, and that he then put into the Island of Plata to careen. And by subsequent Advices we heard, that finding the whole Coast alarmed, and having missed meeting with the Aquapulca Ship, he had from the Mexico Coast stretched over for the East-Indies, so that when he returns home he will then have failed round the Globe. But the most authentick Account was by a Letter from the Commodore's Cook, purporting, that upon their Landing on the West Coast of America, he happened to stray a little from the rest of the Crew, and was taken Prisoner by a Party of Spanish Horse, and was immediately carried 213

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before the Governor of the next Town, who examined him touching the Strength and Number of Ships that composed the Squadron; and he thinking it most advisable to speak the Truth, told him, that they were feparated in a Storm before they could double the Cape, and that it was his Opinion, that the Pearl, Severn, and Wager Men of War, were loft in the faid Storm; and that the Commodore had then aboard the two remaining Ships between three and four hundred Men, and fince their coming into these Seas had taken feveral valuable Prizes, which, with the Plunder of the rich Town of Payta, might amount to near five Millions of Dollars. Upon this Intelligence, the Governor dispatched Expresses, both by Sea and Land, to prevent the Aquapulea Ship falling into his Hands, and fent him Prisoner to La Vera Cruz, and from thence to Old Spain. But that before they left La Vera Cruz, they had politive Advice there, that the Commodore finding nothing to be done to the Northward of Panama, had fet Sall the 11th of April from Cape St. Lucar, on the Island of California, for England, by way of the East Indies. The world again and the

And as to the Loss of the Wager, we had the following Account of it in a Letter from the Lieutenant, who with ten more of the Crew were brought to Barbadoes from Rio de Janeiro, by the Advice Man of War, which was fent there with Stores for the Severn and Pearl Men of War, mentioned in my last Year's Annals, p. 402. The Letter was as follows, viz.

Having rounded Cape Horn we were separated by a violent Storm from the Commodore, and in the Night our Ship bulged on the East-Side of an Island, in Lat. 47 Deg. 8 Min. S. which we judged to be the Island of Chilor. All that were sick between Decks were drowned, but the Captain and 31 more of us got safe to the Island, where the Natives brought us Refreshments several Times. The Captain was for staying to see if Commodore Anson might not call there and take us in, but the Majority being for going away in the Long-Boat, Dissentions arose, and the Captain shot one of the most mutinous dead on the Spot. Having afterwards lengthened the Long-Boat by Pieces of the Wreck, and stowed some Provisions in her, the great-

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est Part went a-board, leaving the Captain and some others behind. After having passed the Streights of Magellan, meeting with almost unsurmountable Difficulties, we arrived fafe at Rio de Faneira; from whence we were brought in his Majesty's Ship the Advice to Barbadoes ... manto

On the 23d of September, the Gibraltar Man of The Troops War, Captain Fauke, arrived from England at fa- ordered home from maica, with orders for Vice-Admiral Vernon, and Ma- the West-Injor-General Wentworth, together with most of the dies. Land Forces then remaining alive, to return to England, and in Pursuance thereof they all embarked and failed before the End of the following Month, which put an end to the most formidable and most expensive Expedition that was ever undertaken by this or any other Nation in the West-Indies. The little Success they met with may furprise the present Age, but Posterity will fee the Caufes, and will therefore be under no Surprise at the Disappointments they met with.

We had from Jamaica this Year a List of the Spanish Ships, Sloops, &cc. taken by our Men of War and Privateers from the Commencement of the War to the 10th of February, 1741-2, viz. 11 Ships, 11 Sloops, 3 Schooners, 4 Snows, 1 Brigantine: In all 30 Sail, valued there, on a moderate Computation, at

200,000 l. Sterling. As to the warlike Exploits of particular Ships, er- A Sailor further Men of War, or Privateers, or particular Men, prizingly I shall give an Account of some of the most remarkable as follows; beginning with a very extraordinary Accident that happened to a Sailor, an Account of which we had from a Gentleman in Gumberland Harbour, November 27, 1741, as follows, viz.

An Accident very furprizing in it's Effects happensed here on the 9th Instant to one John Sobre, who properly belonging to the Ghefter Man of War (but lene to the Noncy Pink bound to famuica) was to unhappy as to be left on Board whilst the faid Pink foundered, the major Part of the Crew putting off in the Pinnace, after having flove their Long-Boat as they were houting her out. Come I not boutern't

About four o'Clock on Manday Afternoon, the Veffel being funk, he betook himfelf to the Long-" Boat

Boat Boom and two Oars, upon which he fat, and drove at Sea all that Night, the whole Day follow-' ing in all the violent Heat of the Sun, and the fecond Night also 'till two o'Clock on Wednesday Morning, having only his Head, Breast and Arms above the Surface of the Water, when, fancying be faw a Ship at about a Mile's Diftance, he hail'd her with the utmost Strength of his Voice for Half an Hour, and was at last so fortunate as to be heard by the Officer of the Watch, who in great Surprize ordered the Ship to be tack'd and stand towards him. 'This Ship was the Bristol, coming from Jamaica to this Harbour; and one of her Men having drope ped over-board and disappear'd about three or four Hours before, at feveral Leagues Distance, the Officer was struck with a Pannick, as not being able to account for his appearing again, after he had been fupposed to be drowned so long before; but when the Boat was fent off to take him in, and they found him to be another Person, their Surprize was yet the greater. He was hardly able to speak when taken up, so could give but an imperfect Account of himfelf, 'till his Arrival here, when his Depolition was taken by the Admiral's Order. He had many Engagements with the Sharks whilst he drove upon his Oars, having part of his Trouzers tore away, and the End of his Middle Finger wounded by the Teeth of one, which he fays followed him close for many Hours. His Face was much bliftered with the Heat of the Sun, and a Fever held him for two or three Days; but he is now very well recovered.

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A Prize re- From Georgia we had the following Account, dataken by the ted February the 10th. Some time fince a Sloop was Guard-floop taken from the English by the Spaniards, and fitted out for a Privateer; the took fome Prizes from the English; and the Governor of St. Augustine, and Bi-Shop who lives there, fent her to the Cape of Hispaniola called Guarico, and one Lepier Simon on Board, to buy a Cargo from the French, for the Relief of St. Augustine; and to disguise the Matter better, they changed her Name, and put a French Captain and fome French Mariners on Board her. She arrived off the Bar of Augustine on the 29th of January last, and -

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and ade made the Signals agreed. The Spanish Half-Galleys. with 200 Men, went out to fecure her, but it beginning to blow hard, the Half-Galleys returned into the Harbour, carrying Don Simon on Shore, to give an Account to the Governor of the good News. His Excellency Don Manuel de Montiano ordered the Cannon round the Works to be fired, and fent out a Party of Indians to fetch Wood for a Bonfire: But as many Things fall out between the Cup and the Lip, before high Water, our Guard-Sloop St. Philip, with a Detachment of General Oglethorpe's Regiment on Board, under the Command of Captain Dunbar, came up with the Sloop, and took her; and a Party of Indians in the British Interest, who by the General's Orders lay near Augustine, being alarmed with the Cannon, discovered and fell upon the Indians in the Spanish Interest, killed several, and took five Prisoners. The Sloop to taken was brought into this Harbour, and about the same time the five Prisoners were brought to this Town by the Indians, to cut Wood for a Bonfire

The Scarborough Man of War, Captain Life, be- Two large ing on a Cruize on the 17th of February, off of Porto Privateers deftroyed by Rico, a Spanish Privateer Sloop taking him for a Mer-Capt. Life. chantman, bore down upon him, but perceiving his Mistake, made off. Captain Life fired several Shot at him, and continued the Chace for three Days. The Sloop throwing out part of her Ballast, and putting out her Oars, rowed to the Land: Captain Lifle also put out his Oars, and continued firing upon her, till at last coming in with the Shore, the Sloop run upon a Reef of Rocks, and was dashed to Pieces, and every Soul perished. Two Days after, Captain Lifle espied a Topfail with French Colours, which he foon came up with, and fired a Gun for her to bring to, but on the contrary she pulled down the French and hoisted Spanish Colours, and proved to be a Spanish Privateer of twenty-four Carriage-Guns, and full of Men; upon which Captain Lifts fired a Broadfide, and the Spaniards returned the same. The Fight began a little before five in the Evening, and lasted till past nine at Night; but at last the Privateer's Men seemed to be in Confusion, and delisted firing, which was perceived

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by the Men of War's Crew, which gave them fresh Life, and upon their firing another Broadfide the funk, and they faw no more of her. The Scarborough had her Rigging, Sails and Boats, much damaged; but what was the most remarkable, did not lose one Man in this Engagement.

Three large Sp.mish, Men of War attacked by two fmall English Men of War.

April 1st, the Eltham Man of War, Captain Smith, of forty Guns, and the Lively, Captain Stewart, of twenty Guns, came up with three Sponish Men of War, wiz, one of fixty, one of forty, and one of thirty-two Guns, off of the Island of St. Christopher's. Notwithstanding the Superiority of the Spaniards, the two English Men of War attacked them about 11 o'Clock, and continued the Engagement till Night put an End to it, and prevented their gaining a complear Victory; for though the Spanish Ships had, belide their usual Complement of Men, a great Number of Land Forces on Board, they never dared to attack, but stood upon the defensive all the time. Of this Engagement we had the following particular Account in a Letter from the Captain of an English Merchant Ship in New England to his Friend at Barbadoes, dated August the 30th, viz. managed to ther sale to some

I here acquaint you, that I failed from this Port the 4th of January, bound to your Island; but was fo unfortunate as to fall in with three large Spanish Ships, viz. one of 62 Guns, one of 40, and the other of They were all full of Land Forces; fo that I was obliged to firike to them directly, not being able to make any Refistance. They took my Ship, and fent her to Porto Rico; but I was kept on board the 60 Gun Ship, a Prisoner. In a few Days after I was taken, we met with two English Men of War, one of 40 Guns, the other of 20, which we have fince heard were the Antegon Station Ships, viz. the Eltham and Lively. They came up with the Spaniards, and fought them very bravely, notwithflanding the great Odds, which very much surprised the Dons; and the Commodore, in whose Ship I was, would have ftruck feveral Times, (the English Ships fired so fast and so thick on them) but there was an Irish Land Officer on board, a Lieutenant of one of the Companies, who defired and infifted, that the Captain should not itrike; frike; for if he did not chuse to fight the Ship, to give up the Command to him, and he would fight her, which hindered the Captain from striking. The English killed between 6 and 700 Men on board the three Ships, and tote the Ships all to Pieces, fo that it was with Difficulty they were kept up; and had there been one Hour more Day, they must have ltruck; or could the English have come up with them in the Morning, they must have taken all the three, as they were not able to make the least Refistance. They were obliged to make the best of their Way to. Porto Rico; and it was with no small Difficulty they reached that Port. The Spaniards were very much furprized to fee two Ships of fuch inferior Force offer to engage them in the Manner they did; and declared they never met with such brave Men.

I arrived here three Days ago, for I was put ashoar at Porto Rico, after we had refitted the three Ships

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By what I could learn, they had a vast Quantity of Bale Goods on board, and a great Sum of Money, to pay the Soldiers. They were reckoned the richest Ships that failed from Spain this Year; so that could thele brave Captains have carried them, they'd have gained immense Fortunes; which I heartily wish they had done, as they were very deferving it, by their

gallant Behaviour.

August the 3d we had the following Account from Three Prithe Gazette: On the 4th of June, his Majefty's Ship zes taken by the Rose, commanded by Captain Frankland, being Frankland. on a Cruize amongst the Bahama Islands, fell in with a Spanish Guard de Costa, of ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and 80 Men, in Company of three Prizes which she had taken. The Guard de Costa, and two of the Prizes, engaged the Rafe for three Hours, when the two Prizes stood away, one to Windward, the other before the Wind; the Guard de Costa continued the Engagement for an Hour longer, when her Crew, in Opposition to the Captain, hauled down the Colours, and cried for Quarters. Captain Frankland took out her Men, put some of his own People on board her, and fent her after the Prize which stood to Windward, which the retook; and himself followed the

the other two Prizes, and retook them both; and he carried them all three, together with the Spanish Ship, into Carolina. The Captain of the Guard de Costa was Fandino, the Man who commanded the Ship that took Captain Jenkins when his Ears were cut off. Capt. Frankland has sent him to England, and he is

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now in Custody at Portsmouth.

By other Accounts of this Action we heard, that one of these English Prizes, the Hopewell, a Schooner of and from Maryland for Boston, having five Spaniards and two English Prisoners on board, one of whom was a brave honest Yorkshireman, the Spaniards made directly for the Shore, but the two Prisoners, exasperated to see their Captivity like to continue, when their Comrades were set at Liberty before their Eyes, rose upon the Spaniards, killed three of them, bound the other two, and then tacking about joined the Man of-War, who carried them all into Gharles-Town, South-Carolina, these making nine Prizes which Capt. Frankland had taken, in the short Time he had been upon that Station.

A treacherous Piece of Cruelty in the Spamiards.

The Beginning of August we had the following Account from America, that a large Dutch Ship of twenty Carriage besides Swivel Guns, and sixty Men, trading upon the Coasts of Comina, one of the Coasting Vessels came off, under pretence of trading with the Dutch Ship; the Spaniards having near a hundred Men, well armed, concealed on board under Hides and Skins, and only a few appearing, as trading Gentlemen, the Dutch invited them on board to Dinner, The Spanish Vessel being very near the Dutch, whilst the Dutch Captain and Supercargo were at Dinner with the Spaniards, most of his Men being gone into the Hold to get out the Goods, one of the Traders drew a Pistol from under his Cloak, and shot the Dutch Captain dead. The Spanish Vessel on the Signal clapped the Dutch aboard, and poured in her Men, who killed all they found on Deck, and fo carried the Ship into Comina. The abovementioned Capt. Smith, in the Eltham Man of War, being out on a Cruize, was informed of the above Particulars: He thereupon went in Quest of the Spaniards, and being joined by a Privateer belonging to St. Kitt's, failed for Comine, and with much Difficulty, in four Days got into the River: in which Time they took a Coaffing Veffel, but before they boarded her the Spaniards got overboard, and escaped to Comina, which Place they alarmed before the Captain could get up the Harbour ; fo that they had raifed two or three Batteries, which fired upon the Eltham, and obliged her, as foon as the Wind would permit, to fail to Saltatudos to refit, her Sails and Rigging having been damaged, tho' she had but one Man killed, and another wounded.

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September the 22d, the Tilbury Man of War, Capt. The Tilbury Lawrence, a 60 Gun Ship, was by Accident fet on burnt. Fire off of Hispaniola, and funk, by which 127 of the Crew loft their Lives, but the Captain and the rest of the Crew were faved by the Defiance Man of War, Capt. Hear. The Accident was occasioned, it is said by the Carelessness of a Fellow, who was drawing off fome Rum, with a Candle in his Hand, by which he

fet fire to the Cask, and thereby to the Ship.

From Newport in Rhode-Island we had the follow- Abrive Acing Account, dated October the 1st, viz. We have ton in two now in our Port five Prizes brought in here about a vateers. Month ago, and two more are daily expected: Some of them were Part of the Spanish Fleet returning from the Spoils of Georgia, who were met by two Privateers; one fitted out from this Place last Spring, the other from St. Christopher's, commanded by the brave Captains Flowers and Rouse, who fell in with fifteen Sail of that Fleet, one of them being a Ship of War belonging to the King of Spain; several were Spanish Privateers, and the Remainder Transports: Our Vesfels had between them about 130 Men, with 40 Spamilb Prisoners on board; they attacked and took two Privateers and one Transport, and drove the King's Ship on Shore with two more of the Transports, which were totally lost on the Rocks, and the remaining nine run away.

The Author of this Account adds fome Reflections upon the Men of War for not intercepting the Spaniards in their Retreat, or before they retreated from Georgia, which I omit because I do not know how just they may be; and he gives us a Copy of a Spanish Letter taken on board one of the Prizes, containing

Cc

a most romantick Account of their Expedition, which does not therefore deserve any Place here.

Good Succ is of the Penfilvania Privateers.

We had the following Account of the good Success of the two Pensylvania Privateers, the George Capt. Sibbald, and the Joseph and Mary Capt. Dewel, in Letters from the Captains to their Owners, dated at Providence, November the 18th, viz.

We arrived at this Port the 16th Instant, with a Spanish Register Ship and a Settee, which we took on the 27th of October, 25 Leagues Leeward of Barracoa: The Ship is laden with Bale Goods, " mounts 14 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and had 62 Men; she belonged to the Royal Company of Cadiz, and was bound to the Havanna; the Company's Cargo was valued at Cadiz (as appears by the Account) at 33,000 l. Sterling; befides the private Trade. The Settee is an Advice-Boat from Cadiz ! likewise, and was bound to the Havanna and La Vera Cruz, having two 6 Pounders, 44 Men, and Small Arms answerable: She has on board 22 Tons and a half of Quicklilver contained in 300 Boxes, each Box containing one hundred and a half, with upwards of 200 Barrels of Wine, fome Tons of Iron, and 10 Chefts of Small Arms. She is valued at 12,000 l. Sterling.

'We had the good Fortune to take the faid Veffels without the Loss of a Man, and had only two but slightly wounded, tho' the Engagement continued from Eight in the Morning till half an Hour

after Ten.

We killed the Spaniards 15 or 16, among which was the Captain of the Ship, who fell the first Broads side we gave them, and a Lieutenant-Colonel belonging to the Havanna, who was the Governor of the Havanna's Nephew. They had likewise 21 wounded.

'The George received no other Damage than a three Pound Shot thro' the Head of her Foremast, and three Timbers on the Larboard Bow broke short

off by the Deck in boarding.

There was a large Ship in Company with the Ship and Settee, under French Colours; she gave two Broadsides to the George, and another to the Joseph and Mary, and then run away.

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We propose to make but a short Stay at Providence, having Intelligence of four other Ships from Cadiz bound to the Havanna, and hope to get out of them some Spanish Wine to drink Success to his Britannick Majesty's Arms, and our Owners good Healths at Christmas.

We defign to leave our Prizes under the Protection of the Forts, with proper Officers of our own ' to take Care of them till we return from our Cruize.

By some of the Papers we understand, that the King of Spain is very anxious to hear what Success his Forces have had in their Expedition against

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P. S. Nov. 19. Since we wrote the above, a Flag of Truce is arrived with a Letter from the Gover-'nor of the Havanna, in order to exchange Prisoners, and to ranfom his Nephew, if he had been living: Four English Prisoners are already fent us, and there are 280 remaining at the Havanna, among whom is Capt. Hogg, all of whom we hope to be the Means of discharging, as the Governor here informs us we may be, and to have them fent to us at Providence. The Officer who is charged with the Commission of exchanging Prisoners, brings 'also full Powers from the President and Directors of the Company, to treat for the Ranfom of the Ship and Cargo. And if they will give the full Value in good hard Dollars, we think that will be better to bring to Philadelphia than the Goods, as they are only suitable for a Spanish Market. The Governor, who is very much our Friend, advises us to ransom her, if we can agree for the Value. But the Vessel we write by, being just upon failing, we cannot add further Particulars at prefent. The taking the Register Ship has put the Havanna all in an Uproar.' on h

And the other Letter was from Capt. Sibbald dated,

Providence Dec. the 9th.

'In my last Letter to you by Way of New York, I acquainted you, that a Flag of Truce from the Governor of the Havanna was arrived here, and that a Spanish Gentleman on board, named Don Pedro, had full Power to treat with us about the Ranfom Cc 2

The ANNALS

of the Ship, and the Royal Company's Effects. By his first Proposal we were to carry the Ship under our Convoy to the Bay of Honda, to the Matenza's, or to the Havanna, and there to receive 65,000 Pieces of Eight; all which we rejected, and infifted on the prime Cost at Cadiz, which, with the Charge of Package, amounted to 111,784 Pieces of Eight; but by the Advice of his Excellency Governor Tinker, we at length agreed to take 90,000 Pieces of Eight, to he paid here at Providence, and depofited in the Governor's Hands till the Ship was delivered. We are much obliged to the Governor, who has taken a great deal of Pains in our Behalf, as likewise to some Gentlemen on the Island. Don Pedro had no Instructions to treat with us about any Thing but the Royal Company's Effects; but as " Capt. Dowel, and the Governor's Secretary, are gone down to the Havanna with a Flag of Truce in the Sloop, we have given them Orders to treat for the Ranfom of the private Adventures on board the Ship, the Settee, Quickfilver, Wine, &c. and limited them to 70,000 Pieces of Eight. They failed the " 1st of this Inst. December, and we expect them here in 10 or 12 Days. Great part of the Goods in the Ship's Cargo are only fuitable for a Spanish Market, and would not, in any of our Colonies, have produced any thing near the Sum that we are to have for them. We are to convoy the Ship, after we have received the Money, within feven Leagues of the Havanna; and, for our Security, are to have a Passport from the Governor of that Place. By our Agreement we are to commit no Hostilities against the Spaniards for four Days after we leave the Ship; and they are bound up to the same Terms with respect to us. The three Sloops which we brought in first, still remain here; and no Claimers having as yet appeared, we defign to petition the Governor for Liberty to fell them. I hope my Proceedings will be agrecable to you, the Concern being fo weighty, that it has given me a good deal of Uneafiness. We have fent all the Spanish Prifoners down in the Flag of Truce, and are to have 280 English Prisoners back from the Havanna. We o put Capt. Hog down first on the Lift. P. S.

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P. S. The Rose Man of War, Capt. Tho. Frankfland, arrived at Providence about four Hours before the Flag of Truce failed, and generously made Don Pedro a Present of 14 Spanish Slaves, which had been legally condemned at Carolina, on behalf of the English Prisoners at the Havanna, that they may be kindly used, and furnished with what may be neceffary at their coming away. The Rose is now under Sail, bound on a Cruize in the Old Straits.

From Jamaica we had an Account, that a Sloop Arich Sloop commanded by Capt. Ellingwood, from that Island, by the Brawith a valuable Cargo, was in October taken by a vive torce Spanish Privateer, who took out of her the Master Sailors. and Mate, and all the Hands excepting three, and put on board her nine Spaniards and a Lieutenant, with Orders to make the best of their Way after them for the Island of Cuba. The three Men belonging to the Sloop perceiving the Privateer to be got out of Sight, confulted how to recover the Sloop again. Purfuant to this Consultation, they rose upon the Lieutenant and the nine Spaniards, killed some, and wounded others, infomuch that they became Mafters of their Sloop again, and brought her to St. Ann's in

We had the following Letter from St. Christophers A flagrant

dated November the 25th.

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P. S.

I am now getting what Proofs I can, in order to mitted by have Justice done me by the States of Holland, who the Da the 'I expect, on fight of my Parers, will relieve me, as the State of my Case stands thus: I fitted out the Sloop, Best in Christendom, Fames Love, Master, as a Privateer; the Sloop was built in Bermudas, and there registered by General Francis Jones, in his own and my Name, and a Commission taken our by me from his Excellency William Matthew, and Security given as the Law requires.

* The faid Sloop proceeded on her Cruize, and foon after came off Curração Harbour, when she had with her a Spanish Sloop with about 85 Tons of Cocoa; another Sloop belonging to the Dutch, who had been trading on the Spanish Coast with Ammunition; a Spanish Schooner with Ballast; besides the Value of 400 Pieces of Eight in Plunder on board Cc 3

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The ANNALS

Capt. Love, which he had taken on the Spanish ' Coast; Love lay off Curracao nine Days, all which 'Time he applied for Leave to go into their Harbour, but it was not granted, nor would the Inhabitants fuffer any Provisions to be fent him till the oth Day, when he went for Aruba (a small Island e near Curracao) in order to clean his Sloop. On his going thither he chaced a Sloop into that Port, the " Commander of whom was a Frenchman, who fent on Shore 6,000 Pieces of Eight to the Commodore of Aruba. On Capt. Love's going into Aruba, and " making a proper Enquiry, he finds the faid Sloop to be the Property of the Spaniards, and the French " Captain, by the Consent of a Spaniard on board him, fends an Order by Love's Men for the Money to the Commodore of the Quarter, who did not, 'till the ' fecond Trip they made, deliver it to them, who carried it on board what they called a French Sloop, and gave it to the Captain thereof, who, with the Spaniard, gave it to Captain Love, then on board. 'The Schooner, already mentioned in Ballast, was fent into Curração, while Love lay off the Harbour, and was fold there, and the Produce remitted to ' him. After all this, on the 11th of September last, two Dutch Sloops, fitted out of Curração by Com-" missions granted by Governor Faelth for that Puropole, took the faid Sloop Best in Christendom, by · Force of Arms, with all her Prizes, under pretence of Love's being a Pyrate, and carried them into " Curracao, where they were all fold, notwithstanding Capt. Love produced his Commission on his first Appearance before Governor Faelch and his Council. The Commanders of the Dutch Sloops little expected but what they had destroyed all his Papers, as they had feized his Desk and Cheft, and destroyed all the Papers they found; but luckily for Love he hap-' pened to have his Commission in his Jacket Pocket when attacked, and gave it to Mr. Peuch's Son of St. Enstatia's to preserve for him, who went on board Love to dine with him. Forty-five or fifty Halters were made to hang

Love and fo many Men, who were all close confin'd
Priloners; however, they have thought fit to let

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them live, and have suffered every Officer belonging to Love, and all his Men, to leave Curracao, and kept. Capt. Love close confined, which can be for no other Reason than to put him out of the World, expecting this will be a great Point in their own Favour.

'I have proved the Property of the Sloop to be mine, with several Depositions taken of Peuch and ' the Men belonging to Love, and the Seal of the Mands affixed to them, and now wait the Return of a Veffel I fent to Curração on purpose to de-" mand Capt. Love, his Sloop and Prizes, which I did for Form's fake; when this Vessel returns I shall then be furnished with every Thing necessary to send 'home. Governor Faelch would not fuffer any of Love's Officers to come to Windward, but fent them for Jamaica; all his Men were permitted to ship themselves as they thought fit: This shews the Villainy of their Proceedings, and I am pretty well 'affured that fuch Steps would not have been taken in the whole Affair, had it not been for the Fifchal, who they fay is a base Fellow. They fold the Sloop at 5005 Pieces of Eight, which cost 2700 1. fitting for Sea; the Cocoa at 18 Pieces of Eight ber Cent, which would have been worth to me at least 36 Pieces of Eight per Cent. the Dutch Sloop they fold for 3500 Pieces of Eight; and the French 'Sloop at 2,500; from which Sale they must be great Gainers, provided they should be answerable for no 'more than fuch their Sales. I have not fet forth this Matter before any so clear as I now do to you, of which you may make the proper Ule.

This feems to be an Affair which our Government ought to interfere in, and infift upon a fignal Satisfaction; but we have for many Years been so fond of preserving the Balance of Power in Europe, that, it seems, we must put up with all Indignities offered by the Dutch, lest they should desert us in the Profecution of this favourite Scheme; and yet we may be convinced from Experience, that they never will affist us heartily or vigorously in it, but when they expect something by the Event for their own particular

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Sir Thomas August the 8th, Sir Thomas Rabinson, Bart. the new Rabinson's Arrivol and Governor of Barbadas arrived at that Island in the Reception Lark Man of War, Capt. Waring, and was joyfully at Barbadas received by the People. On the 17th, the Assembly anet, and having, by order as usual attended his Excellency in Council, he opened their Session with the following Speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the Affembly,

WHEN I consider the Importance and Dignity
of the Character in which I appear among you
at present, though I cannot but be sensible of so singular a Mark of the Royal Considence, yet some Apprehensions of my Ability to execute so extensive a

Trust continually arise within my Breast.

And as I know no greater Honour than to preside over the Councils of a free People, it's a real Satisfaction to observe among the Inhabitants of this Island, a Spirit of Liberty so duly tempered with a proper Sense of the regal Authority, as shews them to be a Colony planted by a Nation, which is at present the only One that enjoys, and knows wherein the true

Principles of Liberty confift.

As foon as my Commission and Instructions were passed, I no longer thought myself Master of my own Time, when by my Office, and the Example of his Majesty, I was daily admonished that unless I employed my Labours, for the Benefit of those I was appointed to govern, I should frustrate his Intentions in sending me among you;—especially when the Councils of some Potentates in Europe, had reduced Matters to such a State, as might soon involve the most distant Parts of his Majesty's Dominions in Danger.

In such a Crisis, affected Delays must have been highly criminal, which Considerations have urged me to proceed with as great Dispatch, as perhaps any

one in my Station ever did before.

Tho' it is some Satisfaction to me, that during the small Interval between my Appointment and Embarkation, I had an Opportunity of shewing my good Intentions to promote every Thing that may be esteemed beneficial to your Island.

I would rather choose, you should receive an Account of the many Difficulties that arose in your present fent Negotiations, and the means made use of to obviate them, from your own Correspondents, than my-felf.

I can however inform you, with Pleasure, that some of the greatest Obstructions were removed, before my leaving England, so that I am fully persuaded, if the Multiplicity of publick Affairs in which I left the British Parliament employed, should postpone the Consideration of what you desire, you may reasonably hope for Relief in the next Sessions.

In the mean while, if in the Course of your publick Deliberations any Thing should occur, which might give new Light to the several Affairs depending at Home; I shall be glad to receive any Information and Instruction from you in those Points, and transmit

them with your Reasons to Europe,

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Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Affembly,

I must own I was extremely pleased that your Adjournment stood fixt to this Day, because it gave me an Opportunity of gratifying the Desire I had of meeting you together soon after my landing among you, and at the same Time without putting you to an Inconvenience, by hastening you to any sudden or extraordinary Attendance, you had not been prepared for.

I find it has been customary for those in my Station, at their first Appearance here, to take Notice of the Neglect of your Fortifications. But the Diligence with which you have for some Time applied yourselves to the repairing of them, claims my Approbation rather than my Censure.

And I think it is but doing you Justice thus publickly to acknowledge the good Condition of your Treasury, and your publick Credit, which by your prudent Management is so well established, as to enable you to proceed, so far as you have already done in those Works, without raising any extraordinary Subsidies from the People.

And this being an Undertaking so necessary and laudable in the present Conjuncture, I cannot but testify the great Pleasure I should receive, in seeing it rightly, as well as vigorously pursued.

His

His Majesty having thought proper, after mature Consideration, to continue an Instruction that has been much canvaffed of late, relating to a further Provision for the Support and Dignity of your Government, I shall order a Copy of it to be laid before you.

I am too nearly interested in it, to be esteemed an unprejudiced Judge in the Case, and therefore must leave the Instruction with you by itself-not less willing however that in this, as well as other Matters where I am not personally concerned, your Deliberations may be folely guided by an attentive View to the of the the fer However new L publick Good.

Make that the Foundation of your Proceedings; and may whatever will in the End prove the most lasting

Benefit to the Island prevail.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Affembly,

As I have proposed no small Satisfaction in passing my Time among you, fo long as his Majesty shall think fit to continue me in this Government, I would therefore particularly recommend to you to lay afide all Party Divisions and Distinctions, which are equally Enemies to focial, or private Enjoyment, and the more extensive Happiness of the Publick.

I shall endeavour to shew you the Example by receiving every Gentleman of this Island with that Regard and Esteem which may be due to his personal

Character.

And as to what relates to the publick Welfare of this Colony, you may depend on having my Countenance and Affistance, in all such Measures, as you shall think proper for that Purpose, so far as they may be confistent with his Majesty's Instructions.

The Instruction referred to in this Speech was as 12000

follow, viz.

And whereas the Salary of twelve hundred Pounds Sterling per Annum, affigned out of the Duty of four and an half per Cent, arifing in our Island of Barbados for the Governor in Chief of that our Island, may not be fufficient for his Support, We have already

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given Directions, that eight hundred Pounds Sterling be further added out of the faid Duty of four and an half per Gent. to the Salary of the Governor of that our Island for the Time being; which, by such Addition, will amount to two thousand Pounds Sterling

per Annum.

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And, whereas it has been represented to us, that the Salary of two thousand Pounds per Annum, which we have heretofore thought fit to allow, out of the Duty of four and an half per Cent. arising in our Island of Barbados, for our Govenor in Chief of those Islands, is not at present sufficient for his Support, and the Dignity of that our Government, We have taken the fame into our Confideration, and are graciously pleased to permit and allow, that the Assembly of our faid Island may, by an Act, fettle upon you, fuch Sum in Addition to your Salary of two thousand Pounds per Annum, as they shall think proper; and you are hereby allowed to give your Affent to any Act of Affembly for that Purpose. Provided such Sum be settled on you, and your Successors in that Government, or at least on you during the whole Time of your Government there; and that the same be done in the first Seffions of Affembly to be holden by you after your Arrival there.

On the 7th of September, the Assembly met again, and both Houses presented Addresses to his Excellency as usual, the Council without any Dispute, but in the House of Representatives there was a Debate occasioned by a Morion for an Instruction to the Committee that were appointed to draw up the Address, To assure his Excellency, that that House would make a Provision for the Support of his Excellency's Government, consistent with his Majesty's Instruction. As this was contrary to a very express and solemn Resolution, the House of Representatives of that Island had before come to , the Motion was violently opposed; but, such is the Frailty of human Councils, upon the Question's being put, there were 15 voted for it, and but

Cate Date of the

See Amals for 1749, P. 389.

four against it; whereupon an Assurance to this Purpose was inserted in their Address, and accordingly they settled 2600? Current Money of Barbados on his Excellency, during the whole Time he should remain their Governor.

September 28th, The House of Representatives having attended his Excellency in Council, he was pleased to make the following Speech to the two Houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Affembly,

I Have in my Hand, an Act, entituled, An Act for raising a Sum of Money yearly to defray the Expenses

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of the Government.

When by my Affent to this Bill, I declare my Acceptance of that Salary which the Legislative Body has thought proper to settle upon me; when I acknowledge that Appointment to be voluntary, and your own free Gift; and, at the same Time, reflect that the supreme Magistrate has no Right to demand, much less to use compulsive Means to obtain an Allowance from the People; I think myself bound to return you my Thanks, and confess my Obligation to your Island.

But, when I consider the unavoidable Expense that ever must attend the Character I bear; and, from Relation find, how much more easy the Necessaries of Life were accommodated in the Days of my Predeceffors; when I look back on the much more ample Provision that has been fixt on former Governors, in Times more favourable for them, and less fo for the Country; -give me Leave to fay, that Satisfaction of Mind, which flows from your present Settlement, is confiderably abated: Abated, from no other Motive, than from an Apprehension, that I am destined to live among you as a private Gentleman, or to become de-pendant for the Means of living like a Governor.— As the Principles of my Education, the Regulation of my Life, and the Reverence I bear to his Majesty's Commission, forbid the latter; fo shall I endeavour to reconcile my Station to the former. Twas my Lot early to be introduced among Mankind, and engage in the publick Concerns of Life. - Benevolence and Holpi11-

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Hospitality were among the first Impressions I received; from my own past Fortunes they were Virtues I have been enabled to practise: They were Virtues too, I was resolved to bring abroad with me, and make the Companions of my Travels.—In Support of a false and mistaken Hospitality to exceed the Bounds of your present Establishment, I must not: Within the Bounds of it, to practise these Virtues, equal to the Dignity of Government, I cannot.—I hope, therefore, Gentlemen, when they are pleased to call at Pilgrim, (a Place open as my Heart, to that Chanacter) will not be disappointed, should they find it has not, in every Respect, equal to my Wishes, the Air of the Seat of Government.

But Gentlemen cannot be disappointed: ——And this Precaution may possibly be unnecessary; as well, because a former Assembly declared about nine Years ago, by a Preamble to a publick Act, in order to augment that Settlement, that 3000 l. a Year was found, by Experience, to be insufficient for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government; as because it does not appear, by any Thing expressed in the Act relating to me, that it was intended the Honour and Dignity of the Government should be sup-

ported by 2600 /. a Year. And here I cannot help taking Notice, how triffing an Addition to the Subliftence of the Commander in Chief, arises from the Perquisites of Government; and which, if a Circumstance rightly understood here, I am certain, is not so at Home: For these Advantages have, with bold Affertion, and on no Foundation, been there much magnified; fo misrepresented at Home, as even to give me Room to expect, that the Revenues of Government would, from this fingle Article, have been confiderably augmented. that are due to the Governor, in any of the Capacities in which he appears, either as Captain General, Chancellor, Ordinary, or Vice-Admiral, I know of none, or at most not above one; on passing the Cufrom House Accounts, ten Pistoles a Year he is at Liberty to receive, if he pleases. Too inconsiderable an Emplument to find a Place in my Thoughts! Profits ariling from Seizures and Confiscations may be eafily learnt, as they are publickly made; and the whole Amount Amount of these in the Course of the last six Years have not added to the Revenue of all the Commanders in Chief, for that Time, more than 43 l. 17 s. 1 d. Were such Casualties more frequent, God forbid I should proportion my Expence to any fortuitous Advantage that may arise from the Inadvertence of some, or the Designs of others.——From hence, let it be known, through how salle a Medium Mankind is apt to

view the Benefits of Government.

There are some Attendants, however, on this Settlement which will always make me sit easy under it. These are, that Dispatch, and Unanimity (for so I shall call it, notwithstanding the different Opinions of some sew) with which it was concerted.——An Unanimity the more extraordinary and endearing, as it had to struggle with the Passions, and combat against the Prejudices of the Multitude. May my Administration be such, (for such shall it be my first Care to make it) that no Member of the Legislature may regret the Law, by which the Settlement is established; nor an Individual repent of his Contribution, from whence the Fund is to arise.

To conclude.—Since the Appointment now made for my Support is your own free Will Offering, I do affure you, as this is the first Time, so it shall be the last, of my speaking on this Subject. This Truth, Gentlemen, every Member of your Body knows: Unfollicited, you gave: Unask'd, I receive, what you have given. What I am to receive, is by fo much the more valuable, as it is the Tribute of a willing People.—Whatever you had been pleased to fix upon me, had it been more, could not have made me more vigilant; had it been lefs, should not have rendered me less active in the Execution of my extensive Trust; less ready to exert my Constitution here, or my Interest at home, for the Service of this Colony: Alike resolved to perform the Duties of Government to those, who from honest Conviction, have dissented from the Measures taken in my Behalf, as to those, who, from the same Principle, were pleased to think more liberally in my Favour. - Continue that Confidence, good Opinion, and Esteem you have expressed for me. Possessed of these, a more slender Provision should have made me happy, my Admini-

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stration easy, and the Duties of it chearfully and diligently performed. -- Without these, every other Acquifition, all Objects of Gain would lofe their Influence, and have no Place in my Heart. - I was taught early in Life, that Juffice is ever due to an Enemy, Favour only to our Friends: - With a Ready Adherence to fuch Principles, and making Truth and Justice the Basis of his Actions, none in my Station will have cause to fear, what the united Power of Faction, Malice, or Disappointment can say or do.

What Effect this Speech had upon the Assembly or People of that Island, I must defer an Account of till

my next Annals.

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In October we had the following Account from the A Spanish Bay, viz. That the Spaniards at the River Dew had defeated. fitted out four Pettiaugers, with 160 Men (some of them runaway Negroes who had gone from their Malters in the Bay) with an Intent to have killed and destroyed the Inhabitants there. The Negroes were to shew them the Way to go to the several Houses; and accordingly they proceeded on their Expedition, and at the Mouth of the Bay found a large Craft, into which they got, and rowed to a Place where there was a Sloop, which they thought they could eafily make themselves Masters of, and accordingly made halte towards her; but, to their great Surprize, found it to be Captain Davidson in a Rhode-Island Privateer, who let them come near enough to him, so as to have the Advantage of scouring their Hides, which he did, by firing among them his Great Guns, Small Arms, Sc. which killed many of them, and the Survivors were so horribly surprized, that they immediately jumped over-board, which did not wholly excuse them, for feveral were killed as they were swimming for the Shore; also took four or five Prisoners. It is supposed that not more than 20 faved themselves. Among those that were killed were three or four of the old Renegado Captains that used to harafs and plague our English Vessels that used that Trade.

The following two Pieces from Penfilvania are of Disputes of fo extraordinary a Nature, that I cannot omit giving an extraorthem a Place in these Annals. ture in Pen-The Silvania.

The Address of the General Assembly of Pensilvania to the Proprietors of the faid Province.

May it please the Proprietors,

Hen we consider the calamitous Circumstances to which this Province is reduced by the unhappy Conduct of our present Governor, it affords us Matter of great Concern, and renders it our Duty, by the utmost Means in our Power, to retrieve them: To this End, permit us to remonstrate some of the many Causes which have produced these Effects, and to point out to you those Consequences, which we fear may attend the Continuation of this Gentleman in

the Administration of the Government,

It is now a considerable Time since Disputes first happened between the prefent Governor and former Affembly; by what Means they arole, and how they were continued, has long been made publick, and therefore would not become us to repeat. We were in Hopes that, as a confiderable Space had intervened, fome Expedient might be found to end those Controversies, and restore the Harmony which formerly sublisted among us. But in this we are disappointed; for before we had Time to do any publick Bufiness, but that of our meeting and making Choice of a Speaker, and waiting upon the Governor in order to present him, we were received in fo extraordinary, affronting, and menacing a Manner, as shews that there is little Reason to expect any Composition with this Gentleman while he remains our Governor.

We have, on many Occasions, as well as on the prefent, commemorated with Gratitude the Privileges we enjoy from your worthy Ancestor, continued to us under you his Descendants; and it is with great Pleasure we have received your repeated Declarations, that you

will use your Endeavours to perpetuate them.

We could hardly wish our present Governor, for your Sakes, for his own, and for ours, had a greater Share in this beneficent Disposition; but when we find this Gentleman (who, by the eminent Truft in which you have placed him, should have been a Guardian to our Liberties) by his Letter to the Lords for Trade and

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Plantations, making fo bold but clandestine an Attack, in order to deprive us of them, you will excuse us in expressing our Surprize and Concern.

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Our Meeting and Sitting upon our own Adjournments, our Disposition of the publick Money, are directly struck at; and it is not difficult to discover, his Views are to get the Power of proroguing and dissolving Assemblies.

Breach of Trust in a private Person, and in the least of Things, is a Fault, and much greater in a publick Person, and in Things of great Concernment. Had a Stranger made the Attempt, the Damage might have been equal, yet the Fault had been less; but in our Governor, who is trusted with the Conservation of our Privileges, it aggravates, nay alters, the Nature of the Offence.

Nor is it the People of this Province only who are in Danger of suffering by his Resentments; for if the Missepresentation the Governor has made of the State of this Province should be regarded, all the British Colonies on the Continent may happen to feel the Effects of that Part of his Letter to the Lords for Trade and Plantations, whereby he informs them, 'The Inhabitants here are enabled to carry on, at a very cheap Rate, Manusactures of several Sorts, directly interfering with those of Great Britain.'

How much the Inhabitants of this Province have fuffered, by the Encouragement he gave on carrying away of our Servants, at a Time of the Year when many of them were most wanted, is not easily computed. Near two thousand fix hundred Pounds have been already paid to their Masters, which nevertheless is not a Recompence equal to the Injuries they have fultained by The arbitrary Power made use of in the Removal of Magistrates, in divers Parts of the Province, without having or affigning any just Causes, gives further Reason of Complaint, as it may influence the Conduct of those succeeding them; who from thence must needs learn that, unless their Measures are calculated to answer the Governor's Purposes, their Continuance in Offices will be of short Duration; and what an Interruption publick Justice must receive by this Means, a little Time may discover. The Attorney-General, whose Dd Conduct

Conduct in his Office, so far as we know, has acquired general Approbation, and who, we prefume, has on all Occasions shewn a Readiness to serve your Family, has nevertheless shared deeply in the Governor's Resentment; and if he does not lose his Office, he will have no Thanks to return the Governor, who seems determined to do his utmost to effect it. In the worst of Times, and among the most arbitrary Princes, this Prerogative has been executed with some Caution; but in Pensilvania, a Province which has justly boasted of great

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Privileges, it is exercised without Reserve!

Permit us to add, that if the whole of the Governor's Conduct be confidered, his magnifying the Numbers of the Inhabitants, and Riches of the Province; his Excess of Zeal, in raising so many Companies, more in Proportion than was done in the neighbouring Governments; the Stile and Tenor of the Letter we have often mentioned, wherein he complains of the Power of the Assembly in disposing of the publick Money, 'without any Application to his Majesty, or 'His Governor;' and that Part whereby he acquaints their Lordships, 'That, with his Majesty's Permission, he would gladly resign,' We say, If these Things are considered, it requires no great Penetration to discover his Designs; 'and, if we judge rightly of them, the Proprietors are as little obliged to him as we are.

We have been always willing to fnew our Loyalty to the King, by contributing for his Use, such Supplies as the Circumstances of this Province would bear; and have heretofore with Chearfulness supported our Governor in an honourable Manner: But, until this Governor shall desist from Attempts so apparently destructive of our Constitution, we hope the Proprietors will think us justifiable in withholding the Support usually given.

On the whole, give us Leave to observe, that in the Goodness of Soil and Climate, and Commodiousness of Situation, some of the neighbouring Colonies claim the Preference of us; but in the Yearly Encrease of Inhabitants, in our Building, in the Cultivation of our Lands, in the Encrease of Trade and Navigation, and other Advantages, we must be allowed to exceed the most of them; from whence we conceive it evident, that it is to the Goodness of the Constitution and Frame of our Govern-

Government, and to Rights and Privileges we enjoy, that the yearly Improvements of the Province are ow-And therefore if ever these should be impaired, or taken from us, your Interest and Estate within the Province must of course be rendered of much less Value, Trade will decay, and the Improvement of the

Province in general decline.

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We therefore earnestly beseech the Proprietors will be pleased seriously to consider the Premises; and, as they tender their own Interest, as they are desirous of restoring and preserving the Peace of the Province, and the Affections of the Inhabitants, that they will not countenance the Governor in his Proceedings; and that if any Attempt be made to the Prejudice of the just Rights of the Freemen of this Province, they will use the utmost Means in their Power to defeat it. And that they will be pleafed to make Choice of some other Gentleman to govern us, of more Moderation, and better disposed to preserve our Constitution: And we, as in Duty bound, shall pray for their Happiness in this Life, and that which is to come.

Philadelphia, Signed by Order of the House, Oftob. 20, 1741. John Kinfey, Speaker.

The Proprietors Answer was as follows.

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pensylvania, in General Assembly met.

Gentlemen.

T is with very great Concern we find the Inhabitants of the Province are rendered so uneasy by the Effects of the Controverly that has sublisted between the

Governor and the House of Representatives.

They may rest assured, that when any Gentleman in that Station shall be guilty of a Breach of the high Trust reposed in him, and, instead of consulting their Interest, take Measures destructive of their Rights and Privileges, we shall always be ready to make a new Appointment; but at the same time a Governor is not to be condemned unheard, neither is such a Construction of those Privileges to be allowed, as some Per-

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Persons in all Governments may think proper to make. By the publick Proceedings of the House, which you refer us to, we find their Difference with the Governor began, not upon any real Grievance suffered under him, but upon his recommending to them to make fome Provision for the Defence of the Country, in pursuance of Instructions he had received from us, and wherein (he truly informed them) we had in a very affectionate manner, defired that Care might be taken of fuch as confcientiously refused to bear Arms.

As this was, without doubt, the Duty of the House of Representatives to do, and his Duty to press upon them, and if done, had been for the common Security of every Person in the Province, we cannot see any Occasion for that Dispute, or how they could expect to end such a Controversy, but by doing what is

generally thought fo absolutely necessary.

That House, it is true, refused; alledging they could not come into any Measures for Defence, as they were confcientiously perfuaded it would not be right for them fo to do; and this Answer might have passed from them; but how themselves, or other Persons professing the fame Principles, can justify themselves to the World, in accepting of Seats in the House, after they have declared they could not do a very material Part of the Duty of a Member of fuch a House, is not easy for us to determine; and we most seriously recommend this to your Consideration, as you would in the general Opinion of Mankind, be really thought Men of Honour and Conscience.

By the Minutes of that Year we find the Governor was fo far from defiring the Enlishment of Servants, that he very early took Measures to prevent it; and in his Speech to the Assembly (wherein he communicates to the House his Majesty's Instructions for the raising and transporting Men to the West-Indies) proposed a Bounty for the Encouragement of Freemen to enlift, in order to prevent the accepting of Servants; which we are very fensible must have been a great Hardship on particular Persons, and heartily wish had been prewented; but the House, instead of entering into the Confideration of a Matter which you now conceive of to great Importance, preferred then the Care of their private

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private Concerns, and by that Means became the Occasion of this Grievance, though the Governor has been charged with all the Inconveniencies that have attended it.

By the Proceedings of the Affembly chose the next Year, we conceive that House did not appear desirous to reconcile the Difference which they thought subsisted between them and the Governor, as we cannot find the least Overture on their Parts towards such a Reconciliation; on the contrary, in Answer to a civil Message he sent them, on a Matter very distinct in it's Nature, namely, to consider whether it might not be proper to stop the Exportation of Grain, for a Time to be limited, they returned a very unhandsome Answer, referring to former Differences; and by that Means endeavouring to keep open and widen the Breach.

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We have received from the Governor a Copy of what he fays paffed between him and your House, on the Presentment of your Speaker; wherein he acquainted you, that some Assemblies, composed chiefly of the same Members, had abused their Privileges, acted in Opposition to the King's Service, and not therewish contented, had usurped Powers which no ways belonged to them as an Assembly, even the Powers of Government; and cautioned you against following such Examples.

The Manner in which you were received by the Governor you do not describe, neither inform us of any particular menacing Expressions; which, as you make that Behaviour a principal Subject of Complaint, we expected from you.

If there are Instances of the House of Representatives having abused their Privileges, acted in Opposition to the King's Service, and usurped Powers of Government, it was not only proper, but became absolutely the Duty of a Governor, to advise you to a contrary Behaviour; however, we shall refer this Part of your Address to the Governor and Council, for their Representation of the Affair.

The Privileges granted by our Father to the Inhabitants of Penfilvania, have on many Occasions excited in the People Expressions of Duty and Gratitude, and there is not one of their Privileges but we shall be de-

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firous to continue to their Posterity; but, at the same time, we must observe, that some Assemblies have conftrued those Privileges to mean what he never intended; which very plainly appears from a Letter he wrote to the Inhabitants of the Province more than thirty Years ago, wherein he speaks of their Privilege of Sitting on their own Adjournments in these words; I defigned the People should be secured of an annual fixed Election, and Affembly, and that they should have the same Privileges in it, that any other Assembly has in the Queen's Dominions; among all which this is one constant Rule, as in the Parliament here, that they should sit on their Adjournments; but to ftrain this Expression, to meet at all Times during the Year, without the Governor's Concurrence, would be to distort Government, to break the due Proportion of the Parts of it, to establish Confusion in the Place of necessary Order, and to make the

Legislative the Executive Part of Government.' The Disposition of the publick Money, by Vote of your House, you seem to claim as a Right and Privilege. It is true, by the Acts now in Force, the Interest Money paid to the Loan-office, and the Produce of the Excise, are to be applied as you shall direct; but if you will look back to the Proceedings of former Affemblies, before the first Act for emitting Paper Bills of Credit, you will find the Money raifed for the publick Service, as it was raifed by Act of Assembly to which the Governor gave his Affent, so it was appropriated by the same Act; and we have now before us two Acts for laying Duties and Excises on several Commodities to answer the Exigencies of Government, the one passed the 11th and 12th of the late Queen's Reign, and the other the 1st of the late King's, wherein, after the appropriating feveral Sums of Money for the Support of Government, the Relidue (by the first Act) was to be disposed of, as the Laws of this Province for the Time being shall direct, and not otherwise; and, (by the last) as the Governor and Assembly of this Province for the Time being shall direct, and not otherwise; and we conceive the other Acts passed for the fame Purpofes have appropriated the publick Money in the fame Manner. Thus you fee it is only by

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a particular ACt that the House of Representatives are entitled to dispose of the Money arising from such Act, and not by any general Privilege at first granted to them.

Any Disputes on this Subject seem not to be between a Governor and the People, but whether the People's Representatives shall have it in their Power to dispose of the People's Money without any Check? No Governor has ever shewed an Inclination to procure to himself the Power of appropriating the publick Treasure; if any one hereaster should, we shall be far from giving Countenance to such an Attempt. The Money belongs to the People, and the more difficult it is to appropriate any of it, the less Probability

there is of having it unnecessarily expended.

As the Province, with regard to it's Trade and Number of Inhabitants, is confest to exceed most others in America, we expected they would generously have contributed to the publick Expence upon the late very important Occasion; (especially as his Majesty had in the most affectionate Manner recommended the victualling and transporting as many Men as could be raifed in Pensylvania, as a Service very acceptable to him, and their Mother-Country) and we must say, it is with the utmost Concern we observed the House conduct themselves in such a Manner as to be thought unwilling to flew any Zeal for the King's Service, considering withal that they had never been called upon for any Contribution towards such a publick Expence, fince the Expedition formed against Canada 38 Years ago, during which long Space of Time vast Sums have been paid by their Fellow-subjects; and it cannot be doubted but the giving a small Sum of Money at the Time, and in the Manner it was defired, might have been to the very great Reputation and Advantage of the Province, and could not but have much recommended them and their Interests.

The Opposition the Governor has met with, in Performance of his Duty, may have so affected him as to suffer some Expressions to drop from his Pen that might have been better guarded; but as we are very consident he has too strict a Regard to Justice, to form any Schemes which, he can conceive, will be really prejudi-

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cial to the Province, or to our Interest, we cannot

join with you in your Construction of them.

As it does not appear to us that the Governor has any Designs prejudicial to your Constitution, we can by no Means return that Approbation you feem to expect, of your withholding from him the Support always allowed, but we must defire you'll coolly consider the Justice and Fitness of any such Resolution, against a Gentleman, for endeavouring to enforce the King's and the Proprietors Instructions, given in the most tender Manner, for your own common Security and Benefit; for, we must freely acquaint you, we see no

original Ground for the Dispute but that.

We may add, that to Persons less concerned in our Province than we are, or than yourselves, (and therefore more indifferent Judges) the Governor's Conduct in that Affair has appeared in a very agreeable Light; and we could wish the Representatives had prudently forborn any Thought of withholding his Support, and more especially the Declaration of any Intention of that Sort, in an Address wherein yourselves complain of his affuming an arbitrary Power; as it affords the most plain Opportunity of using the Argument you yourselves urge, that it may influence the Conduct of those succeeding him, who from thence must needs learn, that unless they forbear representing to the Asfembly, what the Crown commands, and the Proprietors instruct them to recommend to them, their Continuance in Office must be of short Duration, as no Gentleman will take the Trouble of fuch an Office upon him without a proper Support.

You complain of an arbitrary Power made use of in the Removal of fome Magistrates and of the Attorney-General, without any Reasons having been given for so doing; but to whom you expect those Reasons should

be given, you have not told us.

All Magistrates, and other Officers, not appointed by Act of Assembly, are to be appointed by the Governor, and, unless it is by Law otherwise provided, hold their Offices during his Pleasure, as was the Case of the Magiltrates, and of the Attorney-General also, (however otherwise, at his Desire, it might be expressed in his particular Commission) and whenever a Go-

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vernor finds such Persons improper to continue in such Offices, he has it in his Power to remove them, without affigning any Reason for so doing, unless he should by us, be enjoined fo to do.

This has for many Years been the Custom in Pensylvania, and though you are pleased to fay, in Terms extremely severe, that Power is exercised there with less Reserve than amongst the most arbitrary Princes. we hope it will be found as tenderly used as in any o-

ther Part of the King's Dominions.

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We are fensible of Services done by the late Attorney General to our Interest, and shall always take care to fatisfy fuch Persons as we employ; but for private Services, private Gratifications are the proper Reward. and we shall not at the publick Expence desire to dif-

10 1100

charge our private Obligations.

We shall be very far from countenancing the Governor in any thing that may be prejudicial to the People you represent; and at the same time, we must freely blame your House, when you refuse to do what appears to be your Duty for the Security of the Province, or interfere with the executive Part of Government; we hope there is not, nor ever will be Occasion to represent the Province as under calamitous Circumftances; it shall be our constant Care to prevent every Calamity to it. If any Attempt should ever be made to the Prejudice of the just Rights of the Freemen of the Province, as it hitherto has been fo it shall be our Endeavour to defeat it; we have a most tender and affectionate Concern for the Welfare of the whole Body of the Inhabitants, and of every Part of them. to all of which we bear so near a Relation; and we earneftly recommend to you, as a Means to restore a good Understanding with our Governor, to turn your Thoughts to the general Good of your Country, and to make sufficient Provision for its Defense, in doing which, he will heartily join with you, and your Conflituents will have Reason to be better farished with having that Provision made by your own Legislature, than to have it done here.

London, March 2,

John Penn. Thomas Penn. Richard Penn.

From

From this Answer we may see, that the original Cause of this Dispute arose from the ridiculous Principle fet up by the Quakers, That it is a Crime to bear Arms in Defence of their Country: I fay ridiculous, for if this Scruple of Conscience were admitted, I make no Question but that they would next pretend. that they could not in Conscience contribute towards the Expence of defending their Country. It is a Crime to commit Murder, it is a Crime equally heinous to hire Men, or to furnish Arms for Men to commit Murder; and if it be a Crime to kill in Defence of our Country, furely from the fame Way of Reasoning, it is a Crime equally heinous to hire Men, or to furnish Arms for Men to kill in Defence of our Country. However, ridiculous as this Principle is, the People of that Country feem at prefent to be fo much influenced by those who profess this Principle, that though the Affembly was diffolved, and a new one chosen on the ift of October, the old Representatives were generally rechofen by a great Majority, which occasioned a fort of Infurrection among the Sailors of Philadelphia, of which we had the following Account, dated October the 7th:

In this City, when the People of City and County were affembled in the Market-place, and had just begun the Choice of Inspectors, a Body of Sailors, supposed to be about 70 or 80, collected from several Ships in the Harbour, appeared at the Foot of Marketfirest, armed with Clubs, and huzzaing marched up in a tumultuous Manner towards the People. As they were mostly Strangers, and had no kind of Right to intermeddle with the Election, and some ill Consequence was apprehended if they should be suffered to mix, with their Clubs, among the Inhabitants, some of the Magistrates, and other Persons of Note, met them, and endeavoured to prevail with them to return peaceably to their Ships, but without Effect. For they fell on with their Clubs, and knocking down Magifirates, Conffables, and all others who opposed them, fought their Way up to the Court-House, and cleared the Place of Election, the People retiring into the Market-House and Second-street in a kind of Amaze at fuch unexpected and unusual Treatment. After the Sailors

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the ors Sailors had triumphed a-while before the Court-House. they marched off, and the People, without pursuing them, continued and finished their Election of Inspectors; which was no fooner done, but the Sailors returning more numerous and furious than at first, fell upon the People a fecond Time, and knocked down all they came a-near; feveral were carried off for dead, and the Confusion and Terror was inexpressible. But the Inhabitants, lofing at length all Patience, furnished themfelves with Sticks from the neighbouring Woodpiles, and turned upon the Sailors, who immediately fled to their Ships, and hid themselves, from whence they were dragged out one by one, and before Night 50 of them were committed to Prison. A good Watch was kept that Night to prevent any new Tumult, and the City has ever fince been quiet.

And as the Governor of this Prevince, George Thomas, Esq; is likewise Governor of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex, on Delaware River, the Harmony that subsists between him, and the People there seems to be a Proof, that he has been very much milreprefented by the House of Representatives in Pensil-

The House of Representatives of the Massachussets Ditto in Bay in New England, have differed with his Excellency New En-William Shirly Efg; their new Governor, as they had done with feveral preceding Governors, on the Subject of the Governor's Salary. After feveral Speeches and Messages upon this Head, his Excellency in order to convince the House of Representatives, that he acted purely in Obedience to his Majesty's Instruction, caused an Extract thereof to be added to his Message of the 30th of March; Upon which the House came to the following Resolution.

Martis, 6 Die Aprilis, A. D. 1742.

Voted, That Mr. Cotton, Col. Minot, Capt. Cufbing, Captain Cheever, and Captain Jackson, go up to his Excellency the Governor with the following Meftage, viz.

May et please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives having received your Excellency's several Messages of the 21st of January, mary, the 27th and 30th of March last, with the Extract from his Majesty's Instructions respecting the settling a fixed Salary on your Excellency and your Successors; did at fundry Times enter into the Consideration of said Messages, and the Instructions therein referred to; and after Debate thereon, it was unanimously resolved by the House, 'That to settle a Salary as proposed, would be of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties and Privileges of his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, and therefore the Representatives can't in Faithfulness to their Constituents do it.

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This House humbly conceive, there ought not to be an Independency in either Branch of the Legislature, forafmuch as to be Independent and Arbitrary, are the fame Things in Civil Policy; and from thence doubtless it has ever been thought that the Strength and Beauty of the British Constitution chiefly consists in that mutual Cheek which each Branch of the Legislature has on the others: And although the Honourable Commons of Great Britain have judged it proper to put fuch Confidence in our most gracious Sovereign, as to grant the Civil Lift for his Life, inafmuch as his own Interest and Glory, and that of his Royal House are inseparable from the Prosperity and flourishing State of his People; yet we humbly apprehend, to fettle a Salary on his Majesty's Governor here, would greatly tend to leffen the just Weight of the other two Branches of the Government, which ought ever to be maintained and preserved; especially fince the Governor has so great Authority over, and Check upon them; - the Council depending on him for their very Being; and both Houses depending on him for every Law and Act of Government; fince not one Penny can be raised, nor disposed of when raised, either for the Protection of the People, or to transact any other publick Concern; without his Consent; --- fince he can call them together, and keep them fo at Pleasure, or Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve them at his Will, and can act in very many other Instances in a sovereign Manner: And if he should be disaffected to them, then it may be to the great Grievance of his Majesty's Subjects, who fince their Residence is so remote from his Majesty,

Majesty, their common Father, may want speedy and seasonable Redress.

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If while all these may be done on the Part of the Governor, the other two Branches should desire to have it in their Power to make Grants to him, for his ample and honourable Support from time to time in such a Manner as shall be judged suitable to the Dignity of his Station, and to the Circumstances and Ability of this People, it cannot appear strange. But when we consider the great Animosities and grievous Contentions, which attended the former Dispute about this Affair, we are very desirous to avoid a tedious Controversy, which we are satisfied would not prevail on us as to a Compliance in this Matter.

As to what your Excellency is pleased to observe concerning the feveral Messages and Addresses of some former Assemblies, in reference to the Governor's Support, and upon which so great Stress is laid, we beg leave to reply, That we readily concede this House, and every future Assembly, ought calmly to consider how far they ought to comport with what those Assemblies declared they apprehended would be done as to the Governor's Support for the Time then to come: But yet we must as freely declare, that we apprehend those Assemblies did not so much as intend to oblige all future Assemblies to give the same Quantum which was then given; for so to have obliged them, would have been effectually to have fettled the Salary; which was the very thing they fo earnestly to the last contended against. But the manifelt Scope and Spirit of all their Messages and Address was, that the Governor should have such an ample and bonourable Support as should by the respective Assemblies be judged fuitable to the Circumstances of the Province, and the Ability of the People. And as future Affemblies ought not by any thing we do, to be impeded or obstructed in exercising their just Right of Judgment in this Matter; so we would trust in and rely upon them, that they will at all times wifely confider the Circumstances of the Province, and the Ability of the People, and act with great Faithfulness to the Governor, and to them.

Yet notwithstanding, as this House have hitherto thewn themselves well affected to your Excellency,

and have for your Introduction into the Government made a larger Grant than has been made to any of your Predecessors on the like Occasion; so also they have now made for your Excellency's Support a Grant of one thousand Pounds of the last Emission, which is equal to four thousand Pounds old Tenor; a Grant, which, confidered in all it's Circumstances, is equal to what was ever received by any former Governor, and much more than has been given to our late Governor for feveral Years past; and therefore can't but hope will be well accepted.

We beg leave further to observe, in Answer to your Excellency's last Message, That although by the Extract of his Majesty's Instructions laid before this House, your Excellency is in a pressing Manner to recommend the fettling a fixed Salary, yet we cannot discover, but that after having so done, the present Grant, now passed both Flouses, and thereby tendered to your Excellency, may without any Difficulty be

confented to.

Upon this Message I suppose the Governor accepted of what was offered, because in his Speech of the 19th of November following, he makes no Mention of his Salary; but in that Speech there is this remarkable Paragraph, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Reprefentatives,

Have received Letters from the Right Hon, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Hon, Admiral Vernon, giving me an Account of Complaints made to them from the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, that the Mafters of Merchants Ships, and others in this Province, make a Practice of enticing away their Seamen, which is the great Cause of their Defertion, and occasions much Prejudice to his Majefty's Service: To obviate all fuch Complaints for the future, I think it would be a Point of Wisdom in this Court, to pass an Act for effectually preventing this evil Practice; for as the making such an Act will manifest our Duty to his Majesty, and our Care of his Service, so it may prevent as well a great Charge and Trouble to this Government in providing Seamen

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for his Majesty's Ships of War, when they are wanted, as (what is still a greater Inconvenience) the Officers of those Ships impressing Men indiscriminately, to the great Grievance of particular Families, and (which is of worse Consequence) to the keeping off the necessary Supplies of Food and Fuel from coming in by Sea to the Town of Boston.

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To which it was answered by a Committee of both Houses, to whom this Part of his Excellency's Speech was referred, as follows: That there are in Force good and wholesome Acts of Parliament to prevent the Defertion of Sailors; and that if his Excellency the Governor would iffue forth a Proclamation, notifying the People of this Province of the faid Acts, or the Import and Penalties therein mentioned, on fuch Persons as shall seduce away any Sailors from the King's Service; as also to excite the Officers, in the faid Acts mentioned, to do their Duty required by the faid Acts; it might answer the End his Excellency mentions in his Speech more effectually than any Act of this Court could do. And inafmuch as the Committee know not the particular Captains that have made these Complaints, we cannot particularly report as to their Behaviour when in the Province; but in general, upon the best Enquiry we can make, as well from particular Persons, as what is well known by the Inhabitants of this Town, and the Members of this Court, we apprehend the faid Complaints are ground less; and that notwithstanding this Government have always been ready to exert themselves in doing their Duty to his Majesty, in supplying any of his Ships of War with Men, when their Number is lessened by Death, or Defertion; yet some of the Captains of the King's Ships occasionally here, have, by their illegal and unjustifiable Proceedings, in impressing Men of their own pretended Power, greatly oppressed the Trade of this Province, and distressed the Inhabitants thereof in their lawful Business, by keeping the necesfary Supplies of Provision, and Firing, out of the Town, to the Ruin of some Families. The Committee do further report, that some of the Captains of the King's Ships have had Velfels of their own, which,

without doubt, have been manned by the Sailors in the King's Pay, and thereupon have impressed Men here, to the great Grievance and Hurt of his Majesty's good Subjects; as also other Captains have extorted Sums of Money, and other Considerations, for the Discharge of some of the Inhabitants of this Province, after they had been impressed contrary to Law, and his Majesty's Royal Charter, and the Rights of English Men; and therefore if these Matters were put in a true Light to the Lords of the Admiralty, we doubt not but that the said Complaints would appear to their Lordships frivolous and groundless.

Passed in Council, viz. in Council, December 2, 1742. Read and accepted, and voted, That his Excellency be desired to issue a Proclamation accordingly; and also to represent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Assair

above mentioned, in its true Light.

Number of Inhabitants in Boston.

Sent down for Concurrence. Read, and concurr'd. The select Men of the City of Boston in the said Colony having appointed a Number of suitable Perfons to go through the several Wards of that City, to take an Account of the Number of Inhabitants, Dwelling-Houses, Warehouses, Horses and Cows within the same, reported in December on Oath as follows, viz. That there are,

16,382 Souls, including 1,374 Negroes, 1,719 Houses, 165 Warehouses, 418 Horses, and 141

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Cows.

In the Alms-house are 110 Persons supported by the Town, and 36 in the Work-house. There are also in the Town at least 1,200 Widows, and 1000 of them in very low Circumstances.

Ridiculous Effects of Enthulialm.

As nothing can be a better Guard against Enthufiasm, than attending to the ridiculous Effects it produces, I shall record the following Instances.

Philadelphia, March 25. On Monday about Noon, being in the Time of the General Meeting of Friends, Benjamin Lay, the Pythagorean Cynical-Christian Philosopher, bore a publick Testimony against the Vanity of Tea-drinking, by devoting to Destruction in the Market-place, a large Parcel of valuable China, &c. belonging to his deceased Wife. He mounted a Stall on which he had placed the Box of Ware; and when

when the People were gathered round him, began to break it piecemeal with a Hammer; but was interrupted by the Populace, who overthrew him and his Box to the Ground, and scrambling for the Sacrifice, carried off as much of it whole as they could get. Several would have purchased the China of him before he attempted to destroy it, but he refused to take any Price for it.

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From Anapolis we heard, that soon after the Beginning of this Year, there was a Plot among the Indians, instigated, as is supposed, by the French, to destroy the Inhabitants in Somerfet and Dorchester Counties; but luckily the Plot was discovered before it was ripe for Execution, and several of the Conspirators taken and punished.

The End of the First Book.

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The ANNALS of

EUROPE, &c.

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Containing an Account of the most remarkable Foreign Occurrences.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the most important Occurrences in France.

Court of France uneafy at the Change in the Admi-England.

CRANCE having engaged in, or rather fomented and occasioned the War in Germany, as I have shewn in my last Annals, the Change in our Administration which happened soon after the Beginning nistration in of this Year, could not but give the French Court fome Uneafiness; and the following Letter from Paris dated Feb. the 23d, N. S. will shew, how this extraordinary Piece of News was received by them: The 19th Inft. a Courier from M. Buffy arrived at Versailles, with Advice, that Sir Robert Walpole had refigned all his Places the 14th. We were the more furprized at this News because it was unexpected: And Cardinal Fleury and the Ministry in general heard of it with no small Concern. The King who gave great Heed to this Event, immediately called a Council Extraordinary, in order to deliberate with his Ministers on the new Instructions to be sent to M. de Bussy:

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In the mean Time Notice has been fent to that Minister, that as foon as the new Ministry is settled, he must resume the Nogotiations he had begun with the late one, in order to strengthen the good Understanding between France and Great Britain, and prevail upon that Court to concur in the properest Measures for refloring a perfect Tranquillity in Europe. Nevertheless, as some unforeseen Events may obstruct this Work, the Court were resolved to prepare for the worst, and to put the Marine in a good Condition. Since the Receipt of this News from London our Actions have fallen from 2005 to 1065 Livres.

This made the Court resolve to infift on, and exact Mildness of with the atmost Rigour, the Dixieme Denier *, not- the Government of withflanding the Uneafiness it created among the Peo- France. ple, which was fo great, that foon after the Beginning of this Year, the Mob affembled at Lyons to the Number, as was faid, of 50,000 /. and attacked the Hotel of the Intendant, in order to feize his Person, and as is supposed, to make a Sacrifice of him to their Fury; but he having made his Escape, they hung him up in Effigy; and they did the same by the principal Magistrates of that City, who had all likewise saved themselves by Flight. But what was most extraordinary, fo good-natured are the common People in that Country, and so prudent and mild the Government, that fo fat as I could learn, this terrible Mob was got quelled without any Bloodshed, and without being attended with any publick Executions. DERF OFFICE SE

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However, though the Laity feemed discontented Complaiwith the Expences they were put to by the War, Clergytheres the Clergy shewed they were either more fawning, or more fensible of the true Interest of their Country; for in their Assembly held in April and May, they taxed themselves at 14,000,000 Livres; by Way of Free-gift to the King; and on the 22d of April, when they were admitted to an Audience of his Majesty, the Archbishop of Bourges made an Harangue, in which were the two following remarkable Paragraphs: We are perfuaded, Sire, that the Succour's which your Majesty now demands of us, are to defray the Expences which the Projects, concerted with as much Wildom as Moderation, render absolutely ne-

ceffary:

Ee a * See Annals for last Year p. 428. ceffary: And no Body in Europe can be ignorant that the Delign of your Majesty's Armies is not to extend the Bounds of your Empire by Conquest, not to exercise over other Nations a hateful Dominion, but only to fecure the Tranquillity of Germany, and to support Allies, who, even in the most difficult Circumstances, have given shining Proofs of their Attachment to your Crown.

What Glory for you, Sire, to see the Germanick Body convinced as much as we are of the upright Intentions and Defires of your Majesty, which manifeftly appears by the unanimous Acclamations of all the Empire, for the Elevation of a Prince whose Virtues and Ties of Blood renders him so dear to

you.

Total Amount of the French Revenues.

As the Provinces were likewise very liberal in their Free-Gifts, and as feveral new Regulations were made for the better collecting the publick Revenues of that Kingdom, it was reckoned they would this Year amount to 232 Millions of Livres, which is about eleven Mil-

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Their Mili-

Likewise upon the first News of the Change here tia augment in England, the Militia of the feveral Provinces of France were ordered to affemble, and it was reckoned that the Militia of the Dutchy of Lorrain alone would amount to 15,000 Men, which is a Proof of that Dutchy's being no fuch inconsiderable Acquisition to France as it was a few Years ago reprelented by some People in this Kingdom. And upon our fending Troops to Flanders, not only the regular Troops of France were greatly augmented, but November the 20th an Edict was published for a new Augmentation of 30,000 Men to the Militia, which was to be raised in the first Place, in the chief Cities and other Towns that had always before been exempt from the Militia, and if they should fall short of that Number, the Deficiency to be made up by the Villages. The Substance of this Edict was: 'That an exact Ac-· count shall immediately be taken of all the unmare ried Men in every Town, from the Age of fixteen 4 Years and upwards to forty, of at least five Foot high, in order to know the Number that each City can furnish: That if there should not happen to be a fufficient Number of unmarried Men in fome Parishes to furnish its Share of Militia, his Majesty, in that Case, will have it supplied by married Men: That the Militia shall be affembled on or before the " ift of February next: That those whose Fate it

shall be to be of the Militia, shall serve fix Years, and not quit their Battalions without Military Leave,

on Pain of being punished as Deserters.'

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This Edict occasioned a Tumult at Rouen; but this likewise was put an End to by good Conduct, without any fatal Confequences; which very much adds to the Honour of the Civil Government in that Kingdom,

Soon after the Beginning of March, the Count de A Hanover Bulau, great Chamberlain to his Britannick Majesty, Paris. as Elector of Hanover, arrived with his Lady at Paris, and in a few Days after his Arrival went to pay his Compliments to his most Christian Majesty at Versailles. He had likewise some Conferences with M. Amelot, as was faid, about fome new Orders fent to Mr. Maillebois, who commanded the French Army in Westphalia, and in May he set out upon his Return to Hanover. But whether or no he had any publick Commission, or what it was, remains a Secret, and will probably continue fo, unless a real Rupture with France should bring the Secret to Light. 30 81000

The Change in our Administration here gave cer. The Carditainly a Shock to the Court of France; but what nal's Le ters gave them a still greater was the Defection of the tion. King of Pruffia from their Alliance, and his clapping up a Peace with the Queen of Hungary, which I shall hereafter give an Account of. This gave the Court of France, especially Cardinal Fleury, a real Uneasiness, and the more, because it was infinuated, that it was owing to a Discovery his Prussian Majesty had made, as if France was secretly transacting a Peace with the Queen of Hungary. To defeat this Infinuation, the Cardinal wrote the following Letter to feveral of the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, viz.

Court

I am very much obliged to you. Sir, for being fo kind as to give me Advice, that some evil-minded

[&]quot; People spread more than ever, even in Paris, the Report of our having fent privately a Minister to the Ee 3

Court of Vienna, in order to negotiate an Accom-" modation there, before the King of Pruffia thought

of concluding one. All the World knows, indeed, that I love Peace, and this I never concealed; but it is false that I ever made any Propositions for one, directly or indirectly, and had I entertained any fuch Thoughts, I should certainly have acquainted all our Allies with them in the first Place. If after this, any Body can doubt it the Court of Vienna may easily give me the Lye; but I have too good an Opinion of her Equity to fear any fuch Thing from her. This Authentick Declaration, which I now make in the King's Name, may be fo much relied on, that I do not helitate to entreat you to communicate it to all those who have already spoke, or may hereaster speak to you about this Matter.

> I bonour you, Sir, very perfectly, The Gardinal de Fleury.

Versailles, July 10, 1742.

Perhaps France had never any Design to make a Peace without including Prussia, in the same Manner as the had included Spain and Sardinia in the Peace made at the End of the former War: That is to fay, Prussia, and her other Allies would be obliged to accept the Terms she had made for them, And it is probable fome fuch Negotiations were carrying on, even from the following Letter from Cardinal Fleury to Count Konig segg, one of the Queen of Hungary's chief Ministers, viz.

The Marshal de Bellisse did not neglect to inform " me of your Excellency's being fo good as to take No-

tice of me in your Conference with him, and I flatter myself that my Sentiments in regard to your Per-

fon and Abilities are too well known for you to retain any Doubt of my receiving with the highest Satisfaction the Marks you did me the Honour to give

of your Esteem.

" I should have restrained myself to the bare returning you Thanks for your Kindness in remembring me, if I did not think myself in some Measure obliged to

express the Concern I am under from the Informations tions I have received, that I am looked upon at Vienna as the principal Author of the present Troubles in Germany. It is not at this Juncture convenient for me to justify myself against an Accusation, which is certainly ill founded; much less am I at Liberty to vindicate myself at any other's Expence. I cannot nevertheless forbear assuring your Excellency, that your Court does not do me Justice. Many People know how much I have opposed the Resolutions which we have taken, and that I was in a manner forced to yield to the pressing Motives they alledged; and your Excellency is too well informed of all that is past, not to guess easily who it was set the whole Machine to work, and determined his Majesty to enter into a League so contrary to my Inclinations and Principles.

I often regret, Sir, that I am not near your Excellency, in order to open myself to you, since from the Knowledge I have of your Character and Capacity, I persuade myself that we should be able to find Means to prevent a War, which cannot but be attended with many Evils, and great Effusion of human Blood. But Providence has ordered it otherwise, which is the Source of all the Uneasiness that embitters my

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Your Excellency very well knows all the Endeatours I made use of during the Life of the late Emperor of glorious Memory, in order to establish a firm and solid Union between our Courts. I have always looked upon it as that on which depended chiefly the Tranquillity of Europe, and the Sasety of our Religion. I do not desire, neither is it proper for me to expatiate on the Obstacles which hindred this, but I believe I have given indubitable Proofs of the Rectitude of my Intentions, and of the Sincerity of my Endeavours to bring so laudable a Scheme to bear.

The greatest Evils are not always without Remedy, if we are disposed equally on all Sides to seek them. The Business at present is, to stop at least the fatal Confequences of a War which is like to engage all Europe. I cannot but approve of all your Excellency has said on this Subject to the Marshal de Bellisse, and I agree that

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The ANNALS

the Propositions for an Accommodation should be proportioned to the Situation of the respective Powers.

But you are too equitable, Sir, and know too well the

Uncertainty of Events, not to agree that whatever
 Success Providence may please to bestow, Humanity,

Religion, nay even Policy forbids us to abuse it, or

push to the utmost all the Advantages that may be drawn from it. This would be to raise unsurmount-

able Barriers against sincere Reconciliation, and to fow the Seeds of eternal Hate and Discord.

If your Court would but approve these Resections, and incline to moderate and reasonable Conditions, such as might not wound the Honour of the King

my Master, I should hope that your Excellency would be satisfied with the Propositions we have made. Eu-

rope, and even Religion itself is far from being in a State of Tranquillity, and it ought to be the principal Care of the great Powers to fix these on a firm

and durable Basis.

The King desires nothing for himself, and your Excellency cannot be ignorant of this, since I gave convincing Proofs thereof in the Propositions I made to Mr. Wasner six Months ago. If I was at Liberty, I should leave no Stone unturned in pursuing this Point, but, without naming any body, you must know that we are very unluckily engaged. However that be, I shall never change my System, but continue to believe, that nothing can be more effential to the Tranquillity of Europe than a perfect Union between our two

Courts.
This is a Work worthy of your Excellency, and I fhould die perfectly content, if the present Troubles should contribute to re-establish and consolidate it. I embrace with the utmost Eagerness this Occasion to

renew the Assurances I have formerly given of the infinite Regard I have for your Friendship, and the

Warmth and Sincerity of that Zeal with which I

honour your Excellency.

Verfailles, July 11, 1742.

The Cardinal de Fleury.

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This Letter having been published by the Court of Vienna, the Publication gave the Cardinal fuch Offence, that as foon as he heard of it, he wrote the following fmart Letter to the Count, and at the fame Time fent a Copy of it to be published at the Hague, VIZ.

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IT is not without the greatest Astonishment that I receive this Moment a Copy of the Letter which 'I had the Honour to write to your Excellency the 11th of last Month, and that instead of an Answer, which I thought I had Room to flatter myfelf with the Hopes of receiving, I hear that that very Letter is

in every Body's Hands at the Hague.

' I had no Reason, methinks, to expect that a Testimony of Politeness and Confidence, especially to a ' Minister of your Reputation, from whom I had often received Assurances of Esteem and Kindness, would have met with fuch a Return; but you have now taught me, though with some Harshness, that I was ' mistaken. 'Tis a Lesson which I thank you for, and of which I shall endeavour to make a right Use, but which I had much rather receive than give.

I did not act in this Manner in regard to Letters of much greater Importance which I received on various Occasions, though I might have reaped great Advantages from them: But it feems the Custom is otherwise at Vienna: It is but just that we should conform to it; at last I know how to repair my Error; and in order to begin to do it, I shall only conclude, Sir, with affuring your Excellency of all the Sentiments with which I have not ceased to honour you fince your last Journey to France."

Versailles, August 13, 1742.

Signed the Cardinal de Fleury.

The French Court having ordered Marshal Maille- Proof of the bois, with the Army under his Command, to march Court's Infrom Westphalia to Bohemia, some Time after he had clination to begun his March, his most Christian Majesty ordered restore the the Germany.

the following Declaration to be delivered to M. Stain-

ville in September, viz.

It is more than a Month fince the Refolution taken by the King of fending a new Army into Germany was made publick, and it consequently depended entirely on the Court of Vienna to have put a Stop to that March, and to the Effusion of Blood at Prague, in case of her being at all disposed to pacifick Meafures. The King finding himfelf under Necessity, from the Silence of the Court of Vienna, to suffer the Continuance of the March of Marthal Maillebois's Army, which is now in its 37th Day's March, and on the Frontiers of Bobemia, his Majesty and the Emperor may justly look upon themselves as free from all Promifes, and difengaged from all former Offers. His Majesty however, preferring Peace to all other Confiderations, has made no Difficulty of accepting the Propositions made to him by the Marquis de Stainville in the Name of the Great Duke. His Majesty flattering himself that he shall meet with on Opposition on the Part of the Emperor, but that on the Offer of Restitution and peaceable Possession of Bavaria, and the Evacuation of the City of Paffau, he will be content to demand the Evacuation of Bobemia, fince it belongs only to the Head of the Empire to engage his Majesty to order his Troops to repais the Rhine. It is to be hoped that the Court of Vienna will be convinced of the Truth of these Reflections; and as the Moments are precious, and there can be nothing of greater Importance than to prevent any Change in Circumstances, which may render a Reconciliation more difficult than it is at present, his Majesty has been pleased this very Day to address his Orders and Instructions to the Marshals Broglio and Belliste, [if the Courier may be permitted to carry them directing them to regulate every Thing in relation to the Evacuation of Bohemia by the Army now in Prague; provided that ' like Orders on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, for the Restitution and peaceable Possession of Bavaria, and Evacuation of the City of Passau, be put into the Hands of the faid Marshals, who shall send

them to M. Maillebois, who will take Care to con-

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vey them immediately to Count Kevenhuller. Majesty farther promises, that Marshal Maillebois shall have immediate Orders to discontinue his March, or to quit Bohemia in case he has already entered it. upon his having Advice from the Marshals Broglia and Belliffe that these Points are fettled. His Majefty most fincerely defires that these Preliminaries may shortly lead to a solid and general Peace, to which he of all Things inclines by any Means to contribute.

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This Declaration will shew the Temper of the How disap-French Court at that Time, and how much they were pointed. inclined to agree to fuch Preliminaries as might have restored the Tranquillity of Germany; but as we were told by fome of our foreign Correspondents, 'The Ministers of a certain Court (meaning the British) represented at Vienna, the Wisdom of remaining firm, and the Advantages as well as Glory that would result to the House of Austria, by baffling this last Effort of France; promising at the same Time to make fuch Dispositions in the Low Countries, as should render it impossible to send any Reinforcements to Maillebois, though the Necessity of it should appear ever so evident to the French Court.' it was faid, determined the Queen of Hungary to reject the Propositions offered, and to refuse the Courier a Passage into Prague; and if this was true, I will beg Leave to fay, it was one of the most imprudent Things we ever did; for if the Tranquillity of Germany had been upon these Terms restored, and the Dutch and King of Prussia brought in to guaranty the Prefervation of it, which, I am perfuaded they would not have refused, it would have been a good Foundation for a General Peace; but suppose the War had been continued in Italy, we could have made the Queen of Hungary Mistress of the Mediterranean by Means of our Navy, and with the Affistance of a little of our Money, the could have poured in fuch Armies into that Country, as would have baffled all the Attempts of both the French and the Spaniards in that Country; because it would have been impossible for them to maintain great Armies there, when they could fend them no fort of Provisions by Sea; and in this Cafe

the Queen of Spain would have been glad to grant us what Terms we pleased, with regard to the Disputes between Spain and us, in order to prevent her Son Don Carlos from being driven out of the Two Sicilies; so that by this Means we might have put an honourable End to the War, without exhausting ourselves by maintaining great Armies upon the Continent; for if the Tranquillity of Germany had been secured by the Guaranty of Prussia and the States General, we should have had no Occasion to shew great Regard to the Remonstrances of the Saxon Court, in Favour of their Daughter the Queen of the Two Sicilies.

French and Spanish Squadrons block'd up by the Brisish.

In my last Annals I gave an Account of the failing of the Troops of Spain, and their Arrival in Italy, and of the failing of the Spanish Squadron under the Protection of a French one *. These two Squadrons returned together to Toulon, foon after the Beginning of the Year, and a Body of about 15000 Men having marched from Spain through France to Antibes, where the Infant Don Philip had likewise arrived, Preparations were making there for their passing by Sea from thence to Italy in April; but the British Squadron in the Mediterranean being by this Time reinforced, and provided, I suppose, with proper Instructions, appeared off Toulon upon the 17th of April, and took up their. Station at Antibes on the 28th, which obliged the Spanish Squadron, as well as their Protectors the French, to keep close within the Harbour of Toulon, and prevented the Passage both of the Spanish Troops and Spanish Don to Italy by Sea.

The Affair of Monaco.

The Appearance of the British Squadron upon the Coasts of France gave a most terrible Alarm all along that Coast: All the Seamen who had Leave to lie on Shore were ordered on board their respective Ships, every Man was ordered to his proper Post, both by Sea and Land, and Detachments of Soldiers were sent to the Batteries and Fortifications along the Coast; but they might have saved themselves the Trouble, for our Squadron had express Orders not to do any Thing that might look like an Hostility against France, as afterwards appeared in the Affair of Monaco: In June,

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^{*} See Annals for last Year, P. 244, 438.

two of our Men of War met on the Coast of Provence fome Barks carrying Troops to relieve the Garrison of that Place, and not knowing that it was a Place subject to its own Prince only, and under the Protection of France, they carried the Barks with the Troops on board into Villafranca, but upon their appearing to be French, going only to relieve that Garrison, Admiral Matthews not only ordered them to be immediately released, and allowed to proceed upon their Voyage, but also gave Orders to the Officer (who imagined them to have been Spanish Troops) to take Care not to fall into the like Mistakes for the fu-

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However the French Court were so jealous of the A first Rate, Designs of our Court, that in June an Order was at Breft. fent to stop all their Indiamen from going out; and many little Accidents contributed to add to this Jealoufy, one of which was a great Fire which happened at the End of this Year in the Dock at Brest, by which the Grand Lewis, a new 100 Gun Ship, was confumed, together with a large Quantity of Naval Stores, the whole Damage being computed at near 5,000,000 of Livres; for though this Fire happened, in all Appearance, by meer Accident, it was infinuated by some Frenchmen, that it proceeded from some Perfon fecretly hired by the English to fet Fire to the Magazines.

Upon the Arrival of the first British Troops in Flan- Dankirkteders, the French began in the most open Manner to paired. repair and add to the Fortifications of Dunkirk; and incamped in the Neighbourhood of that Place a coniderable Body of Troops, most of whom were imployed in carrying on those Fortifications; and yet they had the Affurance to infift upon it, both here and at the Hague, that in this they did nothing contrary to what they had agreed to by the Treaty of Utrecht.

The Prince of Campo Florido, the Spanish Minister French at the Court of France, having upon the 18th of Au-King's Angust delivered a Memorial strongly infisting upon the spanish Me-Succours which had been promifed by France to Don moral-Philip, his Most Christian Majesty caused deliver to that Ambassador the following Memorial by Way of Answer, viz.

• Though

Though the Glory of their most Christian and Catholick Majesties depends not only on the Law of Blood which unites them, but on the strict Alliance and good Harmony which sublists between them; and as the Interest of the two Crowns, and the Good of their Subjects, feem to be mutual, and ought to incline them reciprocally to concur in every Thing which may tend to the Advantage of each other, his most Christian Majesty, notwithstanding all his Engagements, and good Intentions to fulfil them, has hitherto had the Misfortune of not being able to make those good which he has entered into with his most Catholick Majesty. The Troubles of the Empire; the unhappy Situation of the Affairs of the Emperor, the unforeseen Defection of his Prussian Majesty and other Allies, the Success of the Austrian Arms, the formidable Succours which England is fending into the Low Countries, and other too well known Events, having totally changed the Face of Affairs, have rendered it impossible for France to fulfil her Promises, and at the fame Time to provide for the Security of her own Kingdom, and for the Prefervation of the Armies which his most Christian Majesty has fent into Germany, the Safety and Deliverance of whom, amongst such a Multitude of Enemies, can no ways be effected but by increasing their Number.

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'The King could not avoid fending the greatest Part of his Forces into Germany, to oppose the Enterprizes of her Majesty of Hungary; and in order the more easily to reduce that Princels to agree to fuch Conditions as has been, or shall be proposed to her, for the Tranquillity of Europe, his Majesty, instead of recalling the Army from the Lower Rhine into Flanders, has given Orders for its marching to the Succour of Prague, and for other Ends, which in a short Time will put France in a Condition of fending into Italy the French Troops which were destined to go thither, and are at present in Dauphine, Languedoc, &c. This is absolutely what could not be done in the present Conjuncture, as France has so much to apprehend, in regard to her Frontiers, from the great Number of Troops which England is causing to pass into the Low Countries! That his 2-

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most Christian Majesty had hitherto no positive Asfurance of the Part which the States General would take in this Affair: That the Success of Things in Behemia would advance or retard the Succours which his Catholick Majesty demands: That moreover, the Season being already far advanced, the Affairs of Italy could not fuffer much Injury; and that his Majesty could not think of facrificing Troops, by fending them into that Country in the beginning of Winter, unless the Affairs of Germany were to take a more favourable Turn, and his most Christian Majesty was assured of the Part which the Republick of the United Provinces would take: That in regard to the Marine, the King had caused Orders to be given for the Officers and Sailors to repair to their respective Ships, and make them ready to put to Sea upon the first Order: That if Spain now laboured under some Disadvantage, and suffered a little Prejudice. the thould have ample Amends made her by the Sea and Land Forces, which his most Christian Majesty was just going to assemble, in order to employ them for that Purpose, and with a View of pushing the War with the utmost Vigour the next Spring.

That in respect to the Progress made in Italy by his Sardinian Majesty, that ought in no Degree to render the Court of Madrid uneasy, or discourage it: That France was not at all more moved with the cruizing and irregular Proceedings of the English Squadron in the Mediterroneon: That in Reality, the Infults of that Nation in the Ports of France, and particularly the visiting all Ships without Distinction, ought to be looked upon as a Thing unheard of, which was extremely prejudicial to the Commerce of France, as well as Spain; but at length would end in the Confusion of England, and would only serve to tarnish her Glory: That for this last Reason his most Christian Majesty, pursuant to the Dictates of his Wildom, had judged it necessary hitherto to ule Caution, and not to make Reprifals for Excelles of this Kind till Things came to the last Extremity: He was the less inclined to take such Measures, as 'all the Violences of the English were nothing but pure Rodomantades of but little Consequence: That as the Court of France flattered itself that the Winter would bring about great Changes in publick Affairs, and would render abortive many Projects, and that moreover the Alliance of his Sardinian Majesty with the Court of Vienna was held together by nothing fronger than a twine Thread, and was very far from being indisfoluble, his most Christian Majesty earneftly intreated the Catholick King to be easy in regard to the prefent Conjuncture, and to depend entirely upon his Engagements with France, and upon the powerful Means that the King was still determined to employ, in order to promote the Satisfaction and Glory of the two Crowns: France is in a Condition herself to act against all her Opponents: That the Step which the King is taking in running the Risk of facrificing his best Troops in the Service of the Emperor, ought to be looked upon as a folid Argument of the Sincerity of his most Christian Majesty, and of the Uprightness of his Intentions, in most faithfully fulfilling his Promifes made to his Allies.

That after all, the Glory of the King, and the Interest of his Kingdom, would not possibly permit his Majesty to abandon the Affairs of the Emperor before that Prince was restored to his Dominions, till he was fatisfied in relation to his Pretentions, and until the Disturbances were entirely appealed in Gar-

many, &cc.

Notwithstanding all the Care of the Court of France to suppress and put a Stop to all Disputes relating to Religion, they break out every now and then, and the Parliament of Paris, contrary to his Majefly's Injunctions, as feldom fail to take Notice of them, as ap-

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pears by the following Arret:

' This Day all the Chambers being affembled, purfuant to the Order of the 7th Instant, the King's Council appeared, and M. William-Francis-Lewis-" Joly de Fleury, Advocate of our faid Sovereign, fpeaking for the rest, acquainted the Court, That they had discovered, without the least Difficulty, and even on a bare Inspection of the Writing, intituled, A Case of Conscience, a Copy of which had been referred to them by this Court on the 7th of this Month, that it was of the Number of those Pieces " that

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that had so often given them Disquiet, and frequently obliged them to exert their Authority. That in the Beginning of this Work the Author introduces two Persons under borrowed Names, declaring that they fubmit both their Hearts and Understandings to the Decisions of the Church, and even to the Con-A stitution Unigenitus, in case the Church shall acknow-I ledge that for one of her Decisions; and at the End of the faid Work the Author decides, that a Confellor firmly attached to the Church, cannot absolve those Persons, or consent to their coming to the Holy Table, till such Time as they give a clear and precise Testimony of a pure and simple Submisfion to the Constitution Unigenitus. That on the View of this Decision, and the Question preceding, it is no difficult Matter to discern what Uneafinesses this Paper may create in weak Minds. That, however, they shall restrain their Resections to the Dangers which may attend fuch Pieces, and the Importance of providing as speedily as may be against their bad Effects, and on the inexcusable Behaviour of M. Garbon, Lieutenant-General of the Police at Rheims, who permitted its Impression. That in order to do this effectually, they find themselves obliged to demand of this Court a Suppression of this Piece, and that an Injunction may iffue to the faid Carbon, Lieutenant-General of the Police of Rheims, requiring him to grant no fuch Permissions for the future, on Pain of exemplary Punishment. And the King's Council being withdrawn, and the faid printed Piece being produced, and appearing to be a Quarto, intituled, A Case of Conscience, beginning with these Words, Terence & Terencienne, containing 15 Pages, and having at the End an Imprimatur, dated at Rheims, May 31, 1742. Signed Carbon, Lieutenant-General of the Police; and lower, at Rheims, for Regnault Florentin, Printer to the King, a Debate enfued.

The Court orders, That the faid printed Piece shall, at the Rising of this Court, be torn and thrown into a Fire at the Bottom of the great Staircase of the Palace, by the Hands of the Common Executioner,

as tending to authorize a Schifm.

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But this Arret of the Parliament, like many others on the same Subject, was upon its first Appearance annulled by the King's Council of State.

A Change in the Administration,

In August, a confiderable Change happened in the French Ministry by his Majesty's appointing Cardinal Tenein. Archbishop of Lyons, and Count d'Argenson, Intendant of Paris, to be Ministers of State, and to act in Conjunction with Cardinal Floury, in order to relieve his Eminence in the ministerial Functions. This Change, it was said, was brought about by the Cardinal himself, in order to prevent a much greater being made by a Party, which had formed itself against him in Favour of the Duke de Noailles; and intended not only to have him removed from the Ministry, but from the King's Presence, by confining him to some Place at a Distance from Court.

French Succels in the East Indies.

By one of the India Ships arrived this Year at Port P'Orient, the French had Advice that M. de la Bourdonnaye, with the fix Ships under his Command, luckily arrived Time enough at Fort Mahe, a French Settlement on the Coast of Malabar, to save it from the neighbouring Princes who had attacked it for 18 Months successively: The Garison of this Fort consisted of only 300 French Infantry and 900 Blacks, and was utterly unable to relist any longer the Efforts of 15000 Men who had blocked it up: But M. de la Bourdonnaye having landed 1500 Men, put himselfat the Head of them, and in Conjunction with the Garison, attacked the Enemy in their Trenches, and after a sharp Engagement forced them to fue for Peace, the Articles of which were not fettled when the Ship came away from thence.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the Affairs of Spain and Portugal.

Spanish Embarkations for Italy. THOUGH our Advices at the End of last Year were, that the Spanish Court had put a Stop to the second Embarkation for Italy, yet soon after the Beginning of this, we had an Account, that the united Squadrons of France and Spain having come up and * See Annals for 1739. Vol. 2. P. 19.

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anchored before Barcelona, the Troops were immediately embarked, and the Transports, under Convoy of these two Squadrons, failed on the 2d of January, N. S. for Italy, where the Troops were all fafely landed, and from thence the two Squadrons returned to Toulon. where they were foon after their Arrival impounded by the British Squadron; but before the latter failed from Portmahon, and probably before the Spanish Court heard of the Change of Affairs in England, a third Embarkation failed from Barcelona without any Convoy, Part of which arrived at Genoa the Beginning of March and the rest put into Toulon.

February 22d, the Infant Don Philip fet out from Don Philip Madrid for Italy by the Way of France; but proceed- fe s out for ed so slowly in his Journey, that he did not arrive at Antibes till the 28th of April, by which Time his farther Progress was shut up by the British Fleet at Sea. and by the Armies and Intrenchments of the King of Sardinia at Land, as will appear when I come to give

an Account of the Affairs of Italy.

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About the Beginning of August, in order to make the Spaniards Spaniards recollect, that they were at War with this put in Mind Nation, some of our Men of War with some Bomb- ing at war Ketches appeared upon the Coasts of Catalonia, and with Engthrew feveral Bombs and red-hot Bullets into the land. Towns of Mataro and Palamos, by which the Inhabitants fustained great Damage, and were many of them buried in the Ruins of their Houses. They sometime afterwards made a Descent, and raised large Contributions at St. Felix, Pineda, Gavel, Ica, and even in the Neighbourhood of Barcelona; and before they retired they burnt several Villages upon that Coast. The Spanish Account of this Affair told us, that fixty of our Men, while they were ashore, fell into an Ambuscade, and were cut to Pieces; but this, I suppose, was added by the Spaniards by Way of Comfort to the People: for it is not to be supposed, that such a small Number would march fo far from the Shore, as to be in Danger of an Ambuscade; or that they would allow themselves to be cut to Pieces, without first dispatching a great Number of the Enemy, which this Spanish Account takes no Notice of.

Standing Armies the Destruction of Prieftcraft.

The King of Spain having obtained Leave from the Pope to tax the Clergy of Spain, and a Tax of an Eight Peny of their Revenues being imposed upon them, they remonstrated strongly against it; particularly the Chapter of Toledo, who published a Memorial, reprefenting the Injuffice and Prophaneness of this Tax; but as they therein very unadvisedly advanced, That the Pope ought not to interpole his Authority where extraordinary Taxes are demanded of the Clergy, they drew down upon themselves the Resentment of the Inquisition as well as the Court, and the former prohibited under rigorous Penalties the reading of this Memorial. As for the Court they took a more effectual Way of getting the better of this priestly Obstinacy; for a Body of Troops were fent down to quarter upon the Chapter till they should pay the Tax demanded of them; and as these irreligious Tax Gatherers took up their Quarters not only without Ceremony, but with great Pleafure, being seldem so well quartered, the Chapter thought fit to comply; and to prevent a like Vifit from fuch Guests, the Clergy all over the Kingdom took Care to follow their Example. This Experiment would fome Centuries ago have been very dangerous for any King in Europe, especially the King of Spain; but as great Evils are generally attended with fome Good, the Standing Armies now kept up in Europe have in all Countries made the Priests more submissive to the Temporal Power than they were in former Ages, when Temporal Power could be enforced only by an ignorant, superstitious, and priest-ridden Militia.

Imprisonment of a Brit fh Mer chant in oned by Letters laid before our

In March, Mr. Mayne, an Irish Gentleman, and Merchant at Cadiz, with his whole Family, Effects, &c. were feized by an Order from the Spanish Court, Spain occasi. being accused of having given private Intelligence to the British, notwithstanding the Indulgence he had been favoured with by the former, of having Leave Parliament, to remain in his Business at Cadiz. But as the Intelligence was not treacherous or dangerous, I did not hear that any other Punishment was inflicted upon him. This Seizure it was faid proceeded from some Letters that had been laid before our Parliament, which, it feems, some Spanish Spy here had got Copies or an Account of, and fent to the Court of Spain; and this

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ought to furnish our Parliament with a strong Argument for following the Example of the Diet of Sweden, by appointing every Seffion a fecret Committee, for inspecting Papers, and inquiring into such Affairs as

ought to be kept fecret.

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May 19th, the King of Portugal was fuddenly taken King of Port ill of a dead Palfy, which entirely took away from him tagal taken the Power of his Left Side; whereupon he appointed paify. the Queen to be Regent of the Kingdom during his Illness, and recalled to Court several Noblemen that had for some Time been in a Sort of Banishment from thence; but by proper Remedies, and using the hor Baths, his Majesty recovered so much as to be able to do some Business by November; and what was very extraordinary, in order to shew his Acknowledgment to the divine Providence, one of the first Things he did, was to affift in an Auto da Fe, where he faw eight Fews, viz. three Men, and five Women, burnt for their Religion; from whence we may fee, that in Popish Countries one of the most heinous Crimes that can be committed, which is Murder under the Cloak of Religion, is looked upon as an Act of Devotion acceptable to God Almighty.

In December a Man of War arrived at Setubal in Portuguize Portugal from Goa, with the late Viceroy of that Set- Success at tlement, and Letters advising, that the Marquis De Goa. Laurical, the new Viceroy, arrived there the 13th of May, 1741, that he immediately attacked the Beliegers, and obliged them to agree to a Truce; but that they foon after broke the Truce, whereupon he attacked them a fecond Time, with all the Forces he could muster together, and drove them from their principal Posts, but could not quite clear the Island of them, not having Troops enough to do it, after garifoning the Posts from whence he had expelled them; so that the Reinforcement sent him, as mentioned in my last Annals, appears to have been very much wanted.

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An Account of the Affairs of Italy and Swifferland.

Bolognese.

Spanish Ar- FROM the Posture of Affairs in Italy at the End of my enter the last Year, the Reader may perhaps expect, that my Annals of that Country for this Year, are to be full of bloody Battels and obstinate Sieges; but instead of that, he will find, that those hostile Armies seemed for this whole Year to be at Hunt the Squirrel. The Spanish Troops which landed in Italy before the End of last Year, and foon after the Beginning of this, remained for some Time where they landed, the first Embarkation at Orbitello, and the second at Spezzia; but as it was necessary for these two Bodies to join together, and likewise to join with the Body of Troops marching from Naples, before they could undertake any thing against the Queen of Hungary, those that landed at Orbitello, after obtaining Leave from the Pope, marched through his Dominions, and those that landed at Spezzia, after obtaining Leave from the Duke of Tufcany, marched through Tuscany to Rimini, where these three Bodies joined, under the Command of the Duke de Montemar, the Spanish General, the Duke de Caftropignano, General of the Neapolitan Troops, being made subject to his Orders. When these three Bodies were joined, they amounted, according to the Spanish Account, to 60000 Men; but according to the Aufirian Account, they amounted to not much above the half of that Number; and as they suffered very much by Defertion, the Austrian Account, I believe, was much nearest the Truth. From Rimini this Army marched and entered the Boulegnese the 17th of May, where they encamped upon the River Rino, within two Leagues of Bologna; but upon the 20th they made another Motion, and encamped upon the River Samme, where I shall leave them till I have brought an Enemy up to oppose their Progress, taking Notice however, that they had been provided with forty large battering Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and other military Stores, from Naples, which were fent by Sea, without any Interruption, from Babia to Ancona,

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in two Men of War, and 24 Transports, two or three of which perished by a Storm they met with in their

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Towards the End of the last Year, the King of Sar-King of Sar-dinia published a Manifesto under the Title of, A De-dinia claims duction of the Rights of the Royal House of Savoy to the a Right to the Milan, wherein, among other Things, it nose. Was said, That in 1585, when Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, married the Insanta Catharine, second Daughter of Philip the Second, King of Spain, it was stipulated in a Convention made between the two Courts, that the eldest Son of this Marriage should have the Milanese, which being joined to Piedmont, he should have the Title of King of Lom-

bardy.

Philip Emanuel, who was born in 1586, was brought up as Prince Royal; but Philip the Second foon repented of having entered into this Engagement, though without shewing it, he therefore engaged his Son-in-Law to send the young Prince to Madrid, under a Pretence of making him early acquainted with the Manners of the Spaniards. Charles Emanuel being pleased with this Proposal, not only sent Philip his eldest Son, but also Victor Amadeus his second Son. The eldest died in 1605, aged 19 Years; and 'tis pretended he was poisoned by Order of the Duke de Lermes, a Favourite of the King of Spain, whom the young Prince had affronted in the King's Chamber.

By the Death of this Prince Vister Amadeus fucceeded him in all his Pretentions; but the King of Spain judged quite otherwise; he interpreted the Treaty in his own Favour, and failed in his Promise to the Duke of Savoy; who, in order to oblige him to perform it, made an Alliance with Henry IV. King of France. This Prince engaged to make a Conquest of the Dutchy of Milan, and afterwards give it up to the House of Savoy, in Exchange for the Dutchy of Geneva, the Counties of Nice and Souciens, and the Part of Savoy on this Side the Alps, to the End that France might be bounded on the East by the Alps, and on the South by the Pyrenees; but the Assassing of that Prince by Ravillac put a Ff 4

Stop to fo fine a Project, and deprived the Court of Turin of the Advantage it would have gained by it, though without diminishing in the least the Pretensi-

ons of the House of Savoy.

His Manifelto against Spain.

But as the King of Sardinia was not powerful enough to make good his Claim both against the Queen of Hungary and the King of Spain, he thought fit to clap up a Treaty, and join with the former, though nothing of this appeared till the Spaniards began to move towards Lombardy, when his Sardinian Majesty published another Manifesto to this Effect: 'The Court of Spain had already sufficiently made known to the World, by her whole Conduct fince the Death of the late Emperor, as well in the Declarations made by her to other Powers, as in the Negotiation she has been carrying on with the King, that the had formed the Delign of making vaft Conquetts in Italy, without any Regard either to the known Rights of his Majesty to the State of Milan, or to those of other Princes who have Possessions there.

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It was for this Reason, that immediately upon the landing of a Body of Spanish Troops in Italy, which was a Proof that the Execution of fo dangerous a Defign was near at hand, his Majesty caused a Declaration to be made to the Ministers of his Catholick Majesty, importing, that in case the said Troops made any Motion towards entering into Lombardy, before their Majesties should have agreed in Form upon such a Treaty, as, in pursuance of the Explanations that had been given in the Course of the Negotiation, might contain the Conditions fuitable to the Satiffaction of his Majesty's Rights, to his Security, and to that of the other Princes of Italy, his Majesty would think himself obliged, and was actually determined, to oppose them with his whole Force, and

by all the Means that should be possible,

But whereas, notwithstanding these repeated Declarations, the abovementioned Body of Spanish Troops did actually begin it's March through the Territories of the holy See, directing it's Route towards Lombardy, and is moreover followed by another Body of Neapolitan Troops, and by a fecond Convoy lately landed at the Port of Spezzia, his Ma-

jefty found that the exact Time was then come for putting in Execution the abovefaid Declarations.

In consequence whereof, without prejudicing in the least Degree, either on the Part of the King, or on that of the Queen of Hungary, their respective Pretentions to the State of Milan; on the contrary, in order to support them against a foreign Occupation, his Majesty has taken, with the said Queen, provisional Measures for making in Concert the greatest Opposition possible to the Enterprizes of the

panish Troops.

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These Measures are of such a Nature, that they leave his Majesty on one hand in full Liberty of hearkening to, and accepting the Proposals that may be made to him, when they shall be satisfactory in regard to his Rights and Security, which he does not separate from that of the other Princes of Italy; and on the other, her Majesty the Queen of Hungary finds in them a present Advantage, in the Defence of her Possessions, for the Time that this provisional 'Union shall continue, and such Precautions as may be relied on, against all Surprize and all Damage, in

the Case of it's ceasing to be in Force.'

And about the same Time he published this Mani- His Troop felto, he gave Orders to his Troops cantoned upon the join the As-Borders of the Milanefe, to march into that Dutchy, Friant. which they accordingly did on the 6th of March; and from thence, in Conjunction with the Austrian Troops under Count Traun, they marched into the Parmeson. Upon the Arrival of these Troops in the Parmesan, Count Traun lent a Message to the Duke of Modena, to delire a Passage for this Army through his Territories, and likewise to invite him to join it with a Body of his own Troops. To this Meffage the Duke answered, as he had before done to the Spaniards, that he granted the Passage defired, because he was not in a Condition to refuse it, but was resolved to observe an eract Neutrality, so long as nothing happened to induce him to take other Measures. On the 21st, the King of Sardinia, accompanied by his eldeft Son, the Prince of Piedmont, arrived at Placentia, where he was next Day visited by Count Traun, and Measures settled between them for opposing the March of the Spanilb postwoile:

Spanish Army, they having first obtained Leave of the Pope to enter his Territories when it should appear neceffary.

the Modemefe.

The combi- His Sardinian Majeffy removed his Quarters foon ned Army after from Placentia to Parma, and whilft he was there he had Information that the Duke of Modena had fecretly entered into a Treaty with the Spaniards, therefore upon the 7th of May, he fent his prime Minister, the Marquis d'Ormea, to the Duke of Modena, to demand Possession of the Cities of Modena and Mirandola, and that his Highness would disarm and dismiss his Troops, which he refused as was expected, and thereupon the Austrian and Piedmentezz Troops entered the Modeneze, and seized upon all the open Places, but the Cities of Modena and Mirandola pretended to hold out, and the Duke, after fending a Courier to the Spanish General, removed with all his Court to Ferrara, and afterwards to the Spanish Army, of which he got the nominal Command; but as he was in every Thing to be guided by a Council of War, the real Command full remained in the Spanish General.

And beliege " The Austrian and Piedmonteze Army having formed Modena, Mi- a Camp at Reggio, a large Detachment was fent off to randolo, &c. beliege Modena, but upon their Approach the Garison confisting of near 4000 Men retired into the Citadel, where they stood a Siege, which began the roth of June, and ended before the End of the Month, by the Garison's being obliged to surrender Prisoners of ·War; and as Mirandola was then the only Place of any great Confequence in the Modeneze that pretended to hold out, it was befreged the 21st of July, and in two Days Time obliged to furrender, the Subalterns and Soldiers having Leave to retire to their own Houses upon Promise not to serve against the Queen of Hungary or King of Sardinia during the War; and the fuperior Officers to remain Prisoners of War till such Time as the three Forts of Montealfonfo, Seftola, and Verrugola, should be in their Majesties Possession, and then to be fet at Liberty, upon promising not to serve against their Majesties during the War.

These three Forts being presently after surrendered, and the whole Modeneze in Pollethon of the Austrians and Piedmonteze, his Sardinian Majesty published the

King of Sardinia's Manitefto on this Account,

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following Declaration or Manifesto: The King of Sardinia has given such convincing Proofs of the Uprightness of his Intentions, in Regard to the prefent State of Affairs in Italy, that none but evil minded People can put a wrong Construction on them: Such are those who maliciously give out, that his Majesty enter'd the Modeneze with his Troops only with a View to feize on that Dutchy and difpossess the Duke of Modena, The amicable Reprefentations which the King caused to be made to the Duke in Regard to his Engagements with the Court of Spain; the advantageous Proposals with which he accompanied those Representations; and even the Offer of a Neutrality upon Conditions which any other Prince would have accepted, are plain Proofs of his Majesty's just and equitable Conduct. The Intentions of the Queen of Hungary were entirely conformable thereto: That Princels required of the Duke of Modena no more than what the Circumfrances of her Affairs authorized her to require of him. The mutual Security of both Powers obliged them therefore to cause their Troops to enter the Modeneze together, in order to take Possession of the strong Towns of the Country, and thereby prewent the Deligns which the Enemy had formed. The King of Sardinia declares in the most solemn Manner that this is the only Thing he proposed in Conjunction with the Queen of Hungary; that he does not pretend, no more than this Princels does, to appropriate to himself so much as an Inch of Territory in that Dutchy; and that as it is not just that the Subjects of it should suffer any Damage on account of the Conduct of their Prince, it has been declared to them, as it is hereby declared to them again, that they are confirmed in their Privileges, Liberties, Prerogatives, Franchifes, Immunities, and all other Rights whatfoever, without having the least room to fear any fort of Ulage which the Laws of War allow in regard to conquered Nations, &c.

As the Spanish Army had made a long March to- The Spanish wards the Enemy, and was advanced almost to the treat. Confines of the Modeneze, it was expected that they would have passed the Panaro, and march to the

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Affiftance of their Ally the Duke of Moderia, fo that a bloody Battle was daily looked for ; but their Army, ever fince they began their March, had been daily diminishing by Sickness and Defertion, and the Sea being now 'that up by the British Men of War, they could receive neither Recruits nor Reinforcements; whereas the Army of the Enemy had been daily increating by Recruits and Reinforcements arriving from Piedmont and Germany; therefore the former could undertake nothing, and being daily haraffed by the Austrian Huffars, at last upon the 17th of Jame, they began to retire towards Ferrara; and though they moved off from their Camp privately in the Night Time, yet the Huffars got Intelligence, and came up Time enough to lay hold of some of their Baggage.

The Austritheir Turn retreat.

On the 25th of July the Austrian and Piedmontext an Army in Army entered the Bolognofe, and encamped at Solara, within three Leagues of Bologna, having first asked, and of Course obtained Leave of the Pope to march through his Territories. On the 29th the Army marched again, and on the 31st encamped at Imola in the Romagna. The Spanish Army baving upon the 30th retreated, they continued their Retreat towards Rimini where they entered into a strong Camp, upon which the pursuing Army marched to Forli; and as the Spaniards feemed here resolved to stand their Ground, a Battle was again expected; but on the 9th of August they marched from Rimini towards the Kingdom of Naples, whereupon the purfuing Army advanced as far as Rimini. Here the Chace was again turned, for the King of Sardinia having heard of the Irruption defigned by the Spaniards into Savoy, which I shall presently give an Account of, he returned to Turin, and ordered his Army to follow him; and the Austrian Troops not being by themselves in a Condition to purfue their Enemies, they began to march back towards Lombardy; whereupon the Spanish Army, which had marched towards Naples, as far as Foligno, though now deferted by the Neapolitan Troops, began again in their Turn to be the Purfuers; but just at this Crisis, by an Order from the Court of Spain, the Command was taken from the Duke de out belling avad Monte--33.A

Montemar and given to Count Gagis, the Duke of Modena still retaining the Title of being Commander But what or afferted that more his being faith ai

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As this Retreat of the King of Sardinia occasioned King of Sarvarious Speculations, in order to prevent its being ful-dinia thews. peded that he was withdrawing from his Engage-firm to his ments with the Queen of Hungary, he thought fit to Engageput the Administration of the Affairs of Modena into ments. the Hands of one of her Officers, by a Commission as follows, viz. Charles Emanuel, by the Grace of 'God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus and Ferufalem, Duke of Savoy and Montferrat, &c. &c. Prince of Pieder of July last, published thro' all the States of the Duke of Modena, confirmed all the Councils, Ma-'gistrates, Podestats, Judges, and other Officers, whom we found established in their Offices, till our Pleasure was farther known; and having since that 'Time, as well on the Part of the Queen of Hungary as our own, taken all the necessary Precautions to fatisfy ourselves as to the best Method for ordering the Affairs of the faid Dutchy; it appeared absolutely necessary to us, for the due Administration of Government, our fpeedy Departure especially. confidered, that the Direction of all Affairs should be put into the Hands of a fingle Person, impowered to act in all Cases according to certain Instructions to him delivered: Being therefore informed that Count Bertrand Christiani is endowed with all the Qualities requisite to render a Person worthy of fo important a Post, and knowing likewise that he has given full Proofs of this in the Execution of feveral Commissions, with which he has been how noured by the Queen of Hungary, in whole Service he is at present Podestar of the City of Placentia: Moved by these Causes, of our own certain Knowas well as by the Advice of the Count de ledge, Field-Marshal and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in Italy, we have chosen, created, conflituted, and appointed, and by thele Prefents choose, creare, constitute, and depute, the before-mentioned Bertrand Christiani Administrator-General of the Dutchies of Modena, Reggio, Mi-

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randela,

But what confirmed still more his being steady to his Engagements, was his leaving a Part of his Troops under the Command of the Count & Aprement with Count Traun, and another Part for garifoning the ftrong Places in the Modenese; so that though Count Traun with his Army was obliged to return to Lombardy, yet when he heard the Spaniards were likewise returning he thought himself in a Condition, and refolved to dispute their entering into the Modenese or any of the Queen of Hungary's Dominions in

Both Armies retire to Winter Quarters.

The Spaniards began to return from Feligno foon after the Beginning of September, and on the 14th of October their whole Army arrived at Bologna, Count Traun with the Austrian Army being then posted at Buonporto. As the Armies were thus pretty near each other, some Skirmishes but none very considerable happened between different Parties; and about the Beginning of September the Austrian Hussers having intercepted a Courier from Spain, with Orders for Count Gages to advance with his Army towards Tufcany, Count Trawn thereupon approached nearer, and made a Feint as if he deligned to attack them; upon this the Spaniards called in all their Parties, which gave Count Train an Opportunity to fend between five and fix thousand Men, to join the Troops of the Grand Duke which were affembled at Prate, whereby he prevented the Spaniards from executing their Defign, and then he returned to his former Camp at Buomporto. In this Situation both Armies remained without attempting any Thing till they retired and took up their Winter Quarters about the Beginning of December, the Spaniards in the Bolognese and Romagna; and the Austrians and Piedmontese in the Modenese and Parmefan.

Whilst these Things were carrying on in Italy, a A new Spawifh Army Body of Spanish Troops marched from Spain through march France confisting of the following Corps, viz. through France for Italy.

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of sold or La line 28 bm	Savoy with Lymnes Ima A.
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The Battalion of the Spanish Foot consists of 689 Men. 1910 boog s OD ST. WIGHT AND THAT I

The Squadron of the Life Guards confilts of 150 Men. The Squadron of Horse consists of 120 Men. The Squadron of Dragoons confifts of 160 Men.

These Troops passed through France in April, and Prevented being afterwards joined by some other Corps from into Italy. Spain, and several Companies of Catalonian Miquelets, the whole Army rendezvouzed at Grace near Antibes, and were joined by the Infant Don Philip, in June, he having nominally the chief Command, which was really lodged in Count Glimes who had the chief Command under the Infant. Their first Delign seemed to be to endeavour to force their Way into Piedmont by the Way of Nice and Villafranca, but the Roads there having been rendered impassable by a Detachment of 1,500 Men from the British Squadron and 3,000 Piedmontese Militia, and all the Passes being well guarded by Piedmontese Troops, or exposed to the Fire from the British Squadron, which kept hovering upon the Coast for that Purpose, this Design was judged to be impracticable; and therefore a Body of Miquelets were fent the Beginning of August through the Valley of Barcelonetta, in order to penetrate by the Way of Demont through the Valley of Sture; but here they met with such a warm Reception from the Piedmontese Miliria

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Reception :

Militia and regular Troops posted in the difficult Pasfes and narrow Defiles, that they were obliged to retire with confiderable Loss.

It enters Savoy.

Upon this the Spaniards altered their whole Defign. and towards the End of the Month began to defile to the Left, in order to enter Savay, fince they found they could not force their Way into Piedment, and this made the King of Sardinia return with the greateft Part of his Army, as before mentioned, that he might be at Hand to oppose their Deligns upon Savoy. However, before he could march a fufficient Body of his Troops into Savey, Don Philip with his Army entered that Dutchy and published an Order to the following Effect:

From the Camp at Moustier, Sept. 1. 1742.

Don Philip's Orders and Reception there.

ion silusor That the Army is to observe good Order and the " most exact Discipline; that the People of Savey may not be plundered; that all Mayors, Bailiffs and Confuls of Cities, Towns and Villages of the Dutchy of Savey, do come and pay Obedience to his Royal Highness, without the least Delay, and depure Persons to settle the Sublistence of the said Army, with those appointed for that Purpole; in which Case the People shall be treated with all possible Lenity, but in Default of it, with all the Rigour allowed by the Rights of War.

count taken of the chief short On the 6th he published the following Order: That the King of Sardinia, notwithstanding the Ties which subsist between him and his Catholick Mae jesty, hath opposed the Progress of his Arms, and declared War against him: That for this Cause his Catholick Majeffy has directed his Army to enter the Dominions of his Sardinian Majesty; and as it is now in Savoy, the Deputies of the Provinces, &c. in that Dutchy, are within five Days enjoined to take the Oaths to the Infant, and to pay no more Taxes to the King-of Sardinia; the Inhabitants are to bring in their Arms and Ammunition to the Gee neral Quarters, and all Correspondence with the King of Sardinia is forbidden on Pain of Death. Dicker

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And on the 10th he entered Chamberry, Capital of the Dutchy, where he was waited on by the Syndicks or Magistrates of the City, who made him the following remarkable Speech:

My Lord.

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We behold an Army, composed of the best Troops of Spain, commanded by a great Prince, who is come to make himfelf Master of the Dominions of Savey. We have nothing to oppose you with, but our Weakness and our Submission. These are the only Arms we shall take up for our Defence; and we think them sufficient to excite your Generosity to honour us with your Protection, and grant us as favourable Conditions as we have before obtained in the like Circumstances. We are sensible that our Lives and Fortunes are at the Disposal of your Royal Highness; but we are also fensible with what Moderation you exercise your Power, and that Good-Nature and Clemency are the hereditary Virtues of the Royal Blood of Bourbon. Our Conduct, my Lord, will convince you, that our Happiness and our Duty ' will at least make us suspend the Effect of the Zeal which Subjects naturally have for their first Sovereign, and that we have the utmost Submission to, and Respect for our new Master. These are, my Lord, the " most fincere Sentiments of, &c."

To which the Infant made Answer:

Gentlemen.

'I am very well fatisfied with the Submission you have shewn me. I hope you will persevere in it, and by that Means engage me to give you Tokens of my Protection and Benevolence.

Thus the Infant at first triumphed in Savoy, but his Retrests Triumphs were very shortlived; for the King of Sar- from therce dinia arrived with his Army at Conflans the 10th of but returns October, upon which the Spaniards, after some Skir- and takes milhes of no great Consequence, retired to Montme- Possession of lian, and on the 15th his Sardinian Majesty regained cond Time-Pollession of Chamberry, whereupon the Spaniards

into France;

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evacuated the whole Dutchy of Savoy, and encamped upon the Confines under the Cannon of Fort Barreaux, but being within the Dominions of France, they were thereby fafe from being attacked by the Enemy, and here they resolved to wait for a large Reinforcement expected from Spain. The King of Sardinia encamped his Army upon his own Territories near Montmelian, but within View of the Enemy, and in this Posture both Armies remained, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, till the 5th of December, when the Marquis de las Minas arrived in the Spanish Camp, with Orders to take upon him the chief Command under Don Philip, in the Room of the Count de Glimes, and the Reinforcements from Spain being all arrived in their Camp, this new General began immediately to reconnoitre the Country, and to make Preparations for attacking the Piedmontele; which he began towards the End of the Month by attacking and taking the Castle of Asprement; and the Spaniards being by their Reinforcements become much superior to the King of Sardinia, he began in his Turn to retire; and having withdrawn his Troops from Chamberry and the other adjacent Places, the Spaniards took Possession of them again upon the 28th. The King of Sardinia with his Army retired next Day to Montmelian, and the Day following to Peter d'Albigney, without attempting to oppose the Entry of the Spanish Army into his Country, or to give them the least Disturbance in their March, which was a Surprise to most People, and occasioned various Speculations; but these, as well as his future Conduct, I must refer to my next Year's Annals, observing only at prefent, that his Sardinian Majesty's joining so openly with the Queen of Hungary, was very probably encouraged by the Change of the Face of Affairs in England, and his Steadiness was afterwards confirmed by a Treaty by which England was to pay him a large Subfidy during the Continuance of the War, besides keeping constantly a formidable Squadron in the Mediterranean, in pursuance of which, Admiral Matthews received proper Instructions when he was sent thither, which he communicated upon his Arrival to the King of Sardinia, and afterwards confirmed the same by the following Letter to the Governor of Villafranca:

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As his Britannick Majesty, my most gracious Mafer, has been pleased, by a Commission under his ' Hand, to honour me with the Post of Plenipotentiary General throughout the Mediterranean and Adriatick, with Orders to affift, aid, succour and fa-' vour their Majesties the King of Sardinia and the Queen of Hungary; their States and Subjects respectively, as far as in my Power lies; I would not a Moment defer the fending your Excellency an Account of this, that you may regulate your Conduct accordingly as Occasion shall offer.

"His Britannick Majesty could not have given me a more agreeable Mark of his Confidence, or more conformable to my Zeal for his Service, and that of the Potentates his Allies; and I shall do my utmost to execute it, upon every Occasion, in such a Manner, as may be most serviceable to the common Cause.

In consequence of the Powers granted me by his "Majefty's Commission, if your Excellency should at any Time stand in need of Part of the Artillery, Ammunition or Land-Forces on board my Squadron, I shall, on the first Notice, fend you any Succours that you shall find necessary. I learn also with the utmost

Satisfaction, that, to give the greater Weight to out

Measures, and to push Things with the more Vigour, his Majesty has given Orders for reinforcing my

Squadron with eight large Ships.

'Your Excellency will be pleafed to give proper Advice of this to the Governors and Commanders of the maritime Places belonging to the King of Sardinia, as I on my Part will take Care to give the like Notice to the Governors and Commanders for her Hungarian Majesty in the Adriatick Sea, as also to the Regency at Leghorn, the faid Port being expressly comprized in the Instructions for the Defence of the Coafts, which have been fent me, and with the Exe-

' cution of which I am intrufted.'

Dated from on board the Torbay, at the Isles of Hieres, Nov. 11, 1742.

Matthews.

Admiral Matthewss

Soon after this Admiral's Arrival, he caused to be declared to the Senate of Genoa by the British the Geneze. Conful there, 'That as the Friendship of the 'King of Great Britain ought to be dear to that Republick, it was hoped that the Senate would be attentive to preserve it in the present Circumstances, by hindering their Subjects from carrying any Provisions to the Spanish Squadron on the Coasts of Pro-" vence.' Whereto the Republick answered, 'That as it proposed to observe an exact Neutrality, it was not possible for it to prohibit its Subjects from trading upon the Coast of Provence: That it was their Business to ' judge of the Risk which they run by continuing it, when both the British and Spanish Squadrons were off of that Coast; and that all the Senate was capable of doing, and which was confiftent with its Neutrality, " was, itself to supply neither Party with any Succour."

And in a little Time after, he fent them the following Message: 'That as he had Orders to oppose any Succours from coming to the Hands of the Spa-" niards, he hoped that the Republick would observe a strict Neutrality; would not only forbear to fur-" nish them with Provisions or Forage, but would also deny them a Passage through their Territories.' To which the Senate gave for Answer, 'That being well acquainted with the Rules of Neutrality, they were resolved inviolably to maintain one; but with Ree gard to the Passage of Troops through their Territories, be they of what Power foever, the Republick was not in a Condition to oppose it, and that they could do nothing more than protest against all such as should attempt it without their Consent.

As the Senate thus pretended they could not prevent their Subjects from furnishing Provisions to the Spaniards, nor hinder any foreign Troops from entering their Territories, the English Men of War thought they had a Right to enter their Territories, and destroy such Magazines as they knew to have been laid up or bought there by the Spaniards; and accordingly about the End of August, they landed near St. Remo, and burnt 250 Quintals of Straw, and threw a great Quantity of Flower into the River, both which the Spaniards had provided there for their Troops, in Cafe they had

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been able to force a Passage through the County of Nice.

This however occasioned great Uneafiness at Genoa, and their Uneafiness was increased by the British Men of War's refusing to perform Quarentine, upon both which Subjects the Senate made Complaints to the British Court; but as they were not intitled, I did not hear they ever received any Satisfaction, tho' as usual upon such Occasions, they received a very civil Answer, which nevertheless did not prevent the British Admiral's ordering a Spanish Man of War to be destroyed in Corfica: She was called the St. Isidore, a Ship of 72 Guns and 700 Men, which had put into that Island near Ajaccio, in a very distressed Condition, having lost all her Masts in a Storm which the French and Spanish Squadrons met with in their Return from

Italy to Toulon.

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In January, several Shocks of an Earthquake were Terrible felt at Leghorn, by which fome of the Churches and Earthquake Houses were damaged whereupon all publish Divers Houses were damaged, whereupon all publick Diverfions were forbidden, and Prayers put up in all the Churches; but on the 27th a Stop was put to Prayers as well as Divertions, for there was that Day such a violent Shock that all the Churches were either thrown down, or so much injured as to make it dangerous to go into them, and most of the Houses in that populous City were rendered uninhabitable, by which Accident at fuch a rigorous Season the People were reduced to the utmost Distress, all Trade and Business being at a stand, and all Persons of any Substance retired to Houses in the adjacent Country, so that the Poor were forced to lie in the open Streets or Fields, and many of them destitute of every Thing necessary for the Support of Life. In these melancholy Circumstances the British Factory there shewed their Humanity and Generofity, in a very fingular Manner, to all the Poor of their Acquaintance, and even to the Poor in general, by making a publick Collection among themselves of upwards of 200 l. Sterling, which was put into the Hands of the Rector of the City, to be distributed by him to such as should appear to be the greatest Objects. There were two small Shocks afterwards, which continued the Alarm for some Days,

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but their Apprehensions being at last over, the People began to rebuild and repair their Houses before the Middle of the following Month. This Earthquake was likewise felt at Florence, but did no great Mischief there,

Pope's Brief to the Emperor. Though his Holiness the Pope pretended to observe an exact Neutrality with regard to the Disputes in Germany and Italy, yet upon the Emperor's notifying to him by a Letter, his Elevation to the Imperial Diadem, the holy Father immediately addressed to him a Brief which I shall give my Readers as a monstrous Piece of Dissimulation, Flattery, and, I think, I may add,

Blafphemy. It was in Substance as follows:

That he had heard with inexpressible Joy, that the Almighty had so united the Suffrages of the Electors of the Holy Roman Empire, that the Dignity of Emperor had been unanimously conferred upon him. That not only he, but the whole Sacred College were extremely edified with the Sentiments of Piety and Humility with which his Imperial Majesty acknowledged this Favour. That they were not less touched with the Submission, filial Obedience and Respect, which he has expressed in his Letter for the Holy See. That by these laudable Sentiments, his Imperial Majesty shews how much he inherits the Virtues of his illustrious Angestors, their Piety, Wildom, Justice, Greatness of Soul, and above all, their unalterable Zeal and Attachment for the Holy Roman Catholick Religion, and the Holy Apostolick See; Virtues, which render his other heroick Qualities fo il uffrious. That his Holinels, f after having returned Thanks to the God of all Comfort, and Father of Mercy, for having, through his Divine Goodness, vouchsafed to give a Head to the Church, hopes that his Imperial Majesty, in Conformity to the Terms of his Letter, will make no other Use of his Power, as Advocate and Defender of the Holy See, than to advance the Glory of the Catholick Church, to encrease the pure and orthodox Faith, and to extirpate Herefy. That it is impossible to doubt of this, after the Proofs he has salready given of this Disposition, in supporting with to much Vigour, by his Ambassadors at Fransfort, in the

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the Preliminary Conferences, the Dignity and Authority of the Holy See, together with the Rights and Prerogatives of the Ecclefiaftical Power; and in rejecting, with fo much Courage, the Demands and Propositions which the Ministers of the Protestant Princes made for obtaining the Revocation of the important Clause in the 4th Article in the Treaty of Refwick. That the supporting of this Clause affords a great Matter of Confolation to the Church, as its Revocation would have given Cause of Triumph to Hereticks. That his Holiness has likewise heard, with unspeakable Joy, that the grand Affair of the Succession of Juliers and Bergue had been definitively regulated and determined in Favour of the Palatine House of Sultzbach; so that the just Apprehension which he had conceived, that this fine Succession would go into the Hands of a Protestant Prince, is entirely distipated. That as a Prince whose Reign begins with such real Advantages to Religion cannot fail of being happy and fortunate, fo it affords his Holiness a fresh Occasion of congratulating his Imperial Majesty upon his Election, and of wishing that he may long possess the Imperial Throne, and govern the Empire with Glory. That his Holiness, to this 4 End, implores the Almighty, from the Bottom of ' his Heart, that he would be pleased to shed his most precious Benedictions upon his Imperial Majesty, direct his Councils and his Undertakings, and cause them all to tend to the Glory of Religion and the Christian Faith, to dislipate the Troubles with which Lurope is agitated, and to cause a happy and a lasting Peace to fucceed.

Inscribed to our most dear Son in Jesus Christ Charles the Seventh, Emperor of the Romans.

The Queen of Hungary, by her Minister at Rome, protested in Form against the Holy Father's Recognition of the Election of an Emperor, or that Election's being communicated in Form to the Sacred College, but her Protest had no Effect; and to make her some Amends, he soon after granted her a Brief for raising the Tenth of the Revenues of the Clergy in her Ita-

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lian Dominions, as he had before done in her German; fo that this supreme and infallible Judge of Human Affairs declared as much as in him lay, that the War was just on both Sides, which is absolutely im-

possible.

Enrhusiasm at Nopies against the Jews.

As the King of the Two Sicilies is endeavouring to restore Trade and Commerce in his Dominions, he ettablished soon after the Beginning of this Year a regular Post between Naples and Constantinople, which goes by the Way of Durazzo in Albania; but his Regulations in favour of the Fews * still meet with great Opposition from the Enthusiastical Part of the Clergy, one of whom, a Capuchin, went in February to the Palace, and importunately demanded to speak to his Majesty, pretending that he had something of the utmost Importance to communicate which greatly interested the State; whereupon he was brought before the King, and faid to him, That though his Subjects should pray every Day to God to grant him a Male Heir, it had been revealed to him, (the Priest) that his Majesty must not expect that Favour until he had resolved to drive the Jews out of his Kingdom. The King looking upon him with an Eye of Compassion, and without deigning to answer him, ordered him to be taken away, and put under the Care of the Guardian of his Convent.

King's Declaration to the British Conful.

Though the People of Naples feem not to be pleased with their Government, as appears from the Number of Persons that have been imprisoned or banished for Satyrical Discourses or Writings against the Governors, yet the Nobility have this Year granted his Majesty a free Gift of a Million of Ducats, and the Bankers of Naples the like Sum, for defraying the extraordinary Charges he has been put to; and though his Sicilian Majetty had agreed to a Neutrality during the War, as I have before mentioned, and had actually withdrawn his Troops from the Spanish Army, yet upon a Requilition from the Court of Spain, he afterwards fent five or fix of the Spanish Regiments in his Service to the Duke de Montemar, upon which the Duke de. Mentalegra, his Secretary of State, delivered to Mr. Allen, the British Conful at Noples, a Declaration, set-

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ting forth in Substance: 'That the King being refolved to keep the Neutrality in the most inviolable Manner according to his Engagements, his Majesty did not think that he had acted contrary thereto, by sending to the Spanish Army the Troops which were in his Army belonging to that Nation: That they are really the very same Regiments which have always belonged to Spain, and which were lent by that Court to the King, in order to take Possessin of Sicily; and that Body of Troops having always been in the constant Pay of his Catholick Majesty, must necessarily obey his Majesty's Orders to march whenever he should think fit to recall them.' Mr. Allen sent this Declaration to his Court.

We had from Naples the following Piece of News,

dated July 17th : and med bed an enter the ball

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Five English Men of War of 50, 60, and 70 Guns, English Men strived the 10th Instant before the Port of Brindist, at by the and a few Hours after the English Commandant fent Neapolitani. an Officer ashore to make the following Declaration to the Governor. "That as it was necessary in the " present Juncture, that his Britannick Majesty's Ships " should cruize in the Adriatick, and that they should " have a Port there to put into, in Cale of Stress of "Weather, or other Accidents, they thought fit to se acquaint him (the Governor) that they looked upon " the Port of Brindiss, to be the fittest for this Purpose: Wherefore, they hoped that his Majesty the "King of the Two Sicilies, chusing a Neutrality, would not refuse to grant this Demand, for the Se-"curity of which they required all the Artillery of the Castle and Forts of Brindist, together with the "Train which was destined for the Duke de Montemar's Army, to be brought on board his Britannick " Majesty's Ships; otherwise, the English Comman-"dant had Orders to attack the Town and deltroy it." The Governor having obtained a Respite of fix Days to confider of the Matter, posted hither immediately, and acquainted the King with the Affair. The Council of State having affembled, resolved, that the Demands of the English were too insolent to have the least Regard paid to them, and that all proper Precautions should be taken to prevent a Surprize

from that Quarter. The Council's Resolution was immediately communicated to the Governor of Brindifi, who fet out the next Night, with Orders to tell the English Commandant, that if he attempts any thing against that Place, he will find them ready to give him a fuitable Reception. Four Couriers were dispatched the same Night, with Orders for the . Militia of Apulia to march forthwith to Brindist. The Court is very much alarmed at this Behaviour of the English, and we are very impatient to hear whether they will put their Menaces in Execution.'

To this it was afterwards added, that upon the Demand's being refused, the Men of War fired upon the Place, but upon the Fire's being returned, they sheered

off without doing any great Damage.

What Truth there may be in this, I shall not pretend to determine; but it would feem, that either the Demand ought not to have been made, or it ought to

have been more peremptorily infifted on.

April 12th died at Venice the Chevalier Lorezo Ticof St. Mark polo, Procurator of St. Mark, which is one of the greatest Posts in the Government of that Republick. This Gentleman had been employed by the Republick in four great Ambassies, viz. to Pope Clement 10th, the late Emperor Joseph, Lewis the 14th of France, and Lewis the 15th, in which he gained the Character of a great Minister, as well as a polite Gentleman; and having been in the former Part of his Life, for fix Years, Librarian of St. Mark, he then gained the glorious Title of Protector of the Sciences, by the confiderable Enlargement he made to that celebrated Library, and the many curious and learned Works promoted and published by his Patronage.

> Though the Venetians resolved to observe an exact Neutrality in the War, yet at the same Time they refolved not to allow their Country to be made a common Thoroughfare for every Potentate that inclined to attack the Dominions of his Neighbour; therefore they brought over several Regiments from Dalmatia, and formed a confiderable Army upon their Territories in Italy; but nevertheless they allowed the Queen of Hungary's Troops to pass through, because they were not marching to attack any Neighbour, but to defend

Venetians observe a Neutrality, in a proper Manner.

Procurator

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her Italian Dominions against those that were coming to attack them.

The Swifs Cantons likewise resolved to observe the Swifs resame Conduct with regard to any Troops marching to solve to obattack a Neighbouring Country; and therefore when trality in the
the Spaniards marched the second Time into Savoy, same Manthey issued Orders for all their Militia to hold themselves in a Readiness to march, and appointed the Officers to command them, less the Spaniards should attempt to march through their Country to Italy.

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An Account of the most important Occurrences in Germany.

Concluded my last Year's Annals of Germany With The Duka the Measures taken for chusing an Emperor, and of Bavaria now I shall give an Account of the Success of those peror. Measures. As the Elector of Bavaria, now called King of Bohemia, was resolved to be near the Place of Election at Frankfort, he arrived at Manheim the 16th of January, accompanied by the Queen his Confort, the Electoral Prince, and Bishop of Freisinguen, where next Day the Marriages of the two Princesses of Sulizbach, with Prince Clement of Bavaria, and the Hereditaay Prince of Sultzbach were celebrated in his Presence with great Solemnity. On the 24th he was chosen by the unanimous Vote of the Electoral College at Frankfort, the Vote for Bohemia having been suspended, as mentioned in my last Annals: On the 31st he arrived at Frankfort, where he swore to the Imperial Capitulation; and on the 12th of February was performed the Ceremony of his Coronation, of which the following is a brief Account. He was received at the Cathedral by the Chiefs of the Ambassies from the several Electors, and 100 Cannon were discharged round the Town, as they were a second Time after the Ceremony, which lasted three Hours. When the Emperor was conducted to the Townhouse the Electors First Ministers began the Procession, and were followed by the Count de Papenheim Hereditary Marshal of the Empire, who carried the Sword of State.

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Then came the Emperor under a Canopy adorn'd with Silver Fringe, and the Imperial Eagle embroidered in Black and borne by Ten of the Deputies of the City Council. The Emperor walked with the Imperial Crown on his Head, supported by the Electors of Menta and Cologne. While he shewed himself at the edrati grilett Windows to the Populace, who made the Air ring with their Acclamations, the Count de Papenheim came on Horseback in his Robes of Ceremony, and filling a Silver Measure with Oats he carried it into the Hall, after which the rest of the Oats were lest to the Populace. Then the chief Minister of the Elector Palatine's Embassy took a Plate of Roast-Beef and carried it to the Emperor's Table, after which the rest of it was also left to be scrambled for. The Chief of the Brandenbourg Embassy fetched some Water, and carried it to the Emperor's Table; and the Count de Stolberg a Plenipotentiary of the Elector of Hanover, who is Archtreasurer of the Empire, scattered both Gold and Silver Species among the Populace. All this Time two Fountains ran, one with White and the other with And about fix in the Evening there was another Discharge of 100 Guns.

Aulick Council efablished.

Soon after his Coronation he established a new Aulick Council, which aftembled for the first Time at Frankfort on the 17th of March; and the Elector of Mentz, as Chancellor of the Empire, by his Order wrote to the Queen of Hungary to transmit to Frankfort the Records and Papers' belonging to that Council, which though appointed by the Emperor, is a Council of the Empire, and as it is always kept where the Emperor relides, therefore it had for Ages been kept at Vienna; but as the first Letters upon this Subject were sent in an affronting Manner to the Queen of Hungary, they were returned unanswered, and when this Demand was made in a more decent Manner, the answered, 'That the was willing enough to * comply with those Instances, but as she was obliged to provide for the Security of those Records, she could not think of risking to fend them, fo long as " there were such a Number of Foreign Troops in " Germany."

Another Affair happened at the same Time, which Diet transgave the Court of Vienna more Disturbance: The ferred to Emperor having issued a Rescript for transferring the Diet of the Empire from Ratisbon to Frankfort, the Austrian Ministers at the Diet presented a Memorial, in which, amongst other Things, it was faid, 'That as the Queen did not acknowledge the Election that had been made of an Emperor, the should, by such Removal of the Diet, be excluded from all manner of Deliberation and Commerce with the States of the Empire. That it did not appear that there was any kind of Necessity for such a Translation, as hitherto no Body had attempted to disturb the Affembly of the Diet: And that as her Majesty bop'd in a short Time to be in a Condition of driving all Foreigners out of the Empire, and of fecuring the Tranquillity of the Diet against those who should interrupt it, she flattered herself that the Electoral College would give the necessary Attention to this Memorial, in order to prevent a Scission in the Empire, &c.

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However, the Diet was in Obedience to the Impe-Fifty Rom rial Rescript transferred to Frankfort, and in October Months following that Diet confirmed the Election, by grant- the Empeing the Emperor a Subsidy of 50 Roman Months, roramounting to about 2,500,000 Florins of the Empire, which was in some Measure approving of the War he was carrying on against the Queen of Hungary, though they had not the least Reason to approve of that War, because they had never enquired into the Grounds of it; and had even some Reason to object against the Election, because the Electoral College had taken upon them to suspend the Vote for Bohemia, without consulting either the College of Princes or that of Imperial Cities; whereas there was Ground to say, that no such Thing could be done without the Confent of the three Colleges of which the Diet is composed.

As to the Warlike Affairs in Germany, I left, at Lintz furthe End of last Year, a great Body of French and Ba- rendered. varian Troops blocked up by the Austrians in the City of Lintz, Capital of upper Austria. As the Au-Arian Artillery was not come up, the French, notwithflanding

withstanding their Want of Provisions, held out the Place, and made feveral vigorous Sallies, in order to force a Paffage through the Enemy, but were always beat back with great Slaughter: At last the Austrians having received a Train of Artillery, and the Great Duke being himself arrived in the Army, they began early on the 23d of January to cannonade and bombard the Place with great Fury, which continued for 12 Hours, when the French and Bavarians offered to capitulate, and a Capitulation was the fame Day agreed on, upon these Conditions: That they should march out with Military Honours, but should engage not to bear Arms against her Hungarian Majesty for one whole Year: That the French should retire to Donawert, and remain there till the middle of April, in order then to return into France: And that the Bavarians should remain for the Space of a Year distributed through the open Country of the Upper Palatinate.

Scharding taken by Surprife.

While Marshal Khevenhuller was employed in this Affair, Baron Berenclau and Col. Trenck surprised and took Scharding, Riedt, Clausen, Spital, Windischgarten, &c. and made a great many French and Bavarians Prisoners. As the first of these Places was very strong, its being taken by Surprise, and without Refistance, gave great Satisfaction to the Austrians, and happened in this Manner. General Berenclau went from Riedt with 3 or 400 Huffars, to reconnoitre Scharding, five of which entered the Town, with an Intention only to plunder and take fome Prisoners for Information, but finding no Opposition, and hearing from some Women that the Garison, to the Number of 600 Men, were all exercising upon a great Place in the Heart of the Town, four of them took Possession of the inner Gare, barricaded it as well as they could, while the fifth returned to General Burenclau, who being near at hand, made fuch Hafte that he came to the inner Gate just as the four Hussars were upon the Point of being charged; but as foon as the French and Bavarians faw him come, the best part of them took to Flight, and the Burghers received M. Berenclau with his Huffars very kindly; and as foon as he had fecured all the Gates and Ports of the Town, he fent 100 Huffars to pursue the Garison, which

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which had paffed the Bridge, and was running away in the greatest Confusion; the Hussars overtook them. killed a great many, and took about 200 Prisoners. Count Khevenhuller fent immediately a whole Regiment of Infantry, and 1600 Warafdiners to fecure that im-

portant Place, as well as Riedt.

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On the 17th Mr. Berenclau being with his Detach- Bavarians ment at Scharding, he had Intelligence that some Ba-defeated varians were advancing towards him, and the Enemy ing. being informed the fame Day that a Supply of Forage was going to the Austrians, they fent fix Companies of Grenadiers, with Orders to enter pell-mell along with the Forage into the Town of Scharding. The Forage actually arrived after Midnight, under the Guard of a Corner and fixteen Huffars: Bur General Berenclast fearing some Surprize, or being informed of the March of the Bavarians, did not fuffer the Gates to be opened. The Grenadiers, enraged at their Disappointment, fell upon the Guard of the Forage, and afterwards took to the Head of our Bridge, where they maintained themselves by a very smart Fire. At Daybreak General Berenclau intended to fally out and diflodge them; but finding them too much upon their Guard, he put it off till the Afternoon, when he made a Sally with such Success that he routed them, and they were purfied afterwards by the Greatians, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Menzil, who fending Word to the General that he had them at Bay between two Rivers, and defiring Affiftance to demolish them, the General immediately took the Guard he had posted on the Bridge with him, and went and viewed the Enemy's Situation. Finding that a Body of Bavarians was formed near the Village of Wittich, he fent Orders to his Detachment at Scharding, except only the Centries at the Gates, to come to him, and then he vigoroufly attacked the Enemy, and put them to Flight with fuch Precipitancy, that in their Confusion they left four Cannon, one Hawitzer, several Colours and Drums, together with feveral Cart-Loads of Forage and Gunpowder, and the Officers threw away their Half-Pikes, and the Soldiers their Arms, that they might not incumber them in their Flight. The Enemy's Body confifted

fifted of three Regiments of Foot, and fix Companies of Grenadiers, who were very fadly used, besides some Horse. Their Generals were Moraviski and Preising, under the Command of the General Thoring.

Again near Landshut.

After the Reduction of Lintz, the Austrian Army under Khevenhuller, marched into Bavaria, and from their Camp at Landsbut we had the following Account, dated Feb. 16. Count Khevenbuller being arrived here this Day, he dined with General Berenclau; while they were at Table, Advice was brought that a considerable Party of the Enemy appeared in the Neighbourhood; upon which the Huffars were fent to reconnoitre and observe their Motions. About Midnight General Berenclau went himself with a Body of Hussars and Pandours, supported by half of Kbevenbuller's Regiment of Cavalry, and immediately attacked them at Break of Day at Memburg, where there were three Bavarian Regiments of Horse, and about as many of the Militia as amounted to 4000 Men, which were thrown into such a Confusion by this unexpected Attack, that they only fought to escape by Flight, having made no Refistance. In the Action the Queen's Huffars took 300 Horses, three Standards, and in particular a very fine one which belonged to Count Thoring's own Company of Guards: They made 17 Officers and 350 Men Prisoners, and wounded as many: The rest were quite disbanded, and the Huffars are still in Purfuit of them. Marshal Thoring commanded that Body himself, and had but just Time to escape over the Danube. The Colonel Count Rudolfi Palfi, and Colonel Trenck, diffinguished themselves extremely upon this Occasion, wherein we have lost only five Hussars. About eight in the Evening we received the unexpected News, that the strong Castle of Ransboffen had surrendered itself, and that the 700 Men which were in Garison there had been made Prisoners of War. We find every where a vast Abundance of Provisions, Arms, new Regimentals, Boots, Saddles, and all Sorts of warlike Stores, and, contrary to what had been reported, most Part of the Inhabitants in very good Circumstances.

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While the Army was in this Camp, Colonel Mentizel Munich furwith his Detachment marched to Munich, Capital of rendered to Bavaria, which was furrendered to him upon Capitu- ans, lation as follows, wiz. It was adout on at east I

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will great this Demand." The Capitulation for Munich, as fettled by Lieut, Col. Mentzel, and the Deputies of that City. and is

I. As foon as Veldt Marshal Count Khevenhuller shall have ratified these Articles; the City of Munich shall be delivered to Col. Mentzel, and the Soldiers of the Garison, Officers, and all who belong to the Train. shall be permitted to retire to Ingolftadt with whatever belongs to them: And for their better Accommodation, they shall be furnished Gratis with Carriages and With The more Referential be thewn and this

Granted. But they shall march out without Arms, and without Ammunition, agreeable to the fecond 'Article of my Propositions.

II. It shall be permitted to the two Commandants to draw up an Inventory of the Artillery, Ammunition, and other military Stores which are in the Arfenals and elsewhere, and the whole shall remain here without Embezzlement quord paid T vas lisal pour shadeiv so

'This must depend on the Consent of the Field "Marshal Khevenbuller, who no doubt will grant it

III, There shall no Soldier, Burgher, or Inhabitant of the adjacent Villages be forced into the Service; and if there be any Deferters in this City, they shall be pardoned. A debut O for O planed T I break to at E . A.

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meliticks, the preserve there a seekend shall and the IV. In case any Officer or Soldier shall be obliged to flay here, either through Sickness, or to attend his private Affairs, he shall have a reasonable Time allowed him, after which he shall be permitted to retire.

" Granted."

V. To the End that the Articles of this Capitulation may be religiously observed, Things shall remain here in Statu quo, till Count Khevenbuller shall have confirmed and ratified these Articles; except the Gate of Neubaufs hereafter mentioned, and a second

Granted, as it is but just that some Mark of Di-

stinction should be allowed to a capital City.

VI. All 1742.

VI. All the Territory belonging to this City, as well as the City itself, shall have their ancient Privileges and Immunities preferved without the least Encroachment,

There is no Doubt that the Queen of Hungary

will grant this Demand.'

VII. The Imperial Residence in this City, as well as all the Pleafure-houses in it's Neighbourhood, together with all their Moveables, Paintings, Cabinet of Curiofities, Archives, Library, and whatfoever belongs to his Imperial Majesty, together with the Salt Works at Richenball and Trounstein, shall be effectually preserved without the least Injury or Embezzlement, for which Purpose proper Safeguards shall be appointed.

Though this depends upon a superior Disposition,

yet there is no Doubt it will be granted.'

VIII. The same Respect shall be shewn to the Houses of the Imperial Ministers present or absent, to the Townhouse, to the Arsenal, and to the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry.

Granted.

SPREWING CANERACTORS IX. There shall not be permitted any Pillage in the Towns, Boroughs, or Country, at any Time, or on any Pretence whatfoever. No Body's Possessions shall be violated, nor shall any Thing brought hither out of the Country be touched, but the Owner shall be at Liberty to carry it home again without Trouble or Ex-pence. The Paffage of Provisions into this City shall moreover be entirely free.

Granted, at , water more have their green to tall to X. The Imperial Tribunals, Civil Officers and Domesticks, shall preserve their Places and Appointments.

This depends upon a Permission from above." XI. Passports shall be granted to such as demand them for their fafe Passage into any Part of this Electoraid mai to mail to see so to the land of LL

Granted.'

senso of all avioleto Unifici XII. If a Garison shall be put into this Capital it shall consist only of regular Troops; and the Field Marshal, no doubt, will think them best quartered in the Calerns, and added a coast and to

There is no Reason to suppose the Field Marshal

will be against this.

XIII. The

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XIII. The Arfenal of this City thall be preferved entire, and nothing therein embezzled.

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XIV. After these Articles are duly signed, the Gate of Neubauss shall be delivered to Colonel Mentzel.

'The whole shall be faithfully observed,'

Done at this capital City of Munich, Feb. 13, 1742.

J. D. Von Mentzel, Colonel. Magnus, Abbot of Benedict-Beyern. Francis, Baron de Prayberg. Francis Peter, Baron de Reifenbufeb. Charles Anthony Joseph Parth.

Articles of the Capitulation of Munich, as revised and approved by Count Khevenhuller.

I. We grant as is already granted in respect to this Article.

II. (Which relates to the Artillery and Ammunition)

We cannot grant this according to the Rules of War. III. This we grant entirely as it stands; in respect to Deferters, the Queen has already granted them a geneni Pardon; but then it is requifite that fuch as are in the Garison of Munich should surrender and claim the Benefit thereof of their own Accord,

IV, V, and VL Granted without Referve.

VII. Granted as above; for we are not come to pillage, but to make War. But in respect to the Saltworks of Reichenball and Traunstein, as they have no Connection with the City of Munich, they cannot be included in this Capitulation.

VIII. Granted.

SECURITY OF PROPERTY IX. Granted in the fame Manner as the 7th,

X, XI. Granted.

XII. We shall put a convenient Garison into the Place, and shall observe in so doing the Rules practi-

fed on fuch Occasions.

XIII. (Which relates to the Arfenal belonging to the Inhabitants) Being of the fame Nature with the 2d, it is refused for the same Reason. As we do not defire to touch Things which have no Relation to War, so we cannot suffer our Hands to be bound up in suc

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XIV. In

Under these Declarations and Restrictions the foregoing Articles are ratified.

Done at the Head Quarters at Landshut,

On the Part of the Queen of Hungaryon and Bobemia, Archducheis of Ma-

firia, &c.

L. A. Count de Khevenhuller.

We the under-written, in Testimony of these Points being thus settled, have sign'd and seal'd them, acknowledging at the same time that it is by the special Grace of her Majesty, and the particular Goodness of Veldt Marshal Count de Khevenhuller, that these Terms have been granted us, Magnus, Abbe de Benedict-Beyern.

Francois Pierre, Baron de Rosenbuch.

Charles Ant. Jos. Parth.

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Rhevenhul- After Mr. Khevenhuller's Arrival at Manich, he ler's Letter wrote the following Letter to the States of Bavaria, of Bavaria.

I have informed her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bebemia, my most gracious Sovereign, that in transacting the Capitulation of this City, Capital, and Refidence of Munich, there had been proposed the Preservation of the Salt Mines of Reichenball and Traunstein. It is a Thing notorious and incontestable, that her Majesty never gave any Occasion for the prefent most ruinous War; however, this Circumstance, if properly managed, may prove a most effectual Means of putting an end to it. The German Empire has been deluged, if I may make ufe of the Expression, by a Crowd of licentious foreign Soldiers. The Kingdoms and hereditary Countries of the Queen have been attacked on all Sides, her Subjects plundered of their Effects, the most rigorous military Executions employed to extort exorbitant Sums of Money; and what has hitherto been unheard of amongst Christians, innocent People of both Sexes, nay and even Children have been tom out of their Parents Arms, and taken by Force out of Churches. The Thing speaks itself. Who shall answer before the rigorous Tribunal of the Most · High

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High for all these Calamities? It is not less evident, that her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bobemia might make use of the Right of Reprizals according to the Rule of Retribution, the Law of Nature and of Nations allowing it her in her own Defence. That Benignity and Clemency however which is hereditary in the august House of Austria, have engaged her to suspend her just Resentment; and the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Bavaria must themfelves acknowledge, that they have fuffered less from her Majesty's Forces than their own, at least much less than they did from those who were stiled auxiliary Troops. Her Majesty will persevere in the same kind and peaceful Disposition; but as on the one hand the has thewn her Christian Compassion, and a fincere Defire of sparing innocent People, she thinks herself no less bound in Conscience to assuage and to relieve, as much as in her lies, her own Subjects from the Oppressions under which they groan, and to take from her unjust and obstinate Enemies, as far as may be, all Power of hurting them for the future. No reasonable Man can be in any Doubt, since France forms no Pretentions, and afferts that the only fent her Troops into the Empire in Complaifance to, and at the Request of your Elector, and without any View of obtaining the fmallest Part of her Majesty's Kingdoms and hereditary Countries for herfelf. No Man, I fay, fince Things are fo circumstanced, can doubt that it depends entirely upon your Elector to put an End to all these dreadful Calamities, which the Arm of divine Justice hath already so apparently revenged

that this should be speedily done. If therefore by your most humble Remonstrances you can touch the Heart of your Sovereign, and engage him not only to put an End to these Confiscations, Extortions of Money, Provisions and Recruits in the Queen's Dominions, but also to withdraw his own and the French Troops, I declare solemnly in the Name of her Majesty, that I am ready to do the same; and in hopes of a savourable Answer will delay the Destruction of the Salt Mines in Bavaria; so that our Manner of

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The ANNALS

acting in this Country depends entirely upon the Behaviour of our Enemies in Bohemia; for though her " Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bobemia is always ready to give the most shining Proofs of her Clemency and Christian Compassion towards innoe cent Subjects, and has not throughout the whole Course of this unjust War made any Use of her just Right to Reprifals, yet can the no longer in Justice forbear confidering the Treatment her Subjects meet with in Bohemia: It is therefore necessary, and I se-" rioufly recommend it to you to found his Electoral * Highness as soon as possible, and to demand his final Resolution upon this Occasion. You are at Liberty, Gentlemen, to address yourselves on this Head to your Sovereign, in Writing or by your Deputies, in order to dispose him to take such a Step as the manifest Injustice of his Pretentions, the Remorfe of his own Conscience, his Sense of Religion, his Concern for the Interests of the Empire, his Love for his Country, and Respect to his own Illustrious Family ought to make his own Choice. I write you this, and recommend it to your most ferious Thoughts as a good Patriot, and out of Love to our dear Country, that we may no longer facrifice ourselves to Strangers, and be the Instruments of making each other Slaves, to our eternal Shame. I leave the rest to your wise Considerations, and am, expecting your Answer in Writing, Munich, March 1, 1742. Yours, &c.

Queen of Hungary's Letter to him.

And whilft the Marshal was at Munich, he received from his Royal Mistress a Latin Letter, wrote with her own Hand, and accompanied with her Picture, and that of the Archduke her Infant Son; The following is a Translation of the Letter:

You have now before your Eyes a Queen forfaken

by all the World. What do you imagine must be the Deltiny of this Infant? You cannot but perceive with what Confidence your Sovereign commits to

your Charge, as to that of a faithful Minister, all f her Power, her Forces, and the whole Fate of her Kingdoms. Make use of this Confidence, great

Hero and faithful Vaffal, fo as not to be afraid of

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rendering an Account of your Conduct to God and Men: Let Justice be your Buckler, let Equity be the Rule of your Actions; but be inexorable to those " who have forfeited their Oaths and Allegiance. Tread in the Footsteps of the great Prince Eugene, · of glorious Memory, your Predecessor and Master: Imitate his immortal Example. Affure yourfelf, that we and our Descendants shall for ever have for you and yours a grateful Remembrance. This we protest to you in the Name of every Thing that is dear to us; and we wish you continual Success."

Count Khevenhuller having read the above Letter at a full Table, every Body prefent, fired by his Example, with Tears in their Eyes, fwore to facrifice their Lives and Fortunes to support the Honour of their Sovereign. The Pictures were afterwards exposed to the View of the Soldiers, most of whom shed Tears, and drew their Sabres, which they first kissed, and then the Pictures, to the Originals whereof they fwore an inviolable Fidelity, with reiterated Cries of

Long live Maria Therefa.

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As a Body of the Elector Palatine's Troops had Her Dispute marched to join the Emperor's Army in Bavaria, the with the E-Court of Vienna looked upon it as a Breach of the tine, Neutrality, and therefore Marshal Khevenbuller sent to Newburg, Which belongs to that Elector, on the 10th of March to demand a Contribution of 200,000 Florins, to be paid in Eight Days under Pain of Military Execution; but the Magistrates afterwards obtained a Diminution of that Sum, and then paid what was agreed on. This Affair occasioned great Altercation in The Elector Palatine alledged, his Troops Germany. were only Auxiliaries to the Emperor, and therefore their March was no Breach of the Neutrality; but the Queen of Hungary insisted, that as the Emperor had attack'd her, no one could fend him Auxiliaries without breaking the Neutrality, especially as the was willing to restore Bavaria upon his giving over the Attack, and agreeing to just Terms of Peace.

The Austrian Troops, upon their Approach to Terrible Ratisbon, very much frightened the Inhabitants, but of the Asas that City had observed an exact Neutrality they frian took great Care not to commit any one hostile Act Troops.

Description

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within its Territory. However, we may fee how much the Citizens were frightened by the following Account of the Austrian irregular Troops from Ra-

nisbon March the 26th.

On the 20th Instant Baron Berenelau entered the Bavarian Suburbs of Stadt-am-Hoff with four Regiments of Cuiraffiers and Hungarians. M. Berenclau demanded the Contributions that were agreed upon to be paid, and gave Orders that his Troops might incommode the Inhabitants as little as possible. That General fet out the 21st with his Detachment, and upon which the Inhabitants of Stadt-am-Hoff hoped to be secure for some Time from being visited by other Troops: but in the Afternoon, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants, there arrived in the Suburbs and in the neighbouring Villages, feveral thousands of Pandours, Talpatiches, Hanaques, Valaques, Greations, and Warasdins, some on Foot, and some on Horseback; all with a very frightful Afpect. Most of them are covered with the Skins of Bears, Wolves, and other Beafts. They are armed with Guns, large Scymetars, and a Sort of Conteaux in the Shape of Bayonets, with very heavy Handles. They immediately went into all the Houses and Convents, and after having regaled themselves, and taken away all they could find, they went away from Stadt-am-Heff with the Sound of a very frightful Musick. They follow General Berenelau, in order to go and meet the Troops of France. As foon as it was heard that the Pandours, Hanaques, &c. were at Stadt-am-Hoff, all the Gates of this City were ordered to be shut, for fear of being vilited by them.

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An extra- After this the Baron marched with his Detachment March made up the River Danube upon the North Side, with great Expedition; and after having passed the Regen, Noab, and Altmul, though very much swelled with the melting of the Snow, as well as passing through several Defiles to narrow, that 100 Men might have stopt a whole Army, he arrived at Kelbeim, which was deferted by the Garison upon his Approach. Here he found a great Magazine of all Sorts of Provisions and Warlike Stores; and having left a Garison in the Place, he pursued Count Thoring and the Bayarians aidn z

to Ingolfladt, where he attacked them, though encamped under the Cannon of the Place, and obliged them to retire towards Donawert; but the Baron not having any Thing with him proper for belieging Ingolftadt, he returned again towards Ratisbon, whereupon Count Thoring marched down the Danube with his Army, and attacked Kelbeim, but was thrice repulsed with great Loss, and Baron Berenclau coming up to the Relief of the Place, he was again obliged to retire, after a fmart Skirmish, in which a great many of his People were killed, and some Officers of Diltinction made Prisoners.

Whilst these Operations were carrying on in Bava- Egra taken ria, a Body of French and Imperial Troops under by the French. Count Maurice of Saxony, marched and laid Siege to Egra, which they invested the 23d of March, and on the 19th of April the Place was surrendered by Capitulation, the Garison to march out with all Military Honours and to be conducted to Paffau, and indeed every Thing they could well ask; but on Condition they should not carry Arms against the Emperor or his Allies, till exchanged or ranfomed according to

the Cartel.

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Soon after the middle of April, the Bavarian Army Munich furbeing reinforced by a large Body of Troops from rendered a fecond Time France under the Duke de Harcourt, and the Marshal to the An-Khevenhuller having thereupon resolved to draw all strians. his Troops together, the Detachment under Baron Berenclau left Kelbeim and the Neighbourhood of Ratisbon, after destroying the Fortifications of the former, and joined the main Body of the Army under the Marshal, who not only evacuated Munich, but march'd to Ortenburg near Passau, where he arrived April the 25th, leaving only Mr. Berenclau with a Detachment at Dingelfing upon the Iser, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, Upon his Retreat the People of Mumich thought they had got quite rid of the Enemy, and began to shew their Loyalty to their Prince by detaining some of the Austrian Officers; but they foon found themselves mistaken; for as the Austrians perceived, that the Imperial Army, thus reinforced by the French, kept upon that Side next Bohemia, Col. Mentzel with a Detachment of Hussars appeared before abab 9

fore the Place on the 5th of May, and made feveral Demands, which the Citizens refused to comply with, and having thut their Gates prepared to defend themfelves, for that Hostilities were begun on both Sides. But General Berenclau coming up with a ftrong Reinforcement, the Austrians attacked the City next Day with fo much Vivacity, that the Citizens were glad to furrender upon being allowed their former Capitulation, after having been the Occasion of a great deal of Damage to their City, and many Houses burnt in the Suburbs, besides the Lois of a great many Lives, though the Austrians said, that on their Side they had but about 40 killed and wounded.

A bloody at Hilkerfberg.

May the 28th a bloody Rencounter happened upon Rencounter the Danube between a Detachment of Austrians, and a strong Detachment of French and Bavarians under the Command of the Duke d'Harcourt and Count Thoring in Person, the Body of their Army being then incamped at Platling, and the Austrian Camp at Bleinting, of which we had the following Accounts from Vienna. Count Thoring and the Duke d'Harcourt, with all the French Grenadiers, Picquets, and about 3000 Bavarian Horse, advanced towards Hilhersberg, with Defign to take that Castle, and possess themselves of our Bridge over the Danube. were the more in Hopes of succeeding in this Enterprize, as not only the Garison of the said Castle was wholly composed of Creatians, but also the Corps posted further off, under the Command of Major-General Helfreich. The Garison, as soon as they had observed the Enemy's Motions, marched out, and being feconded by those under the Command of Major-General Helfreich, pur themselves in order of They flood the regular Fire of the French with great Firmness, and fired in their Turn; and being brought up from their Youth to be good Marksmen, they aimed so well, that they put the Enemy into Confusion, and then slung their Fire-Arms over their Shoulders, and went boldly to attack the French Troops Sabre in Hand, broke their Ranks, and put them to Flight. Few of the Frenchmen met with Quarter, but fuch as fell into the Hands of Germans. The dead Bodies are found in great Numbers in the

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Roads and Woods, among whom there are many Officers. A Nephew of the Duke de Harcourt, the commanding General of the French, has been taken His Uncle was prefent in the Action, accompanied by Field-Marshal Thoring. The Greatians continued their Pursuit till late in the Night, with great Execution. Harcourt and Thoring, with the Remainder of their Troops, retired with Precipitation to their Camp, and caused a Bridge built over a Morais to be broken down behind them, which prevented the Greatians from pursuing them to their very Camp. Major-General Helfreith, and Col. Miensty, conducted the whole with great Bravery; five Field-Pieces were taken; if the Ground had permitted the Austrian Horse posted without the Castle to act, and the second Bridge had been finished, hardly one of the Enemy could have escaped. We had eight Men killed,

and fifty-two wounded,

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I shall now for a while Leave the Transactions in Glaz for-Bavaria, to give an Account of what happened in rendered to At the End of last Year, I left the Queen fians. Bohemia. of Hungary's Enemies in Possession of the greatest Part of Bohemia, Silefia, Moravia, and Upper Austria. After the Reduction of Prague, the Body of the French Army cantoned themselves in the Towns and Villages between that and Upper Austria, but the Saxons marched into Moravia, as did likewise the Prussians, after fending a Detachment to beliege Glatz which was furrendered on the 9th of January; but the Garison retired into the Castle, and held it out till the 27th of April, when they were obliged to furrender for want of Provisions, but obtained honourable Terms, to march out with all Military Honours and two Pieces of Cannon, and to be conducted to the Austrian Army. As the Weather grew extremely cold and much Snow fell, both the Prussian and Saxon Armies were obliged to canton themselves towards the Middle of February, that of Pruffia about Znaim on the Confines of Aufirin, and that of Saxony in the Villages about Brinn, so as in a Manner to invest that Town, which they continued blockading till near the End of April.

Though the Auftrians had all this Time no Army A Skirmith formed, sufficient for attacking their Enemies in their between the

Can- and Saxons.

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Cantonments, yet the latter were never at Ease, their Quarters being often beat up by the Austrian irregular Troops, fo that Skirmishes were daily happening fomewhere or other, none of which were remarkable enough to merit a Place here, except one, which we had an Account of from Prince Charles's Camp as

follows:

Brinn, April 15. Baron Buckow, Adjutant-General arrived here this Day, and brought the following Relation from General Philibert to Prince Charles. General Philibert being ordered by his Serene Highness Prince Charles to observe, with a Detachment of 2000 Horse and 1000 Croats, the Motions of the Saxons, was informed the 14th, that there was a good Number of them in Wels and Offaw; wherefore, having taken two Peafants for Guides, he marched quietly in the Night-time to Offaw, and arrived there at Break of Day, just at the Time when Cosel's Regiment of Foot was preparing to march from thence. The faid General ordered them to be immediately attacked by 500 Greats, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Macguire, which was done with fuch Vigour, that after a Refistance from the Enemy, which lasted an Hour and a Quarter, they defeated the whole Regiment, having killed the Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Enligns, and 340 Men, upon the Field of Battle; the Colonel, named Sedens, who received four dangerous Wounds, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, as many Enligns, and 188 Men, were made Prisoners of War. The Booty confifts of four Cannon, three Colours, and the Military Cheft, and all their Baggage. On our Part we had only 10 Men killed, and 20 wounded. A Succour from the Enemy arrived towards the latter End of the Action, but they retired with great Precipitation upon General Philibert's sending a Detachment of Horse towards them.

State of the But before the Middle of April, the Austrians had Austrian two Armies formed, one under Prince Charles of Lor-Forces in Bohemia.

rain, deligned to drive the Pruffians and Saxons out of Moravia, and the other under the Prince Lobkowitz, deligned to observe the Motions of the French in Bohemia, of which two Armies the following is a par-

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State of the Queen of Hungary's Army in Moravia.

General in Chief, the Marthal Charles Prince of Larrain.

General in Chief, the Mari	hal Charles Prince of Lorrain.
Generals . \ Hohenembs -	General of)
of Horse & Bathiani	Foot Tungen (19)
Berlinger .	Brown
Lieutenant Balcira	Lieutenant Geifruck
Marshals Linden	
THE RESERVOIS ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	1 2 / 2/2/2/2/
LSt. Ignon	Merci
Holi	Marechal
Philibert	Major Ge- Tornaco
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nerals Pschikowski	LStabrenberg
Frankenberg	Toron of the state
Locotelli	Infantry. Batt. Gren.
Dickweiler	Francis Lorrain 2 2
(Baranei	Charles Lorrain 2 2
Generals) Festititz	Harrach 2 2
of Huffars Nadafti	Waldeck 2 7 2
Pr. Efterbafi	Moleck 2 2
Cavalry.	Kelowrath 2 2
o Ffohn Palfi 800	Tungen 2 2
Sehr 800	Marechal 2 2
Tabbanisa 900	Merci 2 2
Lubomirski 800 Hohenembs 800 Potztatski 800	Konig segg 2 2
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[44] [44] [45] [45] [45] [45] [45] [45]	Transplanted leven
- Cohari 800	Each Battal. 600 19200
Philibert 800	34 Companies of 7
Doulon 800	Grenadiers, 200 6800
Defoffi 1000	each.
Caroli 1000	Waradins 3000
Wistmarmagagg 1000	Carlftadt 1200
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Belefnai 1000	
Another 1000	
22 Regiments 18800	Total 49000

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State of the Army in Bohemia.

General in Chief, the Marshal Prince de Lebkowitz.

Lieutenant Preising Marshal Preising Major Ge Olivieri De Fin Trips Cavalry Cordeva Soo Hobenzollern Soo Lauthieri Soo St. Ignon Soo Huff Gbilani 1000 Spleni 1000	Lieutenant S Daun Marshals & Kolowrath Majot Ge- S Picolomini nerals & Palan Infantry. Batt.Gren. Bauden 2 2 Stabrenberg 2 2 Brown 2 2 Hesse 2 2 Wenzell-Wallis 2 2 Wurmbrand 2 2 Botte 1 0
6 Regiments 5200	Each Battalion 500 6500 12 Comp. Grena- diers, each 200 2400 Carlfladt 1800
	Infantry 10700 Cavalry 5200 Total 15900

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Proffians, Sanons, and Premb keep in separate Bodies.

And as foon as Prince Charles began to move, both the Prushans and Saxons retired out of Moravia with great Precipitation, and suffered very great Losses in their Retreat; but what was most extraordinary, they moved different Ways; the former towards Silesia, and the latter towards Leutmarisz in Bohemia. This occasioned a Report that there was a Difference between them, and it was even said, that the Emperor sent Notice soon after to the Saxons, that they must remain no longer in Bohemia. Whatever was in this, the French Army under Marshal Broglis was left to the Mercy of the Austrians; but the King of Prusha having received a strong Reinforcement, he returned

into Behemia before Prince Charles could march to attack the French; and being encamped about fix Leagues from Zdar, the Austrian Army marched by that Pass into Behemia upon the 6th of May, and was soon after joined by Prince Charles, who had upon the Retreat of the Prussians and Saxons made a Tour to Vienna.

From that Time the two Armies continued march-Battel of ing and countermarching till the 17th, when they came Cxaflaw, to a general Battel near Cxaflaw, of which I think it necessary to give the two most perfect Accounts published by the two Parties concerned. The first I shall give is that which was published by the Emperor's Authority in the Frankfort Gazette, May 27th, as follows:

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On the 24th of this Month in the Evening, Baron Schmettau, preceded by 14 Postillions sounding in Concert, arrived here from Bobenia, and brought the Emperor the following Particulars in relation to the Battle of Czaslaw.

The King of Prussia having quitted Moravia, ordered his Army into Quarters of Resreshment between the Elbe and the Szazava. He divided it into three Bodies, the first under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Jest at Leutennissel, the second under the Command of his Majesty at Chrudim, and the third between Czessew and Kuttenberg, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Kalckstein.

The King of Prussia waited in this Condition the Reinforcement of Troops he expected under Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessou, in order to form two Armies, one in Bobenia, and the other less numerous in Silesia, under the Orders of the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Dessou.

Part only of this Reinforcement was arrived, and there was still wanting 8 Battallions, to Squadrons of Horse, and ao Squadrons of Hussers, when his Prussian Majesty received Advice that Prince Charles of Larrain was advanced into Bohemia with a considerable Army, and was marching directly towards Prague. Upon this News being consistened by Spies and Deserters, the King of Prussia resolved to assemble his Army at Chrudim. On the 13th of May about Noon the Army in three Columns entered the Camp they were

to possess. The right Wing stretched to the Village of Medlefrest, and the left Wing to the River of Chrudimska. On the 14th we were informed by Spies and Deferters, that the Enemy was arrived on the Banks of Szazava, and encamped between Strutz To last and Bodenet.

The Magazines of the Pruffian Army were erected along the Elbe to Nimbourg, Podibrodi, and Pardecbitz. They had a Bridge at Kollin, but the Van-guard of the Enemy having passed the Szazava, one of their Parties made themselves Masters of the Bridge, which gave their Hulfars an Opportunity of making Inroads on the other Side of the Elbe, in the Circle of Konig fgratz, and into the very Part of the Country where they were collecting Forage and Provisions for our Magazines. The Enemy approaching nearer and nearer possessed themselves of Czaslaw, by a Detachment of 500 Hungarian Foot, and 3 or 4000 Hussars. We had also Advice, that the Austrians had some Troops in the Neighbourhood of Kuttenberg. These Measures made it plain enough that their Intention was to form a Camp on that Side, in order to cut off the Communication between the Pruffian Army and their Magazines, and with the French Army, as well as to make their Road open to Prague. We were likewise assured, that the Enemy had a close Correspondence with many of the Nobility and principal Inhabitants of the Kingdom.

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These Circumstances were too pressing not to require a very quick Refolution. On the 15th the King of Prussia with the Troops composing his Van-guard, confifting of to Battalions, to Squadrons of Dragoons, and 10 of Huffars, marched directly to Hermanfleck. His Prussian Majesty left Orders with Prince Loopold of Anhalt-Deffau to follow him with the rest of the Troops as foon as the Bread-Carriages arrived. The King having made Choice of an advantageous Post on an Eminence, went with a Detachment of Huffars to take a View of the Enemy, from the Top of a little

Hill not far from them.

Miles all as a sept more in There they faw distinctly a Body of Austrians encamped near Williamow of about 7 or 8000 Men. The King fent Orders to Prince Leopold to march with the Forces under his Command by Break of Day, in order

order to join the Army at Hermansteck. A little after, the Body of Troops encamped at Willimow disap-

On the 16th in the Evening, Prince Leopold informed the King that the Enemy's Army was in Motion, and that several Deserters had declared that it was composed of all the Troops under the Command of Prince Charles of Lorrain, that it was their Van-guard which had been seen the Night before near Willimow, and that they had retired to the main Body of the Army, on the Sight of the Prussian Detachment of Dragoons and Hussars, who were taken by them for the whole Prussian Army, and that the Austrians being thus re-united, began their

March next Day at Noon.

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On the 17th, about five in the Morning, the King's Army began to move. The Enemy had decamped the Evening before, and had taken Post behind Czaslaw. It was impossible for Prince Leopold to make himself Master of this Post, having a long Way to march, and Night falling before he could reach it. The King had scarce gained the Height of Neuboff, before Prince Leopold informed him that the Enemy's Army was advancing in three Columns. His Prussan Majesty sent him Orders to possess himself of an Eminence, to reinforce the first Line of Infantry, and to leave an Interval in the second for the 10 Battalions and the 10

Squadrons which his Majesty was bringing up.

The King on his Arrival ordered that they should begin to cannonade the Enemy. The Pruffian Cavalry was so posted on the Side of the Hill, that they had the Austrian Horse as it were below them. The King ordered Lieutenant-General de Brodenbroek to begin the Attack; the Shock of the Prussian Cavalry was so great, that the first Line of the Enemy was overturned; the Count de Rothenburg penetrated the second, and disordered two Regiments of Infantry in the left Wing. A thick Cloud of Dust hindered the Prussian Cavalry from making all the Advantages that might be expected from such a Beginning. As their right Wing had formed an Attack en Potence, a Part of the second Line of the Austrians took that Wing in Flank, and obliged some of the Squadrons to break. Part of their first Line of Cavalry having rallied, attacked the Prussians after the Manner of Huffars, 1742.

Huffars, and did them a good deal of Mischief; but all this Time their right Wing had an Advantage over

the Enemy's Left.

The Austrian Infantry made a Motion to the Right, and attacked the Village of Sobofiffow, in which were two Battalions of the Regiment of Schwerin, who defended themselves gallantly. The Cavalry of the Prushan Right Wing being returned to the Charge, the Regiments of Prince William and of Waldau broke the fecond Line of the Left Wing of the Austrians, and cut in pieces the Regiment of Wettes. The Pruffian Cavalry endeavouring to take the Enemy's Foot in Flank, thereby exposed their own, and gave the Enemy an Opportunity to advance some Squadrons of Dragoons, who attacked in Flank the Prussian Infantry posted on the other Side of the Chotzis. This occasioned some Loss on that Side, and the more because the Austrian Grenadiers advancing behind their Cavalry, had entered on the Back of the Village and fet it on fire. The two Battalions of Schwerin who were obliged to retire, posted themselves on the Flank of the Infantry facing the Enemy, and the Foot who were on the other Side of the Village retired to shelter themselves behind a hollow Way at no great

All the Prussian Infantry upon this redoubled their Fire. The Cavalry both of the Right and Left Wing of the Austrians being no longer in a Condition to act, the King of Pruffia laid hold of this Opportunity to advance with all the Infantry of his Right Wing; the Fire on that Side became then fo warm and fo general, that the Enemy were not able to recover that Diforder in which they were, but began to break and fly in three or four Places. A Circumstance which contributed much to augment their Diforder was this, that the Pruffian Huffars having attacked the Infantry of their second Line, obliged them to form into a Hollow Square, when in that Posture being surrounded by the Cavalry they suffered exceedingly. Three or four Squadrons remained yet firm, but upon the Approach of the King they difperfed, and the Prussians pursued them two or three Leagues.

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The Austrians lost 18 Pieces of Cannon, with some Standards, a General Officer, a Lieutenant-Colonel, 20 other other Officers, and near 1200 Men are made Prisoners; we reckon they had about 5000 kill'd, and as many wounded. The Prussians lost also five Standards, a Major-General, four Colonels, and Abundance of other Officers killed, with about 800 Horse and 700 Foot, and Abundance of Officers of Distinction, as well as a Multitude of private Men wounded. To do Justice to the King of Prussia's Troops, they behaved with great Intrepidity, and the Austrians must be allowed to have fought very bravely; so that if they lost the Battle it was not through Want of Courage, especially in their Grenadiers, who distinguished themselves to an extraordinary Degree.

And the next is the Account of this Battel from the

Gazettes and other Papers published at Vienna:

May 22d. Count Esterbass, Adjutant General to Prince Charles of Lorrain arrived at Vienna, with 14. Standards and two Pair of Colours taken from the Prussians at the Battel of Czastaw, the Account of

which is as follows:

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Prince Charles of Lorrain being on the 6th Inflant with his Army at Ranow, on this Side of the Rivalet of Chrudimska, received Advice, that the Pruffians were making a forced March in order to reach Czaflaw; whereupon he came to a Resolution to attack them, and for that Purpose left the Baggage at Ranow. The same Evening he marched for Czaflaw, and arrived there with the whole Army about Two o'Clock in the Morning. Then he began to draw up the Troops in Order of Battle; and while he was doing this, he received Advice, that the Enemy were behind the Village of Chotozitz, and that it was impossible for them to avoid a Battle: Upon this the Prince immediately advanced in excellent Order to attack the Enemy.

At half an Hour after Seven in the Morning, the Aufirians being then within 2000 Paces of the Pruffians,
the latter began to cannonade them with their 24 Pounders; in Spite of which our first Line advanced in
Front. The Hussars were detached in order to harass the Enemy, but having been repulsed, they fell
back on the Body of Reserve, and put it in Confusion:
and a Regiment which covered our lest Wing, having
been routed at the same Time by the Enemy, was the

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Occasion of disordering three other Regiments. However, the rest of the Line, not in the least dismay'd at this Piece of ill Luck, advanced with all the Bravery imaginable. The Enemy's Left Wing made three furious Charges on our Right, and was repulled each Time: After which, our Right pierced as far as the Village of Chotozitz, where the former had a large Body of Foot, which our Men attacked, fet Fire to the Village, and even pushed the Enemy into their Camp. This Advantage, which might have been fo well improved, was fatal to us: Our Soldiers were so greedy of Plunder, that nothing could prevail upon them not to touch the Baggage: Neither Entreaties nor Menaces, had any Effect upon them. This gave the Enemy an Opportunity to look about them, and rally themselves: They were even ready to attack us in Flank, and would probably have done it with Success, had they not been flopt fhort by our Right Wing, which happily retreated in Time from the Enemy's Camp. The Cavalry of the Left Wing and of the Body of Referve having drawn up in the best Order they could, attacked, and bore down before them the Enemy's left Wing, and pursued it through their Camp as far as Kuttenberg though to little Purpose, the Pursuit having been made in Disorder after the Manner of the Hussars.

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In the mean while the Infantry of the main Body was engaged with that of the Enemy. We were attacked here three Times successively, and as often vigorously repulled the Enemy; and, confidering we were fuffained by no more than 400 Horse, we pushed the Enemy farther that there was Occasion. The Prussian Foot, tho' repulsed, rallied every Time, and still returned to the Charge in good Order: Moreover, it was superior in Number to ours, and was continually reinforced during the Action. So that it being impossible that our Foot alone could bring Victory to our Side, Prince Charles put an End to the Battle, which lasted from eight in the Morning till Noon. The Army retired behind the Rivulet of Czaslaw, where it drew up again in Order of Battle. The Prussians pursued us with their Field-Artillery, from which they made a smart Fire: Nevertheless, our Horse and Foot resumed their March in very good Order, and took the Rout to the Camp of Willimow, where the Army had lain two Days before.

It is reckoned that there were about 2000 killed and wounded among the Foot: It is true indeed that we still miss as many more, but as every Hour brings in fome of the Stragglers, we hope the rest will soon join the Army. Our Horse have sustained but an inconsiderable Loss, not above 600 Men at most. Except what has been mentioned concerning the plundering of the Enemy's Baggage all the Troops fought with the utmost Intrepidity. The Major-Generals Fraienberg and Welfh, and Colonel Four's are killed. The Major-Generals Marshal and Pallant, and the Colonels Thierbim and Livingstein, with Baron Hagenback, are the principal Officers wounded. We are persuaded the Enemy's Loss is greater than ours. We took from them 14 Standards, and two Pair of Colours, and upwards of 1000 Prisoners, among whom is Major-General Werdeck, who is fince dead of his Wounds, belides a. Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and many other Officers. We also took 2000 of their Horses; from whence we conclude that their Cavalry has either suffered extremely, or that it is in a manner quite ruined: Let that be as it will, it is certain that none of their Cavalry followed us in our Retreat. We lost a few Field-Pieces, the Carriages having been broke, or the Horses killed, and the Soldiers who endeavoured to bring them away having at last been obliged to leave them in the Marthes.

From the most impartial Accounts we afterwards had of this Battel, it is certain, that the Prussian Cavalry suffered excessively, and that had it not been for the resolute Stand made by the Prussian Foot, and the Misbehaviour of the Austrian irregular Cavalry, who employed themselves in plundering the Prussian Camp, instead of pursuing their Advantage, the Victory would have been entirely on the Side of the Austrians.

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Soon after this Battel of Czaslaw, an Engagement Engagehappened between the French under the Marshal Broglia ment beand Belleiste, and the Austrians under Prince Lobkswitz, the Accounts of which are so different that I and French. must here likewise give both: That published by the Austrians was thus: That Prince Lobkowitz with

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about 10000 Men, was encamped at Sahay, in order to cover the Siege of the Castle of Frauenberg, and on the 24th a Body of 18 or 20000 French Troops appeared; but notwithstanding this Superiority, did not attack us. Early on the 25th they marched towards Budweis, proposing, without doubt, to cut off our Communication from that Place; which Prince Lobkowitz perceiving, abandoned the Camp of Sabay, and posted himself at Munitz, and there expected them in vain; they retired again to Sabay, to take Possesfion of our Camp. This Motion confirmed us in the Opinion that their Defign was to cut us off from Budweis, and fuccour the Castle of Frauenberg. Prince Lobkowitz therefore, though inferior in Number, prepared to give them Battle, and in the Afternoon advanced within 200 Paces of their Front, every Moment expecting to be attacked; but feeing them still lie quiet, about Six o'Clock he attacked them, fet Fire to the Village of Sahay, and defeated 300 Men who were posted there. The Horse of our right Wing attacked those of the Enemy Sword in Hand with such Vigour, that they threw their two first Lines into Confusion. In the mean Time our Artillery was employed with all possible Success. Night drawing on, the Enemy took the Way towards the Mountains, in order to endeavour by favour of the Night to execute their Design upon Budweis. Prince Lobkowitz perceiving this, notwithstanding their Endeavours to conceal it from him, decamped at ten, marched all Night, and arrived at feven the next Morning at Budweis, from whence he fent this Relation, which concludes by faying, that nothing was left in Frauenberg upon leaving that Place: That the Loss on our Side amounted but to 200 killed, and about 600 wounded; but that it was not doubted but that the Enemy loft many more.

The Account given by Marshal Belleise was thus:
From the Field of Battle Moy 26th, Prince Lobkowitz having passed the Moldau on the 16th, in order
to invest the Castle of Frauenberg, before which he
opened the Trenches on the 17th; As this Post is of
the utmost Consequence, we assembled all the French
Troops we could, in order to succour it. The two
Marshals on the 25th arrived within Sight of the Enemy,

who

who having decamped too late, was forced to fight. The Action began at five o'Clock in the Evening, and continued till it was dark. The Heat of the Action was between the Austrian Horse, which our Carabineers and Dragoons attacked and defeated; and all the Enemy's Army had been destroyed, if there had not been a Wood very near, whereinto they retired, being favoured therein by the Fire from their Infantry. The Marshal de Belleiste adds, that the victorious Army passed the Night upon the Field of Battle, and that the Army was going to march to Frauenberg, from whence he would fend the Marquis de Mirepoix to his Imperial Majesty with a more exact Account of this Victory.

Which ever Side got the better in this Battel, the French re-Consequence was, that the Austrians kept Possession Precipitaof Budweis and the French of Frauenberg; and on the tion to 27th, Marshal Broglio, (Belleiste being then gone to Prague. the Prussian Camp and from thence to Dresden) detached Count & Aubigne and the Marquis de Villemur with a Brigade of Infantry and Cavalry, who took Possession of Teyn, the Austrians retiring upon their Approach. As this was a Post of great Importance, the Duke de Boufflers was sent to command here, and the Garison encreased to 4 or 5000 Men. But Prince Charles coming up with his Army, furprized this Post on the 5th of June, and killed or made Prisoners the greatest Part of this Body of Men, the Marquis de Villemur being among the last. Upon Prince Charles's advancing, and being joined by Prince Labkowitz on the 6th, the French retreated towards Proque in different Parties, and with such Precipitation, that they left all their Magazines and Baggage behind them, and behdes, they loft a great Number of Officers and Men in the Retreat, who were either killed or taken by the Austrian Hussars, their Fright being the greater because they had by this Time some Intimation of a Treaty's being near concluded between the Queen of Hungary and King of Prussia, so that they never halted till they got under the Cannon of Prague.

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The preliminary Articles of this Treaty were figned Peace beat Breflow on the 11th of June by the Earl of Hynd- tween Prufford, the British Minister at the Prussian Court, in Sia and Hune pursuance of the full Powers he had received from gary.

the Queen of Hungary for that Purpose, and Count Podeweltz, his Prussian Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary. The Ratifications of these Preliminaries were exchanged on the 20th at Breslau, and the following is an Abstract of them, viz.

I. There shall be henceforward and for ever, an inviolable Peace, as also a sincere Union and perfect Friendship, between her Hungarian and Bohemian Majesty on one Side, and the King of Prussia on the other

II. The Contracting Parties shall not afford any Succour or Affistance to the Enemies of each other, nor shall contract any Alliance contrary to these Preliminary Articles of Peace.

III. There shall be a general Amnesty on both

IV. All Hostilities shall cease on both Sides, immediately on the figning these Presents, &c. The King of Prussia shall in sixteen Days withdraw all his Forces into his own Dominions, and it shall be lawful for such as dwell in the Countries hereby yielded to the King of Prussia, to sell their Estates, at any Time within sive Years, and withdraw their Persons and Effects, without being subject to any Tax or Imposition whatsoever on that Account.

Boundaries, and to destroy Pretensions on both Sides, as whatever Kind they be, her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bobemia yields by these Preliminaries, as well for her Heirs and Successors as herself, in Perpetuity and in full Sovereignty, independent of the Crown of Bobemia, to the King of Pressa and his Successors, as well the Low as the High Sitesia; except the Principality of Teschen, and the City of Troppau, and the Country lying beyond the River Opan, and the High Mountains bounding Upper Sitesia; as also the Lordship of Herrendorf, and other Districts which belong to Moravia, though included by the Upper Sitesia.

In like manner her Majesty yields for herself, her Heirs, &c. to his Majesty of Prussia, the City and Castle of Glatz, and all the County of that Name, with the entire Sovereignty and Independency of the Crown of Bohemia. In return, his Prussian Majesty renounces

renounces all Pretentions whatfoever on the Queen of Hungary, the best that whence outside a sale of the

VI. The King of Pruffia shall preserve the Catholick Religion in Statu que, as also the Inhabitants of the Country in their Possessions, Liberties, Privileges, &c. without Derogation however to an entire Liberty of Conscience for Protestants, and the Rights of the Sovereign.

VII. The King of Pruffia charges himfelf wholly with the Repayment of what was lent by the Englith Merchants on the Security of the Revenues of Silefia. by the Contract of London, Fanuary 21, 1735.

VIII. Prisoners on both Sides shall be released without Ranfom, and all Contributions shall cease.

IX. Whatever concerns Commerce shall be regu-

lated by the Peace, The Annual Committee of the Peace, The Annual Committee of the Peace, The Peace of the Pe

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X. There shall be drawn and figned on the Matter of thefe Preliminaries, a Peace in due Form, within convenient Time, and till then these Articles shall have all the Force of fuch a Peace.

XI. The two high Contracting Parties agree to comprehend in these Preliminaries of Peace, his Majefty the King of Great Britain in that Quality, and also as Elector of Hanover, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, his Majesty the King of Denmark, the States-General of the United Provinces, the most Serene House of Wolfenbuttle, and his Majesty the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony, provided that within fixteen Days after the figning of these Presents shall be duly notified to him, he shall withdraw his Forces from the French Army in Bohemia, and out of all the Dominions of her Majelly the Queen of Hungary.

XII. The Exchange of the Ratifications of these Presents shall be made at Breslau in eight or ten Days from the Signing of these Preliminaries. In the Faith

of which, &c.

Belillor

Breslau, June 11. Hindford. (L. S.) 1742, Podewills. (L. S.)

In pursuance of this a formal Treaty was afterwards And bedrawn up and mutually ratified; and as foon as the tween Same-King of Poland had an Account of the Conclusion of my and Hamthis Treaty, he ordered his Troops in Babimia to halt sary.

till further Orders, a Negotiation was set on Foots and a Peace concluded between him and the Queen of Hungary, which was proclaimed at Dresden, the 17th of September; and by which the Queen yielded to his Polish Majesty some Places in the Circles of Elibergen, Satzer, Leithmaritz, and Buntzlaw, in Bohemia, in Consideration whereof he guarantied to her the rest of Bohemia.

The French Army befieged in Prague.

The French and Bavarians being new left to contend by themselves alone against the Forces of the Queen of Hungary, fuch of their Troops as were in Bobemia under the Command of the Marshals Broglio and Belleifle thought of nothing but of fortifying themfelves in their Camp under the Walls of Progue, and for that Purpose they chose a very convenient Spot of Ground in a Winding of the River Moldaw, by which their Right, Left, and Rear, were fecured against any Attack; so that they had nothing but a narrow Front to guard, and this was defended in Flank by the Cannon upon the Ramparts of the Town, as well as by the Works they raised in Front. To give a regular Journal of the Siege of this City would be tedious, and therefore I shall give only what was most remarkable in it. The Austrian Army under Prince Charles, encamped on the Hills of Ginrifnitz, within Sight of Progue, and about a Quarter of a League from it, on the 25th of June, from whence it marched and encamped at Kenighall; and on the 27th the Great Duke arrived in the Camp. As foon as the Austrian Army appeared before the City, the French fent a Trumpet to demand a Conference, and the fame being granted, the Marshal Duke de Bolleisle, on the Part of the French, and Count Konig fegg, on the Part of the Austrians, met at a Place appointed near the Austrian Head-Quarters, where the Marshal faid, he had Instructions from his Court to treat of a general Peace; but the Count anfwered, that his Sovereign, the Queen of Hungary, could hearken to no Proposals of that Kind, without first acquainting her Allies, which put an End to the Conference. These two Plenipotentiaries had afterwards feveral Conferences about furrendering the Place. The French offered to evacuate Progue and all Bohimia, the Fortreffes of Egra and Frauenberg included, provided

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provided they had Leave to march off with their Arms. Artillery and Baggage; but the Court of Vienna refuling to grant any other Terms than that of furrendering Prisoners of War, the Conferences were at last broke entirely off, and the Place being invested on all Sides, the Trenches were opened on the 28th of

Fuly.

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The same Day General Fosititz received Orders to Sallies made approach Old Prague, with the Troops under his freed. Command, in order to straiten the City on that Side. The Enemy perceiving his Defign, fallied out on the agth at Break of Day, with two Regiments of Foot and feven of Horfe; of which Sally we had the following Account from the Austrian Camp. The Enemy found General Folititz with his Forces drawn up in good Order ready to receive them, at about a Quarter of a League Distance from the Suburbs. As that General's Troops confift mostly of Horse, and are compoled of Hungarian Gentlemen who had never feen an Enemy in the Field before, his Excellency thought it necessary to ride between their Ranks, to encourage them to behave with Vigour upon this Occasion, for their own Honour and that of their Nation. The French began the Attack with extraordinary Vigour, and the Shock of their Cavalry was so impetuous, that the Right Wing of the Hungarian Army had certainly been overturned but for a lucky Motion made by General Zzaczky to fustain them. They fell with like Fury on the Left Wing. They returned thrice to the Charge, but were not able to penetrate notwithflanding all their Efforts. Their Foot in the Centre made a terrible Fire till they were broken by the Huffars, and then they rallied, returned to their Post, and continued the Engagement with the greatest Obstinacy imaginable. The French had fome Fieldpieces at their Head, the Fire of which continued during the whole Action. It was about eight o'Clock that the Affair became general, and it was past ten before it could be discerned which Side had the Advantage, General Festitiz about that Time made a Motion as if he intended to take the Enemy in Flank on the Left, which put them in Disorder, and obliged them to press on the Cavalry and Infantry in the Centre. The whole Body

Body of the Hungarians returned now to the Charge, making fo warm and fo regular a Fire, that the French were obliged to retire and regain the Suburbs. General Festitiz pursued them under the very Cannon of the Place, and made about 300 Prisoners, and as many of their dead Bodies remained on the Field of Battle. The Loss on our Side is computed at about 150 killed, and 200 wounded. There is room to be surprized that the Lofs was not greater on both Sides, confidering that this Engagement happened between a Body of 10 or 12,000 Hungarians and 8 or 9,000 French, continued five Hours with incredible Obstinacy on both Sides, and that the last Discharge of the Hungarians which decided the Affair happened when they were in a manner close together. Lieutenant Colonel Sirakby, who commanded a Body of the Nobility of the County of Eysenberg, was killed, as were several Hungarian Officers, who diffinguished themselves on this Occasion, It is faid that the Enemy were commanded in chief by the Duke de Grammont, and that the Count de Clermont, who behaved with great Intrepidity, was dangeroully wounded by a Shot in the Belly. On the 30th we heard a general Discharge of Small-arms in the Place, and in the Evening we were inform'd by Deferters that the French claimed the Victory. As they imagined without doubt that General Festititz would quickly take up his Quarters in the Suburbs, they took the most effectual Method that could be to prevent it. by burning them down to the Ground; and they have likewise reduced to Ashes most of the Citizens Country Houses that lay within a small Distance of the Place, which will no doubt ferve to increase that Good-will which the Inhabitants already bear them.

On the 19th and 22d of August, the French made two Sallies more, of which we had the following Accounts from the Austrian Camp: The 17th in the Evening we began a Parallel, by way of Communication betwixt our two Posts of the Schantz and Shilhorn; the 18th three Batteries were begun, one at the Lest of Schans towards the Town, the other two beyond Shilhorn, which is the same with Angelique; all the three will be ready to play after Tomorrow. About nine at Night the Enemy began to fire from the Rampare

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upon our Workmen, which continued till the next-Morning, the 19th, half an Hour after three, when they made a Sally with five Brigades of their Infantry, 16 Companies of Grenadiers, 300 Dragoons, and 300 Carabineers, in all 6000 Men, commanded by a Marechal de Camp, and two Brigadiers. They divided this, Force in two Parts, the greatest of which attacked the Swedish Schantz, where most of the Guard had been detached to cover the different Workmen. When we first broke Ground here, the 11th, Orders were given to the farthest advanced Posts not to fire upon any Account, but to retire as quick as possible, and acquaint the commanding Officer if any Part of the Enemy advanced. This Order was transmitted, it feems, from the advanced Posts to one another afterwards, unknown to the Officer who commanded, and therefore all that covered the new Battery, and were advanced before our Posts, came running back full-Speed into the Schantz, with the Enemy at their Heels, whose Fire upon the few that remained in it was the first Thing that alarmed them, who were not 200 Men, fo that the Enemy poured immediately into it to the Number of 3500 Men, and nailed four Pieces of Cannon, and the Mortars; mean while most of the different Detachments that had given Way at the first Alarm rallied about 400 Paces behind, where there was a Lieutenant-Colonel with 160 Men, and just about Day break marched towards the Enemy, who immediately gave Way, and fled into the Fossee of the Town without doing any other Hurt; a Surprize that succeeded extremely well with them at first, and of which they might have made a much better Use. On the Left they had the same Success, but Prince Charles's Regiment being in Battalion behind the Trench, chased them immediately out again. The Loss at both Right and Left amounts to 61 killed and wounded. We have a Captain of Navarre Priloner, and the Enemy one of ours: We look on it as a little Affront, but it has not retarded the Works above four Hours; and it is a Lesson that will be very useful to us in the Sequel of the Siege. nis and but he of

August 24, N. S. The last Sally retarded our Works a little, which the Enemy perceiving, judged

very well that there was no Time to be loft, and therefore made another, with most of the Force they have (leaving the Guards necessary for Prague) on the 22d, at about a Quarter before Five in the Afternoon, commanded by the Marshal Belleiste, who posted himself opposite to our Right, at the Left of the Swedish Schantz, and left the Command of their Right to the Dake de Biron. After a Defence proportioned to the Numbers, the Enemy forced the Schantz, and foon after, those who guarded the Communication gave Way, it being flanked by the Schantz on the Right, which commands it entirely; but our Left kept firm. The Action was pretty sharp for an Hour, and some Succour coming, the Enemy was first repulsed on the Left, and afterwards chased out of the Line of Communication at the Schantz. A Battalion of Merci's Regiment, and the Picquets of the Infantry and Cavalry, were the first that arrived, and after a pretty warm Fire, which balanced a little, chafed the Enemy from the Schantz, in Presence of their Marshal: He retired, whenever they were beat, behind the Schantza from whence they kept firing a little till he was gone, for our Work served the Enemy, that was behind, for a Parapet against us. General Philibert, though he had two Horses shot under him in advancing, marched forward, in the cooleft Manner, with the Cavalry, on the Left of the Infantry, till he brought the Nose of his third Horse upon the Retrenchment, behind which the Enemy continued firing. Before Seven the Enemy was chased every where into the Foffes of the Town by half their Number; for though the whole Army was ready, hardly half the Infantry was engaged, and very few of the Cavalry. Sirmay's Regiment of Hungarians followed the French just to the Edge of the Fosse in the Hollow opposite the Centre of our Parallel.

No Troops could behave better than the Austrians did, during this whole Action, which was very bloody, for we lost 800 Men, killed and wounded, and the Enemy above 2,400. There are actually above 2000 wounded in the Hospitals of Prague, from this and the former Sally. The Prince de Deux Ponts received a Shot in his Face from a Captain of Staremberg's Regi-

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ment, as he was calling to the French to advance, and was feen to fall; but we hear fince that the Wound was but flight. The Grand Duke and Prince Charles diffinguished themselves extremely during the whole Action, and the former escaped very narrowly having his Head carried off by one of the Cannon Bullets, which slew in great Abundance from 40 Pieces of Cannon on the Ramparts of Prague; they came very thick, and were well served. All the Damage the Enemy got Time to do was, to nail four Half-Mortars, and burn a few Fascines.

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And of this last Sally we had a further Account from Vienna as follows: The French attacked vigoroufly, and at the same Time, the Right, the Left and the Center of our Approaches; they forced the Post where General Tornacco commanded, and fet fire immediately to a House which served as a Magazine for our Bombs; but by the Vigilance of a Captain of Prince Charles's Regiment, who gave fome Ducats to the Lycaners, and went with them into the House, all out Bombs were faved. General Daun came foon after to the Affiftance of General Tornacco with a Regiment and two Battalions of new Hungarian Levies; and as he had Orders to take the Enemy in Flank, it fucceeded so well, that they pursued them, after the first Fire, into the very Ditch of the Town with great Slaughter. Young Count Konig segg did the same on the Left, and General Browne in the Center. This bloody Action lasted about two Hours and a half. Of the Enemy the Duke de Biron and another General are reported to be killed: And we loft two Colonels and two Majors; and General Monti, General of the Engineers, was taken Prisoner in the Trenches. One of the new Regiments of Hungarians, commanded by old General Cirmay, was engaged with the Brigade of Auvergne, where was the French King's own Regiment. These brave Hungarians, after having advanced within fifty Paces of the Enemy, went on Sabre in Hand, and deffroyed almost that whole Regiment; the Colonel, who through Age could no longer relift the Fatigue, was carried up to the very Town Ditch by four Soldiers, in pursuit of the Enemy. After the Action the Marthal Belleifle asked an Armiffice to bury the Dead,

and we granted an Hour; but the Marshal being piqued at the Shortness of the Time, took 24 to deliberate; fo that he left many wounded among the Dead, who, if he had taken them off in Time, might have recovered. This Action has fo haraffed and discouraged the Enemy, that they do not feem disposed to undertake any Thing new: Though on the 25th, St. Lewis's Day, in Honour of the King, they intended to attempt a general Sally, which; as some Prisoners report, was their last Effort: Their Delign was to force the Head Quarters, and make their Way through; upon which the two Marshals, Belleisse and Broglio, put themselves at the Head; but on our Army's appearing in order to receive them, they retired into the Town without undertaking any Thing. The Desertion amongst the French was so great, that they began to suspect in the Camp, there might be some Defign in it, or that they had Orders to defert. The Lycaners have cut to-pieces 150 French, who were fent out of Town to reconnoitre, and fince not one appears.

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They are in Danger of being flary'd.

Though the French had been very diligent as long as they had an Opportunity in bringing Provisions into the Town, yet by the Time of the last Sally, they began to be in great Scarcity, of which we had the following Account in a Letter from a French Officer in the City: When the Place was invested we had a vast Quantity of Provisions, but the Beliegers suffering our Parties now and then to bring in Corn and Cattle, we were drawn into fatal Security, and lived too freely; fo that this Method of Supply being cut off, we foon discerned the Danger we were in from Famine. Yer this those who knew it durst not own, for fear of discouraging the Soldiers; and thus by dissembling Mischiess we encreased them. Now we kill about 30 Horses a Day, the Flesh of which is divided so that the Garison may have about Half a Pound a-It is fold in the Market for fix Kreytzers a Pound. Bread we have very little, and what there is we eat in stealth. Butter is worth a Florin a Pound; an old Hen will sell for two; Beer is ten Kreytzers a Quart; and even at this rate it cannot be a Fortnight before we are quite exhausted. Our Troops are thin

and fickly, the French do not exceed 13,000, and the Baverians are about 1,500. We are told, M. Maillebais is within Three Days March; if he is at the Diltance of Seven, he might as well be at taris.

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As the Court of Vienna infifted upon making the M. Maillewhole Army in Prague Prisoners of War, and as the bols marches French Court were resolved to prevent this Reproach to the Relief of Prague. upon their Arms if possible, they fent Orders to Marthat Mailleben to march with his Army from Westphalia to Bobenia, in order to raise the Siege; and upon this Account, his Imperial Majesty sent a Rescript to the Diet of the Empire, containing in Substance as follows: That his Imperial Majesty having declared by a former Decree, that his principal Care was to prevent an Increase of Troubles in the Empire, he has made Advances which proves how much he wishes to see an End of the Differences arisen upon the Subject of the Succession of the House of Aufiria: That his Imperial Majesty, in order to give fill ftronger Proofs of his good Intentions, declares by this present Decree, that in order to procure a Ceffation of the War, he was willing to renounce his own Interest, to accept of an Armistice, and to enter into Negotiation, to the End that the auxiliary foreign Troops may retire out of Bohemia, Bavaria, and all the Empire: That, moreover, his Imperial Majesty consents to yield up Bobemia to the House of Austria, upon Condition that the Troops of that House shall evacuate Bavaria. That the Propositions which the Crown of France has made with the same View, having, contrary to all Expectation, been rejected, the most Christian King, Ally to the Emperor, has, upon this Refufal, determined to march a fresh Army into Bohemia, in order to prevent the total Loss of the auxiliary Troops in Prague, to support the Right of his Imperial Majesty, and to oppose the fresh Hostilities which may possibly be committed in his hereditary Dominions: That his Imperial Majesty hoping to be thereby in Condition of procuring a lasting Peace to the Empire, has thought necessary to make known to the Diet, that the Inflexibility of the contrary Party has been the Cause of sending this Army into Ger-Kk -

The Siege

raifed.

The Emperor afterwards affures the " Germany." States, 'That this Army will march without doing the least Damage to any Body whatsoever; that it will encamp without entering any of the Towns; that it will observe an exact Discipline, and will pay ready Money for Provisions, Forage, Wood and Carriages, which it shall be turnished with in its March; and to the End that good Order may be therein the better observed, his Imperial Majesty has ' nominated the Count de Furstenberg to be his Commillary, &c.

Accordingly M. Maillebois began his March about the Middle of August, and on the 14th of September the two first Columns of his Army arrived at Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, where he was joined by the French and Bavarian Army from Bavaria; and it being resolved at the Court of Vienna, as soon as his March was heard of, that Prince Charles should march with the greatest Part of his Army to meet him, that Prince began his March on the 14th from Prague, and on the 22d arrived at Hayd on the Frontier of Bohemia next the Upper Palatinate, having left General Festititz with about 1,8000 Men to keep the City of Prague blockaded. Near Hayd Prince Charles was joined by Count Khevenhuller with the Austrian Army from Bavaria, who had followed the Imperial Army from thence close at the Heels, till they had joined M. Maillebois, and then he turned off to join Prince Charles, so that both Sides having collected their Strength, some great Event was expected; but before I give an Account of the Operations of these two grand Armies, I shall take Notice of some extraordinary Things that happened during the Siege of Prague, which was now turned into a Blackade.

When the Austrians marched to invest Prague, they left a Detachment under the Command of Col. Tranenberg Meroz, to block up Frauenberg, which they did fo vigilantly, that though the Belieged made feveral Sallies, in order to get a Supply of Provisions, yet being every Time repulsed, they were at last through meet Want obliged to furrender Prisoners of War, upon the 23d of July, being in Number 800 Men, whereof

500 were French and the rest Bavarians.

furrendered to the Au-Arians.

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From the 28th of May, nothing of any great Im- New Geneportance happened in Bavaria, the Duke de Har-rals appointment, the French General, having refused to join in ris. any Thing that might bring them to a decilive Action with the Austrians, and the latter not thinking proper to make any Push in Bavaria till Prince Charles should make himself Master of Prague. On the 23d of Augun Count Seckendorff, being appointed by the Emperor his General in Chief, took upon him the Command of the Imperial Army in Bavaria, and a little before, Count de Saxe had, by the Appointment of the Court of France, taken upon him the Command of the French Troops in that Army; but even under these two new Generals the Army continued inactive upon the Ifer, till they marched to join Marshal Maillebeis. As foon as they decamped, the Austrian Army under Count Khevenbuller followed them, as I have faid, close at the Heels, and fell sometimes in with their Rear, but could not bring them to a gene-While the two Armies were thus Baron Trenck with his Pandours ral Engagement. upon their March, got an Opportunity to attack and take the little Town of Cham in the Upper Palatinate, of which we had the following Account, dated Sept. the 12th from the Austrian Head Quarters:

Lieutenant Col. Trenck having got Possession of Samtaken Vichtach, was detach'd by Veldt Marshal Khevenhuller and reduced to go to Cham, and endeavour to make himself Master of it, as being one of the bett Towns in Bava-The aforesaid Gentleman having marched immediately, went thither to fummon the Commandant of the Place, Colonel Count Conigi, who was there with a Battalion of Bavarians, and gave him to understand, That being comprehended in the Capitulation of Lintz, he ought to quit the Town, and go into the open Country of the Palatinate, conformably to the faid Capitulation; which he refusing, Count Khevenhuller wrote him a Letter; after which he demanded fome Time to reflect upon it, which Baron Trenck granted him. In the mean Time two Men of Baron Trenck's Detachment having advanced too near the Town, they fired at them, and wounded one dangeroully, having that him through the Body.

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Befieged having committed this first Hostility, Baron Trenck demanded Satisfaction for it: To which Col. Conigi having answered, That it had been done without his Knowledge, and contrary to his Orders, Trenck infifted upon a Categorical Answer, whether he would evacuate the Place or not: Which the other having refused, Tranck made some Motions as if he intended to go away; which occasioned great Joy in the Town, and immediately Musick was heard from all their Towers. In the mean while Lieutenant Colonel Trenck went to another Side of the Town, and fell into the Suburbs, where indeed they fired briskly on him, but without discouraging him. Whilst he was employed in setting Fire to the Suburbs, and that they were firing at him from all Sides of the Town, one of those Houses catched Fire; which Lieutenant Colonel Trenck perceiving, he gave Orders to fire against this House, as well with Muskers as small Field Pieces, in order to drive away those who were endeavouring to put it out. The Wind, in a short Time, increased the Flames to fuch a Degree, that the whole Town was quickly reduced to Ashes, little more than one Church being left. The Commandant not being able to walk, having the Gout, remained in the Town with his Grenadiers; but the reft of the Garison were gone out on the opposite Side. As soon as Lieutenant Colonel Trenck was informed of it he purfued them, and made them an Offer of Pardon; which they accepted of with Toy, directly laid down their Arms, and entreated, as a Favour, to be received into the Queen of Hungary's Service, excusing themselves for their Ignorance about the Capitulation of Lintz, some of their Officers having told them, that it was no longer in Force. With this Battalion they took five Pair of Colours, and found in the Town eleven Pieces of Cannon. The Pandours got an immense Boory by the taking of this Place, the Inhabitants of all the adjacent Country having lodged their Effects in it for Security.

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M. Maille. Whilst the Austrian Army under Prince Charles beis marches was encamped at Hayd, as before-mentioned, the to Esta. French Army under Maillebois (Count Seckendorff with the Imperial Troops having returned to Bavaria) made

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a Circuit, and on the 25th of September penetrated into Bahemia near Plana, where they formed their first Camp, being very near that of the Austrians, but with the River Myse between them; so that a general Engagement was hourly expected; but M. Mailleboir having Orders to avoid an Engagement, he kept himself in such strong Camps, and took such Care in his Marches, that the Austrians could not find an Opportunity to attack him; and having had an Account at General Festitiz had raised the Blockade of Prague, not having a Number of Troops sufficient for continuing it, and that the Marshals Broglio and Bellethe with the greatest Part of the Troops in Prague, had marched out, and were arrived at Leutmaritz, he decamped on the 5th of October in the Evening from Pramboff, where he had been encamped for fome Days, and by a forced March arrived on the 7th near Egra.

As foon as the Duke of Lorrain heard, that the Is difan-French had marched from Prague, he detached Gene- pointed in ral St. Ignon with a Body of Troops to join General by the D.li-Feffititz'in the Circle of Satz, in order to prevent their gence of the marching towards Egra, and instead of following M. Anstrians. Maillebois to Egra, he turned off to the Right with his Army, and by an extraordinary March possessed himself of the strong Passes in the Circle of Satz, before M. Maillebois could come up, who had made a forced March from Egra as far as Kadan; but when he found himself prevented by the Diligence of the Austrian Army, he was forced to give over his Delign of joining M. Broglio, and returned with his Army first to Egra; and at last quite through the Upper Palatinate and back to the Danube; in all which March he was closely attended by the Duke of Lorrain, with the main Body of the Austrian Army, and the Prince Lobkowitz was left with a fufficient Body to attend

Meff. Broglio and Belleifle. In all these Marches M. Maillebois's Army was M. Broglio continually attended by the Austrian irregular Troops, escapes from and Skirmishes happened every Day, by which great Numbers of the French Troops were killed or taken Prisoners, besides what died of Cold, Hunger, and Fatigue; so that he lost as many Men as he could

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well.

well have done had he lost a Battle; and the Army under Mess. Broglio and Belleisse were obliged to return again to their old Habitation in Prague; but lest small Garisons at Leutmaritz and some other Places, all which were soon made Prisoners by Prince Lobkowitz, and Marshal Belleisse with his Army again coop'd up in the City of Prague, for as to Marshal Broglio he made his Escape from thence upon the 4th of November, disguised like a Courier, and got safe into Saxony, from whence, by Orders of his Court, he went to Bavaria, to relieve Marshal Maillebois, by taking upon himself the Command of the French Army there.

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Armies on both Sides retire into Winter Quarters.

Whilst these Operations were carrying on in Bobemia and the Upper Palatinate, Count Seckenderff, with the Imperial Army, marched from Kelbeim where he passed the Danube, to Munich, and the Austrian Troops there not being numerous enough to oppose him, they retired upon his Approach, so that on the 7th of October his advanced Guards entered that City without Opposition. General Berenclau retired with the small Austrian Army under his Command towards Possau, having evacuated most of the Places in Bavaria, but receiving foon after a Reinforcement of 4,000 Men from the Grand Army under the Duke of Lorrain in Bohemia, he posted himself so advantageoully at Schardingen, that Count Seckenderff could neither atrack him, nor make any Attempt upon Paffau, to that nothing very material happened between these two Armies; and about the Middle of November both the French Grand Army and the Austrian passed the Danube, and again entered Bavaria, which became once more the Scene of Action; but as nothing belide a few Skirmishes happened, I shall conclude this Account with observing, that Marshal Broglio took upon him the Command of the French Army on the 17th of November, and the Duke of Lorrain returned to Vienna the same Day in the Morning, having left the Command of the Army to his Brother Prince Charles; and upon the 15th of December the Armies on both Sides began to separate, in order to march into Winter Quarters, the French and Imperialifts in Bavaria, and the Austrians in Upper Austria, Passau, and some adjoiny

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adjoining Parts of Bavaria which they remained in Possession of, so that their Hussars had an Opportunity to make Incursions into Bavaria during the Winter.

During this whole Time, the Blockade of Prague French efwas continued by the Austrian Army under the Com-cape from mand of Prince Lobkowitz, without any remarkables Progue. Occurrence, till the middle of December, when the French made their Escape from that City to the Surprise of every Body. Of this surprising Escape the two following Letters gave us the fullest and, I believe, the most authentick Account: The first was from a German Officer in the Emperor's Service dated at Egra December the 28th, and was as follows:

About the Middle of November his Excellency caused a first Account to be taken, though with the utmost Privacy, of the Provisions of all Sorts which were in Prague, and finding that it was impossible his Forces could sublist there above 10 Weeks, he took a Resolution of attempting what he has fince performed. It is true, that he once hinted fomething of the Kind ro M. Broglio, but it was not approved, on the contrary, he had Hopes given him that the Count de Saxe should march into Bohemia and raise the Blockade in the Winter. When his Excellency had once taken this Resolution, he infi-' nuated to the principal Officers about him, that it would be no difficult Matter to sublist themselves by furprising some of the Austrian Posts, where he was well informed they had great Magazines of all Sorts. He likewise prevailed on them, on a Prefumption of Count Saxe's favouring their Retreat, to part with their heavy Baggage; and thus he fitted them for the Execution of his Delign, without acquainting them with it. In the mean Time Prince Lobkowitz, who had very exact Intelligence of all our Motions, cantoned his Troops about Brandeife, Beraun, and Konigfol, in order to prevent our furprizing any of his Magazines. This was precifely what the Marshal defired, and having Intelligence that the Prince had past the Elbe, and that the River was fo incumbered with Ice as to oblige him to withdraw his Bridges, our General thought tho Time come which he had to long expected. · On Kk4

On the 15th in the Evening, after the Gates were fhut, he gave Orders to have every Thing ready for a March by the 17th, at One in the Morning. He then put in Practice two Stratagems; the one, to prevent the Enemy's immediate Intelligence; and the other, to diffract their Councils when they fhould have certain Advice of our March. With the former View, the Gates were opened in the " Morning, and fome Squadrons of Dragoons were detached to reconnoitre the Country, as if a general Forage only was intended. To effect the latter, he wrote to the French Minister at Dreiden, that he was marched with Part of his Forces, and that he had left the Count de Baviere with 6,000 Men in the Place. And to make the latter Account still the more probable, the Count wrote a Letter to the same Purpose, affuring M. Defalleurs he should be able to hold out the Place till the Beginning of May. About Noon on the 16th, he ordered the Gates to be shut, in order to prevent the Enemy's having any farther Intelligence, fince the greatest Danger lay in the first Day's March through an open " Country, where the Hussars might have had the fairest Opportunity of cutting us off. About to at "Night, a Detachment of 900 Men was draughted from all our Battalions, and left under the Command of M. de Chevers, the King's Lieutenant, to reprefent the Count de Bavier.'s Garison, and in order to prevent the Townsfolk from maltreating our fick Men. At the Hour appointed we began our March,

At the Hour appointed we began our March, with between seven and 8,000 Foot, and about 2,700 Horse. The Delign had been so well laid, and so exactly executed, that we pierced the Chain of Hussers which formed the Blockade, with very little Resistance, and continued our March to Teutch-lowitz, with much less Loss than we expected. There we surprized 16 Guirossers, the rest having fled at our Approach, and these we dismissed the next Day, with a civil Message to Prince Lobkowitz. It is impossible to describe the Miseries of our ten Days March, in the Midst of a rigorous Scason, thro' a desert Country covered with Ice

and Snow, where the Roads were in a manner impatiable, the Days more and obscured with Fogs, and attended by Finglers in our Front and Rear, and continually attempting on the Baggage, though marching in the Centre. On the 23d his Excellency Were ning. one, directed the Florie to leave us, and march by themthey With Egra. We followed them through Roads pointed the out to us by the Marthal himself, who during the whole March lay tortured with the Hip-Gout, which were neral hindered him from being able to mount on Horfehe back; yet on every Emergency he caused himself. to be taken out of his Coach, and carried in a Horse-Litter wherever he thought his Presence most. it he at he en in t Aill necessary. What grieved us most was, the Necesfity we were under to leave a great Number of our er to hould Sick behind us in a milerable Condition, with no other Guard than a Trumpet; who had Orders to, ng of befeech the Enemy, as foon as they should come d the up, to afford these wretched Men some Relief, from a Principle of Humanity. At last we are arrived here; emy's eatest open and though many have been flarved with Cold, an " about 400 killed in Skirmiflies during the March d the yet I perfunde myfelf, that the preferving of the reft will past for a kind of Miracle. We have just now received Advice that our Artillery is at hand, for To at ghted mand reprewhich we were in great Pain; but we have another, order Piece of News that is not altogether to acceptable, r fick wis. that eight Austrian Regiments of Foot are returned into Bohemia, and if so we may be again Aleste. larch, blocked up here, about

And the other was from Marshal Belleiste himself, dated at Bgra, December 30th, and was as follows:

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Monlieur Broglio delivered up to me the Command of the Army in Bobemia on the 27th of Octaber last, having only 3 or 4000 Huffars, Croats, or Pandours to deal with at that Time; but I did not long enjoy that Liberty; for Prince Lobkowitz arrived in Sight of Prague the 2d of November with thirteen Regiments of Foot, and eight of Cuirassiers, Dragoons, Croats and Huffars, which, joined to those that already surrounded me, formed a Body of upwards of 20,000 Men. I was obliged to abandon

my

my Communication with Saxony, and call in all my Detachments. I had improved the few Days of Elbow-Room allowed us, having remounted near 2000 Troopers, Dragoons and Hussars in that short Space of Time, whereby I was enabled to keep the Field, to forage and bring in Provisions for the Troops: I also made Carriages for the Artillery, and Waggons for the Provisions. The King's Order was, that I should take Advantage of the first Diversion to be made in favour of me by Marshal Broglio, as foon as he should have taken the Command of the Army on the Danube, in order to bring hither the Army at Prague. I therefore fet about putting myfelf in a Condition to march every Hour; or, that if by cross Accidents this Retreat should become impracticable, to find Means to subfift the whole Army till the Spring, in order to give the Court full Leifure to get us off either by Negotiations or fome bold Stroke: However, the whole Month of November passed away without my being able to do any Thing. At last I received two Orders, one after another, to bring back the King's Army, Imagine, Sir, what it is to march an Army out at two Gates of so vast a City as Prague, with 5 or 6000 Sumpter and Waggon-Horses, Waggons, Bread for twelve Days, thirty Pieces of Cannon, Powder and Ball, Implements, &c. there being as many Spies on me as there were Inhabitants in the Town, and Prince Lobkowitz having nothing to mind but to keep me blocked up and to flarve us; and what was fill worse, I was so crippled by a Rheumatism that I could not fit on Horseback. I used all the Stratagems, Precautions and Industry I was capable of, and at last brought Matters to bear so as to march out of Prague as if I was going upon some Expedition, and stole full twenty-four Hours upon Prince Lobkowitz, who lay but five Leagues distant from me: I pierced through his Out-Quarters, and traversed ten Leagues of plain open Country, with all the Luggage abovementioned, 11,000 Foot, and 3250 Horse. M. Lobkowitz having 8000 Horse and about 12,000 Foot, I marched at first with fuch Diligence that I arrived at the Defiles be-· fore

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fore he could overtake me; and what crowned the Success of the Enterprize was, that I concealed from him the Route I had refolved to take; for, in effect, he had posted Troops at all the Defiles, and broke down all the Bridges in the two Roads that are most frequented; one of which leads over the River Egra to Carlfbad, and from thence to Ellenbogen, Sc. and the other, which lies more to the Left, leads to Rakonitz, on one Side of Pilson, and from thence to Egra. By the two first Days March it appeared that I was taking this second Route; but I ftruck out another between both, where I met with no Obstacles but those of Nature, and at last arrived here the 12th Day without any Disgrace, though I was continually haraffed in Front, Flank and Rear by the Huffars. I lost none but such as could not bear the Fatigue and the Severity of the Weather, both which were inexpressible: Nay, I really believe there are but very few Examples of a French Army's fuffering any Thing like it.

Reckoning in the Lump, I judge that between 7 and 800 Men perished in the Snow, or dropped down in the Roads for want of Strength to follow; and within these three Days that I have been here, upwards of 500 have been carried to the Hospital with their Limbs frozen. There was a Necessity for marching as much by Night as by Day; and as it was impossible to remedy the Cold and the Fatigue, the General Officers were not more spared than the rest: The best off are such as have only got violent Coughs; I am of this Number, with a Fever too into the Bargain, which has given me no Respite there fix Days past; and this, together with my other Infirmities and the wasting Condition I have long been in, has almost brought me to the last Gasp. The Vigour of the Mind has hurried my animal Frame beyond its Strength; but I think myself amply rewarded by the Success of so difficult and dangerous an Enterprize, and which, all Circumstances considered, has done such important Service to the King and to the common Cause. The Hussars did not break in upon me during the whole March; · Heft behind only fuch as died or could not follow; I burnt the Provision and Ammunition-Waggons

as foon as any of them broke down, diffributing

at the fame Time what was in them to the Troops; but my thirty Pieces of Cannon are fale here, as are

but my thirty Pieces of Cannon are lare here, as are likewise all the Corps of the Army. I let them rest

a few Days, after which I shall extend my Quarters

into the Palatine, and there wait for the King's

Orders in Answer to the Courier I have dispatched to

e acquaint the Court with my Arrival, &c.

Capitulation of Prague.

Prince Lobkowitz pursued for some Days, but finding he could not overtake the Enemy with his Infantry, he returned to Prague, and summoned the small Garison left there under Monsieur de Chevers to surrender, which they did by Capitulation upon the 26th; the Articles whereof were as follow, viz.

I. The prefent Inhabitants of the Town of Prague shall not be called to account or molelled under any Pretences whatever, for the Oath they have taken, the Services they have performed, and Money they may have lent, and for having served the Emperor or his Allies, they being constrained thereto by Force.

" Grafited."

II. All the General Officers of the Troops, besides those of the Garison, French or Imperialists, and the Garison in the Condition it shall then be in, and all belonging to it, in the Service of the Emperor, or his most Christian Majesty, shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, and all the Honours of War; and they shall not be subject to any kind of Reprizals, under any Pretence whatsoever.

' All that are in a Condition to march shall go out

of the Town, viz, Those of the Garison.'

III. The Garison shall carry with them all the Effects belonging, as well to his Imperial, as to his most Christian Majesty, consisting of 40 Copper Bridges upon Carriages, with three Changes of Carriages, two Pieces of Brass Cannon mounted, and engraved with the Arms of Bavaria and Count Thering, and four Carriage of Artillery, made for the Use of the Infantry.

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The Effects of all Sorts belonging to the Sovereigns shall remain at Prague, and shall be configured to the Royal Officers to be commissioned for

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IV. In like Manner they shall be at liberty to earry away with them all Grain, Meal, Biscuit-Bread, Biscuit, Utensia belonging to the Ovens and Magazines, and in general every Thing belonging thereto, as Forage, Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, or Rice, which are in the Magazines.

Provision shall be made for the Subsistence of the Garison during the March, so that neither the Grain nor the Meal, &c. of the Garison shall be touched.

which shall be faithfully delivered up.'

V. They shall be at Liberty to carry away with them all the Equipages belonging to the Troops of the two allied Nations, and to the Officers, as well absent as prefent, their Furniture and Effects, of what Kind soever belonging to them, the Arms deposited in the Magazines, Cloathing made up, or in Bales, Harnesses and Equipages of the Horses of all Kinds belonging to the Troops, to the Artillery, or to the Provisions, Regimentals, &c. without any Distinction.

The Equipages belonging to the Officers shall not be meddled with; but it is hoped that nothing but what is really the Property of the said Officers will-

be mixed with them.'

VI. All the Papers belonging to the Military Cheft, the Super-Intendant, the Commissaries of the War, the Artillery, Provisions, the Hospitals, and those of the Contractors for Meat, shall likewise be carried away by the Persons who are charged with them.

Granted, upon Condition of a Search, and that nothing be intermixed therewith to the Prejudice of the Queen, and the States of the Kingdom of

Bohemia.

VII. A sufficient Number of Waggons shall be surnished, each drawn by sour Horses, and which shall not carry above 12 to 15 C. Wt. for the Removal of all

the Effects belonging to the Allies, whether Ammunition or Equipage, which shall be conducted to a certain Place upon the Frontiers of the Upper Palatinate, which shall hereafter be agreed upon, and Saddle-Horses shall likewise be furnished for the Officers, and also such Draught-Horses as may be necessary for the Carriages belonging to them, which shall carry their Equipages or Effects to the said Place to be agreed upon.

It is agreed to engage for the Removal of Equi-

with the Garison, and they shall be suffered to provide themselves with Horses at their own Ex-

" pence."

VIII. There remain upon the Ramparts of the City of Prague, fix Pieces of Cannon 24 Pounders, with their Carriages and Implements; of which there is one not fit for Service.

Three 12 Pounders mounted upon their Carriages, with their Implements compleat; a spare Carriage of a 24 Pounder, with its Implements compleat; two Mortars of 12 Inches, with their Carriages and Implements compleat; three Mortars of 10 Inces 6-12ths.

All which 9 Brass Pieces of Cannon, 5 Brass Mortars with their Carriages and Implements, and one spare Carriage for a 24 Pounder, belonging to his Majesty the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, shall be restored upon the first Requisition of his said Majesty, without (upon any Pretence whatever) being detained, with Guaranty, that no Demand shall hereafter be made either upon his Imperial Majesty or his most Christian Majesty.

'This Article cannot be agreed to, because we have nothing to do with his Majesty the King of Po-

" land and Elector of Saxony."

IX. That it shall be free for all the Imperial and French Officers, who are Prisoners of War, and upon their Parole in Prague, to march out with the Garison, without any Change being made in their Condition.

" Agreed."

X. All the Sick or Wounded, Affistants, and Domeflick Servants, or others, Imperial, or French, who shall be found in the established Hospitals, or in particular Houses, shall be and remain free after their Recovery, and shall be conducted with all Safety to the Place agreed upon, and by the same Road that the Garison with the Officers of their Nation shall take; and they shall be furnished with a sufficient Number of Horses, Waggons, or Carriages for the Removal of them, and their Effects; the Provision that shall be necessary for them shall be prepared and provided for them for their Money in the Places upon the Road.

All the Sick, and those who shall not be fit to march with the Garison, shall be made Prisoners of

War, as well Officers as private Men.'

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XI. The Victuals, Medicines, and other Provisions of all Sorts prepared for the Service of the Sick and Wounded, shall not be meddled with, nor any of the Officers, principal Commissaries, Assistants and Domelticks now appointed to look after them: On the contrary, every Thing that shall be needful for them they shall be supplied with, upon paying for the same, till they shall be perfectly well; and at their Departure, as far as the Place to which they are to be fafely conducted, and which shall have been agreed upon, under the Directions of the French Commissaries of War, and others employed for that Purpose, to whom all Liberty, Security, and Protection shall be granted for the Exercise of their Functions. Lodgings shall be provided to place the Sick in that are recovering, as they shall be in a Condition to leave the Hospitals in the Town. The Hospital for Invalids is very convenient for fuch a Purpose.

All imaginable Care shall be taken of the Sick, and the Surgeons and Commissaries that shall be left with

them thall have every Thing they thall want, upon Application to the Commissaries of her Majesty the

' Queen, but at their own Expence.'

XII. The Officers, Affishants, and all other belonging to the Troops of the Garison, shall have Liberty and Power to deposit in the Town of Prague all their Effects,

Effects, Military Implements of all Kinds, Equipages Baggages, and Carriages which they cannot take with them, in order to their withdrawing them from thence at a more convenient Opportunity.

Granted, at their Expence, but Commillaries shall be left to regulate the Payment of all Debts of the

Officers contracted, and proved.

XIII. The General Officers, those of the Garison. and others belonging to it, Affifants, Domesticks, and others, Imperial and French, shall march out of Prague the 15th of Jonuary, Allowance being made for the Difficulty of getting ready the Things necessary for the Journey, and the Removal of the Effects. They shall take the following Road to Egra, and they shall be , provided with Lodging, Straw, and Wood; at Uzxelitz, at Beraun, halt. At Shebrack, at Mauth, at Rokikan, at Pilsen, halt. At Orleun, at Miez, at Czerlofin, at Plan, halt. At Sandou, at Egra. An Officer shall be appointed with a Guard to protect the faid Garison, Train, Effects, and Equipages, against all Hostilities; and from the Day of the Ratification of the Act of the Evacuation agreed upon, all the People of the Country shall have Liberty to bring their Provisions into the Town of Prague, without any Molestation whatever; and all Acts of Hostility shall cease, till the faid Garison join the Army of M. Belleiste.

A fufficient Number of Carriages for the Equipages hall be immediately provided, so that the Garison shall march out the 2d Day of January, 1743. But for the Security of this Treaty, the Citadel or the Caftle called Vicherat, shall be evacuated against the 28th Day of December, which shall be taken Posfession of by Prince Piccolomini with a Battalion and four Companies of Grenadiers. Nevertheless none of them shall attempt to pass through the Gates to enter the Town. The Garifon shall march out thro'

the Gate called Strabof.'

XIV. The Troops of the Queen shall not enter or take any Post in the Town of Prague till fix Hours after the Garison shall have evacuated. No private Perfon shall have Permission to enter into it before that

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Time, though they do not form themselves into Companies. Commissaries of War and Artillery shall be left, who shall verify the Effects comprized in the Accounts of the Ammunition of the Place. M. de Chevert has the most extensive Power to agree to the Return of the Holtages that have been taken from Prague, which shall not be delayed after the figning the Act of Evacuation, any longer than is necessary for conveying them to the faid Town of Prague, after the faid Garison shall be got out of the Kingdom of Bohemia. The Countels of Bavaria remains at Prague with a Son in the Cradle; her Birth, her Sex, her Condition, exempt her from being comprized in a Treaty.

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Prince Lobkowitz is defired to permit her to depart without any Molestation, with all her Retinue, whenever the pleases, and to give her all Aid and Affistance for the Removal of her Equipages under an Escort.

A Paffport shall be granted to an Officer, whom M.

de Chevert will dispatch to M. de Belleisle. ' It is of little Importance, whether after the French Garison shall have marched out, the Troops of the Queen enter one or fix Hours after; but it is necessary that the Officers, and the Commissaries of the Queen, appointed to take the Inventory of and receive the Effects in the Magazines of War and Provisions (all which shall be faithfully delivered up) should enter the Town the 30th of this Month; till which Time, it is expected, that nothing relating to the Effects belonging to the Artillery, Bridges, or Provisions, be disposed of, or put out of Order. The Route of the March shall be as they defire, except that the Garison shall not go into the Town of Pilfen, but shall halt in some Place near it. All Hostilities shall cease, but it shall not be permitted to any Person whatever to bring any Provisions into the Town till it is evacuated.

M. de Chevert will have the Goodness to give his Parole of Honour for the Return of the Hostages belonging to the Town of Prague, in Number 16, who shall not be molested upon any Matter that the Town of Prague may be charged with. He will also have the Goodness to give Notice to M. Belleisle, the Moment he shall have marched out of Prague, that the

said Gentlemen may be released.

1742.

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The ANNALS

The Counters of Bavaria shall be equally respected by our Troops as by those of France, and shall act as

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" the thinks fit for her own Convenience.

' It will be necessary for some Officer in Garison to be fent as an Hostage till this Treaty is concluded, and M. le Mojor Count de Guiciardi will be sent recipro-

cally from the Army the 28th Inffant, in order to adjust forthwith the Difficulties that may arise on ei-

" ther Side."

26 Dec. 1742. Lobkowitz. Chroert. (L.S.)

Having now finished my Account of the warlike O. for a Peace. perations in Germany, I shall observe, that from the Time the Kings of Pruffia and Poland made Peace with the Queen of Hungary, and withdrew their Troops from Bohemia, the French Court were continually, by their Minister at Vienna, soliciting that Court to come to Terms of Agreement with the Emperer, and to enter into a Negotiation for that Purpole. As foon as they heard at Paris of the Treaty concluded by Pruffia, some Propositions were made by the French Ministers to M. Gundel, the Queen of Hungary's Minister, and to Count Steinville, the Great Duke's Minister there, inviting her to enter into a separate and private Negotiation with that Crown, towards the Conclusion of a general Peace, and offering to fend a Person of Confidence immediately to Vienna for that Purpole. What these Propositions were, is not known, but the Queen of Hungary returned the following Answer, which the ordered to be communicated to her Allies, viz.

The Queen has been as attentive as it was humanby possible, not to give any Shadow of a Pretence to her unjust Enemies for attacking her; and the

Cardinal Fleury must know better than any Body her pacifick Sentiments. No Sort of Regard was had to them, at the Time when it was thought they

" might be able to oppress her. The Queen has in her Hands authentick Proofs of all the Ill that was defigned her, to a Degree even to lose Sight of Christi-

anity. The Hopes of fucceeding therein are now vanished, and a great Change has happened in Af-

color of years monthly of fairs.

fairs. However, they have beforehand ruined and ravaged her Dominions, overturned the fundamental ' Conflitutions of the Empire, oppressed the Liberty of Germany; and it was not the Fault of France, that the House of Austria was not entirely annihilated. which it was pretended indeed did no longer exist: and all this has been done without the least Regard to the Treaties, and to the most solemn Guaranties, It was even boafted, that they would give Laws to the Queen upon the Baftions of Vienna: And what was simed at was nothing less than to impose the Yoke upon Germany, and upon all Europe. The 'Cause of the Queen is therefore become the Cause of all the Princes of the Empire, who are true Patriots, and of all those Powers who have at Heart Tranquillity and Independence. The Point is, to fecure both the one and the other, with their Concurrence, without which we should work but at a patch'd Peace. And although the Queen perfifts in her Moderation, and pacifick Sentiments, it is still equally just and indispensable, as well to redress the extreme Injuries that have been already done her, as to fecure her against the like Enterprizes for the future? In the Manual transfer to

Notwithstanding this Answer, several other Attempts were made to bring the Queen of Hungary into a Negotiation, and on the 24th of September, an Imperial Rescript was communicated to the Diet of the Empire at Francfort, whereby his Imperial Majesty informed the States of the Empire of the Conditions upon which he would consent to an Accommodation with the Queen of Hungary, as follows:

That his Imperial Majefty will oblige himself to withdraw all the French Troops, not only out of the Kingdom of Bohemia, but also out of the whole Empire, and send them back to France: That besides the Evacuation of that Kingdom, and of it's capital City Prague, all the Artillery, Arms, and warlike Stores, that were in the Arsenals and Magazines shall be restored: That his Imperial Majesty consents to a Suspension of Arms, and to the holding of a Congress, for adjusting the Differences arisen in regard to the Mustrian Succession: And that he

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e now in Af'moreover declares himself disposed to agree, in an amicable Manner, with the Court of Vienna, in regard to the Powers whose Mediation is to be asked.

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Provided, that the Court of Vienna, who forms on Pretentions to Bavaria, shall engage to withdraw the Austrian Troops from that Electorate and the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, on the fame Day that the French Troops shall be withdrawn from Bobemia: That she shall likewise consent to evacuate Munich against Prague on the same Day, and also restore all the Artillery, Arms and warlike Stores, carried off from thence: That the Court of Vienna, in accepting the Sufpension of Arms, shall acquiesce in the holding of a Congress, and chuse the Mediators in Concert with his Imperial Majesty: And that in the mean time, the faid Court shall previous-' ly engage to deliver up to his Imperial Majesty the "Upper Austria and the four Forest-Cities, to remain in his Hands, until the Congress has decided in regard to the Satisfaction to be made him for his just Rights and Pretentions.

'His Imperial Majesty gives the Court of Vienna a Fortnight to resolve on the Premises, after which he shall no longer think himself bound to the same

Conditions, &c.

The four Forest Cities mentioned in this Rescript were, Rhinfeld, Seckengen, Lauffenburg, and Waldshut, all lying upon the Rhine at the End of the Black

Forest next Switzerland.

Whether his Imperial Majesty was not sincere when he offered these Conditions, or whether he repented his having offered them, when he found they were not accepted, I cannot determine; but in December he caused the following Declaration to be made to the Diet, and to the foreign Ministers, viz.

That his Imperial Majesty, over and above the repeated Assurances he has so often given of his Assection and Tenderness for the Empire, has also shewn,
by an infinite Number of Proofs, the Object at which
he invariably aims is to cement Union and a persect
Harmony between the Head and the Members, and
to strengthen more and more a Bond so desirable and
necessary for the Prosperity of the Empire; an Object

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'ject which his Imperial Majesty will always prefer to his own private Interest. He declares afresh, not only pursuant to the Duty attach'd to the Imperial Dignity, but also as an Elector descended of real German Blood, that he will make use of all his Forces to accomplish it: That his paternal Affection for the Empire will not permit him to spare any Endeavours to preferve the Liberties of Germany from being subverted and enflaved: That his fincere Intention is ' inviolably to abide by the pacifick Explications which ' shall be made, agreeable to the Constitutions of the Empire: That he will always liften, in the most attentive Manner, to fuch Overtures and Counfels as ' shall be given him, and are not inconsistent with his Honour, nor contrary to Right and Justice, and the Tranquillity of the German Nation: That he has manifelted his Confidence in the Empire, and his great Love of Peace, by throwing himself as it were into their Arms, by taking them for Arbiters of the Rights of his august Family, and by desiring their ' Mediation: That the Interpolition of the maritime Powers would also be highly acceptable to him, and their good Offices be of great Value, if by their Means Peace and Tranquillity, fo falutary, and fo 'much desir'd, could be re-established in Germany.'

His Imperial Majesty also signified, that by the Truce proposed in his Decree to the Diet, 'He never thought of, nor intended to abandon his hereditary Rights; that he had preferr'd with Pleasure a friendby Accommodation to any Acts of Hostility; but that his having confented to evacuate Bohemia was but for once, and that no longer than till by a just and reasonable Accommodation it should be restored to him again, or that Satisfaction should be made him, by giving him some other Country of equal 'Value.'

As the War between the King of Pruffia and the K. of Pruf-Queen of Hungary forced him into an Alliance with fire yields up France, so likewise it made it necessary for him to ac- bis Right to commodate his Difference with the Prince of Sultz-Juffers. bach, in relation to the Dutchies of Bergue and Juli-

ers, which was done by a Treaty concluded the Beginning of this Year, under the Mediation and Guaranty LI3

of France, by which his Pruffian Majesty yielded up his Right to those Dutchies; but what he got in lieu of it, belides the Guaranty of Silefia, is not yet publickly known.

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fia forbids Torture.

K. of Pruf. His Pruffian Majesty, after his Treaty with the Queen of Hungary, being at Leifure to cultivate the Arts of Peace, he published, about the Beginning of December, an Ordinance, declaring, 'That he confiders the inhuman Custom of putting accused Persons to the Torture, in order to extort Confessions from them, as a very great Abuse; and therefore orders all Tribunals in his Dominions to lay afide that Practice for the future, and to use more humane Methods to discover Crimes; and that when a Criminal is convicted by competent Evidence, the faid Tribunals are impowered to pass Sentence of Death upon him, &c.'

Disputes a-

The Dispute between Prussia and Hanover, in relabout Meik- tion to the Dutchy of Mecklembourg, which occasioned temberry ac fo much Mischief in the late Emperor's Reign, was, it feems, this Summer accommodated by a Convention between the contending Parties, in Consequence of which the Troops of Hanover evacuated that Dutchy entirely, and three Pruffian Regiments marched into the Bailiwicks mortgaged to his Prulhan Majesty for the Charge he has been at, and the Sums he has advanced on Account of the faid Dutchy.

Hanoveriens August the 8th, a Courier arrived at Hanover from and Heffians London, with Orders for about 16000 of the Hanoverian Troops to hold themselves in Readiness to march upon the first Notice, that Electorate being now let free from all Danger of an Attack, by the Treaty concluded between the King of Prussia and the Queen of Hungary, and by M. Maillebois's being obliged to march with the French Army from Westphalia to Bobemin. About the 14th of September, those Troops began to pass the Weser, in their Way to Flanders; and the 6000 Heffian Troops in British Pay, being ordered to march the same Way, they began their March about the fame Time. Both these Bodies of Troops had Leave from the respective Princes and States whole Territories they were to pais through, except from the Bithop and Prince of Liege, whose Leave, it feems, was not asked; probably because it was foreseen, that it would not be granted. And as these Troops marched through his Territories without his Leave, therefore he presented in November a Remonstrance to the Diet as follows:

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George Louis, by the Grace of God Bishop and Bishop of Prince of Liege, Duke of Bouillon, Marquis of Liege remanstrates Franchimont, Count of Looz, Horn, &c.

Having learnt with extreme Surprize, that cer- them. ' tain Troops of the King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover, or at least in his Pay, design to lodge and take Winter Quarters in our Country, which is what we can never allow, or any ways acquiesce under; We hereby declare, that we solemnly protest against an Enterprize of this Nature, as contrary to the Constitutions of the Holy Roman Empire, to the last Imperial Capitulation, and to our Rights and Regalities: And as the Forces of this Principality are not sufficient to defend us from this Violence, we referve to ourselves a Right of carrying our loud Complaints as well to his Imperial Majesty and the ' Diet of the Empire, as to her Majesty the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Great Britain himself, as well as to all the other Potentates of Europe, especially those whose principal Concern it is that this Country, which has no Concern in the present War, should preserve that Tranquillity and Neutrality to which it has a Right. And to the End that this Declaration and Protestation may come to the Knowledge of all the beforementioned Powers, as well as to the Notice of the Commanders of these Troops, and to our own Subjects, our Will is, that it be printed in the French and Latin Tongues, and published in such Manner as we shall think fit. Given at our Palace at Liege, Nov. 3, 1742.

> GEORGE LOVIS, P. L. Jaquet. Vs. (L. S.) L. de Cheshet.

Both these Bodies of Troops arrived about the Mid-They arrived de of October at Brussels, and entered a Camp marked in Fland. 75. out for them near that City; and at the Time of their Arrival, there seemed to be a Design on soot, that the Austrian and British Troops, together with these Bri-L14

tiff Auxiliaries, should form an Army, and march to attack Dunkirk, under his Majesty's Command, who was then preparing to go over to Flanders for that Purpose*; but this Design being soon laid aside, the Austrian Troops marched back to Luxemburg, &c. the British and Hessian marched into Winter Quarters in the Towns of Flanders, and the Hanoverian, or some Part of them, took up their Winter Quarters in the Territories of Liege. About the 20th of November the Duke d'Aremberg returned from London to Bruffels, when a Report began to spread, that all these Troops were to march into Germany, and the Earl of Stair arriving at Ghent the 27th of November, this March feemed to be fo fully resolved on, that some of the Austrian Troops then quartered in Flanders, actually began to march towards Luxemburgh, the Rout of the British, Hanoverian and Hessian Troops was regulated, Waggons for their Baggage prepared, their Commissaries had Orders to provide for their Subsistence upon their March, and the Troops had Orders to be ready to march upon the first Notice. This Defign, however, was likewise laid aside, and the Troops continued quiet in their Quarters to the End of this

Ministers and Pacemen at Vil cuna and up half their Salaries.

As all the Ministers and other Placemen belonging to the Court of Vienna had at the Beginning of the War consented to give up to their Sovereign one Half Bruffels give of the Salaries or Penfions annexed to their several Offices, in order the better to enable her to support the Expence of the War, the Ministers and other Placemen belonging to the Government of Flanders at last followed their Example, and on the 5th of May an Edict arrived from Vienna at Bruffels, by which all those who had Employments in the Ministry, or Pensions from the Government, were reduced to Half-Pay.

Birth and Deaths of

I shall conclude my Accounts from Germany with taking Notice that on the 13th of May her Hungari-Great Rant, an Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess, who was named Maria Christina, &c. That the Empress Dowager Amelia died at Vienna the 10th of April, aged 69. That on the 8th of February that old and able Minister Count Sintzendorff, the Great Chancellor, died at Vi-

* See betore, P. 235.

enna, aged 71. And that on the last Day of this Year, the Elector Palatine died at Manheim, aged 81, and

was fucceeded by the Prince of Sultzbach.

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Though I have inserted nothing but what I thought necessary for conveying a succinct History of the present Times, nor any particular Accounts but such as I thought myself obliged to transmit to Posterity for the Honour of my Country, as well as the Persons concerned, yet the Occurrences of this Year are, I find, too numerous to be contained in one Volume, therefore I shall postpone what remains till I publish the Annals for 1743, when I shall make up this Desiciency, by giving the Two Years Annals together, as to every Thing omitted in this.

MARRIAGES of Eminent Persons in the Year 1742.

Anuary. Samuel Burroughs, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery, to Miss Hurst.

William Baker, Efq; Alderman of Baffifhaw Ward, London, to Mifs Tonfon, Eldest Daughter of the late Jacob Tonfon, Efq; Bookseller.

February. Thynne Worfley, Efq; only Son of Sir Robert Worfley, Bart. to Miss Withers, Daughter of the late Charles Withers, of Hampshire, Efq;

Edward Hulfe, Esq; Eldest Son of Sir Edward Hulfe, Bart. to Miss Vanderplank, Daughter of Samuel Vanderplank, of Tokenbouse-yard, Esq;

March. Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. Member of Parliament for Gloueester, to Miss Broderick, only

Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Broderick.

April. Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart. to Miss White.

Thomas Phipps,
Esq; one of the Directors of the East-India Company, and Son of Governor Phipps, to Miss Peckham of Sussex.

Efq; Grandson of Sir William Honywood, Bart. to Miss Filmer, Eldest Daughter of Sir Edward Filmer, Bart.

The Earl of Cavan in Ireland, to the Daughter of James Wall of Dublin, Efq.

May. Sir Archibald Stewart, of Castlemilk in Scotland, Bart. to Miss Fanny Stirling.

The Lord Brooks to Miss Hamilton, eldest DaughDaughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Sir John Price, of Newtown in Mantgomeryshire, Bart. to the Relict of Roger Jones of Buckland in Breckwackshire, Esq., June. Gov. Lee, L.L. D., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to Miss Morrice, Daughter of the late Humphry Morrice, Esq.

grave, to Mils Jenny Tur-

ton.

Meadows, Efq; Son of Sir Philip Meadows, Bart. to a Daughter of Edward Montague, Efq;

July. The eldest Son of the Lord Asson, to Lady Barbara Talbat, Daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Bart, Member of Parliament for Litchfield, to Miss Harper, Sifter to Sir Henry Harper, Bart.

Joseph Damer, Esq; to Lady Caroline Sackville, only Daughter of the Duke

of Dorfet.

Nevill of Holt in Leicestershire, to the Lady Mary Lee, Daughter of the Earl of Litchfield.

to Miss Pym of St. James's

Street.

August. Sir Rich. Bamfield, Bart. to Miss Codrington, Daughter of Col. Codrington.

Edward Montagu, Esq. Member for Huntingdon, to Mis Robinson, eldest Daughter of Matthew Robinson, of Hornton in Kent, Esq.

one of the Masters in Chancery, to Miss Arblaster of

Staffordfbire.

September. Edward Bacon, Eig. Member for Lynn, to Mils Knight of Southampton.

Robert Hawkins Macgill, of Ireland, Esq; to Lady Anne Bligh, Sister to the Earl of Darnby.

The Lord Offulftone, eldest Son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Miss Elizabeth Afiley, Daughter of Sir John Afiley, Bart.

of Sir John Affley, Bart.
October. The Earl of
Dalkieth, eldest Son of the
Duke of Buccleugh, to Lady Mary Campbell, eldest
Daughter of the Duke of
Argyll.

Penyston Powney, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Berks, to Mils Portleck

of Bedfordsbire.

Mentrofe to Lady Lucy Manners, Daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

Fohn Rogers, Esq; Son of Sir John Rogers, of Devenshire, Bart. to Miss Trefusis, Daughter of Thomas Trefusis, of the Navy Office, Esq; Sir George Dalflon, of Heathhall, Yorkfbire, Bart. to Mils Hunley, Daughter of Geo. Huxley, Esq;

Nev. Harvey Morris, of Ireland, Esq. to Lady Leticia Pensonby, Daughter of the Earl of Besherough.

Son of the Lord Drummore, one of the Lords of Seffion in Scotland, to Miss Anne Inglis.

December. Captain Bofcawen, Brother to the Lord Viscount Falmouth, and Member for Truro, to Miss Glanville, Daughter of William Glanville, Esq. Member for Hythe.

Monoux, Bart: to the Relict of ____ Jones, of Waltham-abbey, Esq;

Lord Anne Hamilton, Brother to the late Duke of Hamilton, to Mils Powel.

Talbot, Esq; Son and Heir of John Inory Talbot, of Laycock, Wiltshire, Esq; to the only Daughter of James Stone, of New-Inn, Esq;

The Earl of Hume to the Widow Laws of Albemarle Street.

BIRTHS.

APril. The Lady of the Lord Viscount Wenman, delivered of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir Nicholas Hacket Gerew, Bart. of a Son and Heir.

July. The Lady of Thomas Foley, jun. Esq; Member for Droitwich, of a Son and Heir.

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August. The Lady of the Lord Viscount Duplin, eldest Son of the Earl of Kinoul, of a Son and Heir.

October. The Lady of Jennings, Esq. eldest Son of Sir John Jennings, of a Son and Heir.

December. The Countess of Sandwich, of a Son and Heir.

PREFERMENTS.

January. Doctor Jo-Jiah Hort, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, translated to the Archbishoprick of Tuam &c. in Ireland, in the Room of Dr. Synge, deceased, and to hold the Bishoprick of Ardagh in Commendam. -Doctor John Whetcombe, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, made Bishop of Kilfmora, alias Tenchore, in the Room of the said Doctor Synge

rey, Bishop of Killalor, translated

translated to the See of Kilmore.

--- Doctor John Ryder, made Bishop of Killalee in his Room.

Henry Compton,
Esq; appointed his Majesty's Envoy at Lisbon; and
Abrabam Castres, Esq;
Consul at the same Place.
Thomas Morlay,

Efq; made Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench in Ireland.

—— John Bowes, made Chief Baron of the Exchequer there.

Efq; made one of the Barons of Exchequer there.

—Sir George Caufield, Efq; made Attorney-General; and Warren Flood, Efq; made Solicitor-General there.

Sir Thomas Robinfon, Bart. made Governot of Barbadoes.

February. Samuel Sandys, Esq; made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Earl of Wilmington made first Lord Commissioner of the Treafury, and Sir John Rushout, Bart. George Compton, Esq; and Philips Gibbon, Esq; made Lords Commissioners.

- The Duke of

Argyll appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards.

The Lord Carteret made one of his Majesty's Principal Secreta-

ries of State.

The Lord Harrington, created Earl and made Lord President of the Privy Council.

The Marquis of Tweedale made one of his Majesty's Principal Secre-

taries of State.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland made Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards.

The Duke of Marlborough made Colonel of the Second.

The Earl of Pembroke, and James Campbell, Efq; made Lieutenant Generals.

The Duke of Richmond, John Guise, Esq; and the Earl of Albemarle made Major-Generals.

Richard Onflow, Esq; Francis Fuller, Esq; Hen. Pulteney, Esq; Char. Howard, Esq; Phil. Bragg, Esq; John Huske, Esq; Henry Ponsonby, Esq; and Charles Frampton, Esq; made Brigadier-Generals.

mison made one of the Judges

Judges of the Court of King's-Bench.

March. Lord James Cavendish, made Auditor of the Revenues in Ireland.

—— Sir Charles Wager, appointed Vice-Admiral of England.

Philip Cavendish,
Admiral of the White,

John Balchen, Admiral of the Blue.

——Thomas Matthews, Eig; made Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Efq; made Vice-Admiral of the White.

Nicholas Haddock, Esq; made Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. made Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Richard Lestock, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.

And Sir Charles
Hardy, Rear-Admiral of
the Blue.

The Earl of Winchelsea, John Cockburn, Esq. Lord Archibald Hamilton, the Lord Baltimore, Philip Cavendish, Esq. George Lee, Doctor of Laws, and John Marley Trever, Esq. appointed Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Earl of Stair

appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, and a Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces.

The Duke of Montagu, replaced Mafter-General of the Ordnance, and the Earl of Hertford, Colonel of his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, in the Room of the Duke of Argyll who resigned.

April. Humphry Bland, Efq; made Quarter-Master General of the Army, and of the Troops ordered to Elanders.

Captain James
Stewart, Member for
Melcomb Regis, made a
Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The Earl of Stair made Governor of Minorca.

——Colonel Lascells made Master Surveyor of the Ordnance,

May. Thomas Clutterbuck, made Treasurer of the Navy, in the Room of Arthur Onslow, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, who resigned.

Lieutenant General Tyrrell appointed Governor of Berwick and Holy Illand; and

-Major Gen. Williamson, Governor of Tilbury and Gravesend. June. The Earl of Hyndford made a Knight of the Thiftle.

Gen. Wade, made Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Jon, Elq; made a Knight of the Bath.

July. Doctor Nichelas Clagget, Bishop of St. David's, translated to the See of Exeter.

Willes, promoted to the See of St. David's.

Lord Harry Paulett, made Lieutenant of the Tower.

John, Lord Gower, Keeper of his Majefty's Privy Seal.

Allen, Lord Baiburst, Keeper of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

Charles, Duke of Bolton, Governor and Capt. of the Isle of Wight.

William Finch, Efg. Vice Chamberlain of the Houshold.

Elq; Groom of the Bed Chamber to his Majefty.

Henry Vane, Efg; one of the Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

-Edward Hooper, Pay-master of the Penfions.

——Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart. Pay-master of his Majesty's Works. Henry Furnese, joint Secretary of the Treasury with John Scroop, Esq;

Henry Legge, Efq; Surveyor General of all his Majesty's Woods, &c. on both Sides the Trent.

— Daniel Boone, Efg; Muster-Malter General.

The LordViscount Cobbam, a Field Marshal, and Colonel of the First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

August. Robert Dundass, Jun. of Arnistaun, Esq. made his Majesty's Solicitor General in Scotland.

— Henry Fane, Efq; made one of the four chief Clerks of the Treasury.

September Samuel Mead, Efg; made a Commissioner of the Customs, in England.

— Alexander Udny, Esq. made a Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland.

— John Barnard, Efg. Son of Sir John Barnard, made a Commillioner of the Stamp Duties.

October. Dr. John Hoadley, Archbishop of Dublin, translated to the Archbishoprick of Ardmach.

-Dr. Rundle, Archbishop of Derry, translated to the Archbishoprick of

The Marquis of Carnarvan made Groom of the Stole, and the Earls of Halifax and Darnley, Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

made Chief Secretary to the Lords of the Admi-

ralty.

Thomas Howard made Governor of Berwick and

Holy Island.

November. Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. and Henry Oxenden Esq; made Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales.

will. Murray, Efq; made his Majefty's Sollicitor-General.

Gage, Elq; Son of the Lord Gage, and Thomas Leflie, Elq; Brother to the Earl of Rothes, made, Equerries to the Prince of Wales.

December, Sir Themas Parker, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, made Lord Chief Baron of the Ex-

chequer.

John Jefferys, Esq. made Joint-Secretary of the Treasury with John Scroop, Esq. in the Room of Henry Furnese, Esq. who resigned.

appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Antigon,

mis Ching Leaf ...

DEATHS,

Anuary. The Lady of Lord Sunden.

Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancoster and Kesteven.

Gresbam of Limpsfield in Surey, Bart.

Sir Edward Littleton of Pailhaton in Staffordhire, Bart.

—— At Hanover, General Melvil (a Scotsman)
Governor of the City of
Hanover, and General in
Chief of the Infantry.

in a second to making

The Duke of Mon-

Mayo of Ireland.

-- Dr. Stephen We-

Lord Sherrard
Manners.

The Duchels Dowager of St. Albans.

Dr. Edmund Halley, Astronomy-Professor.

Member for Tregony.

William Lord

Stawell.

The ANNALS

of Ripley in Yorksbire,	tinghamsbire, Bart.
Bart.	Fig. Member for Leo-
-Sir Matthew Dean	minster. —Sir James Hall of Dunglass in Scotland, Bart.
of Ireland, Bart.	-Sir James Hall of
- Sir William Nor-	Dunglass in Scotland, Bart.
wich of Leicestersbire, Bart.	April. John How, Lord
- Charles Campbell,	Chedworth.
Efq; Member for Argyle-	Ward of Bixlyball, Nor-
fbire. February. Lord Paget,	folk, Bart.
eldeft Son of the Earl of	Sir Lawrence
Uxbridge.	Mercer of Aldie in Scot-
- Sir Richard Ellis	land, Bart,
of Nocton in Lincolnsbire,	
Bart. Sir John Byrne of	St. John of Batterfea.
- Sir John Byrne of	-Sir Charles Bun-
Cheshire, Bart.	bury, Bart. Member for
The Counters Dowager of Ancaster.	Chefter. The Duchels
Sit Arthur Gore	of Cleveland.
of Ireland, Bart.	- Major General
The Lord Daer,	John Armstrong
only Son of the Earl of	Sir Thom. Berney
Selkirk and Ruglen.	of Kirby Bedon, Norfolk,
Charles, Earl of	Bart.
Hoptoun.	Bart. John Shofter,
March. Francis Whit-	Eig; Member for Dur-
worth, Esq; Member for	Dr. The. Dover,
Minebead. Sir Richard Eve-	Physician.
rard of Essex, Bart.	Dr. Douglass,
- Geo. Treby, Efq;	Man-midwife.
Member for Clifton, &cc.	May. The Lady of the
- Richard, Barl	Earl of Euften, eldest Son
of Cavan in Ireland.	of the Duke of Grafton.
Sir John Austin	Sir Roger Mar-
of Middlesex, Bart.	tin of Suffolk, Bart. — Trever Hill,
Maurice, Earl of Kerry in	Lord Viscount Hilberough
Ireland.	of Ireland.
Sir Francis Mo-	- Henry, Lord
lineux of Teverfal in Not-	Power of Ireland.
14	— Sir

Sir Edmund Pro-Efg; Author of the Hiftory byn, Knt. Lord Chief Baof England, and other ron of the Exchequer. Pieces. Dr. Teffier, Phy-The Reverend fician. on V and I Dt. Richard Bentley, Ma-- Nich, Amhurft. ster of Trinity College Efg; the reputed Author Cambridge. of the Graftsman. Will. Sommer-The Countels ville, Efg; Author of the Dowager of Landerdale. Chafe, a Poem. 10 floword Dr. Abured Glarke, The Counters Dean of Exeter! but you of Carlifle. - Sir Nich. Tempeft August. Sir Francis Leiof Durbam, Kot. cefter of Tabley in Che-June. James Hammond. Bire, Bart. gorled by Eig; Member for Trure. The Lady Vif-Sir William Gorcountels Dunkerron. don of Inver Gordon, Bare. - Sir Darcy Lever, Bart. Member for Cromarty. - John diflaby of Lieut, General Studley Park, Yorksbire, Biffet. - Christopher Til-- Alderman Charles fon, Efg; one of the four Ewer, Memberfor Shafts-Chief Clerks of the Trea-- John Bafket, Efg; - Michael Bold, his Majesty's Printer. Efq; Author of feveral Latin Poems, and former-- Edward Lord Griffin of Braybrook, ly Fellow of Trinity Hall - Sir Robert Godin Cambridge, but ejected

fiball, Lord Mayor of, and

ley, Author of the English

July. Robert Lord Per

fon, Efg; Member for York

- John Oldmixon,

Powell of Kent, Bart.

- Edward Thomp-

Sir Christopher

- Mr. Nathan Bai-

Member for London.

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Oaths then appointed.

The Lady Faliot, Relict of Henry Lord Foliot of Ireland.

at the Revolution, for re-

The Lady Vifcountes Dowager of Hillsborough.

— Major-General James Tyrrel, Member for Boroughbridge.

Mm Sir James Brooks

of Shenton in Shropshire. September. Sir Henry

Atkins, Bart.

Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Esq; Momber for Renfrewfoire.

gn, Efq; formerly Lord Provoft of Edinburgh,

Dr. Alexander Stuart, Physician to his

late Majesty.

ter, Archbishop of Ardmagh, and Lord Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland.

Sir James Sinclair of Dumbeath in Scotland,

Bart.

October. The Lord Vifcount Villers, Son and Heir of the Earl of Jersey.

Captain John Peddie, Commander of the Bafilifk Bomb, famous for his Courage and Sufferings in the Merchant Service.

Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. Member for Briftol.

- The Lady Dowa-

ger Bauff.

Nevember. Mrs. Smith of Chelsea, who left an Estate of about 12000 l. per Ann. to the Earl of Bath, after the Death of

her Son, a Lunatick.

borne, Knt. the oldest Admiral in the British Navy.

— The Viscounters
Downger Hereford.

Baldoun, Esq. Member for Kirkubright Stewarty.

Thomas Clutterbuck, Member for Plimpton, and Treasurer of the Navy.

-Sir Mordaum Brig-

den, Bart.

fon, Member for Dum-

December. Johna, Lord Viscount Allen, of Ireland. Henry Lord May-

nard.

dall of Athlumny in Ireland, Bart,

Sir Hardrefs Wasteneys of Headon, in Nottingbamshire, Bart.

— John Drummond, Efq; Member for Perth,

count Say and Seale.

Bart. and Serjeant at Law.

- Sir Will. Humtle of Northamptonfbire, Bart.

(4) SURPLY STREET

BoH

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials, within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, from the 15th of December 1741, to the 14th of December 1742.

Christened 13,751 { Males 7048 } Females 6703 }

Buried 27483 { Males 13565 } Femalas 13981 }

Decreased in the BURIALS this Year, 4686.

Whereof have died,

Under two Years	Seventy and eighty 1250
of Age 9030	Eighty and ninety 282
Between two and	Ninety and a hundred Too
five 52042	A Hundred
Five and ten 1035	A Hundred and one ovi 1
Ten and twenty. 3 893	A Hundred and two
Twenty and thirty 2203	A Hundred and four
Thirty and forty 2813	A Hundred and five
Forty and fifty 2939	A Hundred and feven
Fifty and fixey 2333	A Hundred and ten sala't
Sixty and feventy 1634	THE STATE OF THE S
The Whole therefore of the B	urials of this Year is 27483
Alors along the still	Orinite I 21

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this Tear.

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A Bortive and }	-	Cold	Riffing
Stilborn 5	734	Colick, Gripes,	1.30
	2131	Colick, Gripes, Twifting of the	109
Ague	8	Gut	Driego.
Apoplexy and fudden	235	Confumption	4716
Afthma and Tiffick	585	Convelsion	6820
Bedridden	8	Cough, and Hoop-	Postoli
Bloody Flux	10	ing Cough	3 132
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Canker	9	Evil	24
Childbed	203	Falling Sickness	i
Mark .		Mm 2	Fever

Fever, malignant	Surfeit 4
Canalas Fa	Swelling 4
ver, Spotted Fe- 5108	Teeth 1358
ver, and Purples	Thrush 128
Fiftula 17	Tympany 3
Flux 27	Vomiting and
French Pox 104	Loofeness 5 12.
Gout 54	Worms 14
Gravel, Stone, and)	DEX magnines, year with
Strangury 3 41	CASUALTIES.
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and Water in the	Burnt 3
Head.	Choaked 3
Taundies 155	Crush'd 4
Imposthume 24	Died in the Street 2
Inflammation 51	Died by the Bite of ?
Leprofie 5	a mad Dog
Lethargy 10	Drowned 104
Livergrown 3	Excessive Drinking 36
Lunatick 80	Executed 17
Meailes 981	Found dead 67
Miscarriage 3	Found hang'd r
Mortification 271	Fractured Skull
Palsie 53	Kill'd by Falls, and]
Piles	The state of the s
Plurifie . 52	cidents 39
Quinsie 21	Made away them- 2
Rheumatism 24	felves 33
Rickets 47	Murdered 11
Rifing of the Lights 6	Overlaid 63
St. Anthony's Fire	Poifon'd
Scald Head	Scalded 4
Scurvy 2	Shot 3
Small Pox 1429	Smother'd
Sore Throat	Stabb'd I
Sores and Ulcers 19	Starved 12
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Stomach 117	Chinocatos
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Tares	331	
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